THE TIMES

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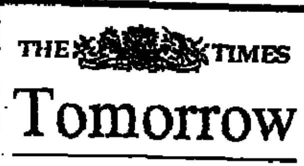
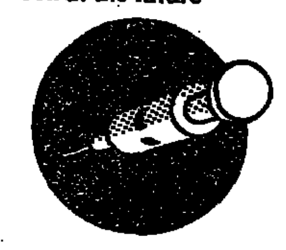


Tomorrow

Minnesota kid
The making of Walter Mondale, the farmer's politician

Drug culture
Synthetic fixes for every mood in Norman Macrae's fictional look at the future



Cruising the common
Laurie Taylor on Caroline Blackwood's new study of the Greenham women

In court
Rex Bellamy at the US Open tennis championships

The £2,000 Times Portfolio Competition was won yesterday by Miss Monica Lewin, of Watford, Herts. Portfolio list, page 16; how to play, information service, back page.

330 killed as typhoon hits Philippines

More than 330 people have been killed and at least 160,000 rendered homeless as Typhoon Ike tore a 300-mile-wide path of destruction through the sugar and coconut regions of the Philippines archipelago.

Coastal towns were pummelled by giant waves which swept away hundreds of houses and torrential rain inundated low-lying areas, sending thousands fleeing to safety Page 6

Overtime deal ends TV strike

Thames Television returned to the screens yesterday after a five-day strike by technicians concerning work rosters. The company will end overtime payments for time not worked, saving about £200,000 a year. The 70 technicians at the centre of the dispute will continue their six-day fortnight, but work a 14-hour shift and not 17½ as previously.

Vatican verdict

The Vatican coyly unveiled its eagerly-awaited verdict on liberation theology, a weighty document likely to have political ramifications in Latin America and elsewhere. Page 6
Leading article and letters, page 13

Bid rejected

Brooke Bond has rejected Unilever's £355m takeover offer. Page 17

Murder trial

An ice cream company has been giving evidence at the trial in Glasgow of four men accused of the murder of six members of a family page 3

Captain crashes

Captain Mark Phillips was breath-tested after a head-on collision which wrecked his Range Rover Back page

Peres persists

Mr Shimon Peres and his Labour colleagues turned to the National Religious Party as they tried to form a narrow-based coalition government in Israel Page 8

Call for Moses

England have introduced two new players, Sterland of Sheffield Wednesday and Moses of Manchester United, into a squad of 28 for the match against East Germany at Wembley a week Wednesday page 22

Miners go into new peace talks with full TUC backing

● **The miners' union and the National Coal Board are to resume peace talks aimed at ending the six-month-old pit strike**

● **The Trades Union Congress overwhelmingly agreed a three-point plan of action in support of the miners at the first day of its annual congress in Brighton**

● **Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, has welcomed the resumed talks, but the Government is said to be determined not to retreat on the closure of uneconomic pits**

● **Mr Arthur Scargill's call for greatly increased picketing activity was given a muted response by striking miners throughout most of Britain** **Page 2**

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

Miners leaders are to resume peace talks with the National Coal Board on their six-month-old strike after winning a massive vote at the Trade Union Congress yesterday for extending the dispute into other *industries*.

Contacts between the coal board and the National Union of Mineworkers were reestablished, after a break of nearly seven weeks, by Mr Robert Maxwell, owner of Mirror Group Newspapers, during secret weekend discussions with the parties.

The peace process is expected *to restart tentatively in two* days' time, but the immediate proposals for a settlement do not look very good.

As the talks were being arranged, Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, made clear that his terms for an end to the stoppage were unchanged. They are withdrawal *of the March 6 pit* closure programme; guarantees to keep open five "test case" pits in Yorkshire, Scotland, Durham and Kent, and no closures on economic grounds.

The union's general secretary, Mr Peter Heathfield, added last night: "I hope there is realism and that the board is now prepared to resolve the dispute".

Privately, some coal board managers are sceptical about the ballyhoo surrounding the Maxwell initiative, and attribute much of the behing-the-*scenes preparatory work to* other third parties, ranging from the Archbishop of York to Mr Stanley Orme, the shadow energy secretary.

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Leading article	13
Letters	13

There was also some dispute last night about who had invited who in. The union said it had been approached by a third party with a request from the National Coal Board to recommence negotiations.

Mr Scargill insisted: "This was followed by a direct telephone call from Mr Ned Smith, industrial relations director of the board, to Mr Heathfield and the MUM agreed to the board's request. We are pleased that the coal board, *after breaking off* negotiations in July, has agreed to talk".

But Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman told a London press conference that he had been approached on behalf of the union, and indicated that the initial steps towards reopening of negotiations had come from the miners.

While the union is still *insisting on withdrawal of the* board's colliery closure programme involving 20 pits and 20,000 jobs, Mr MacGregor said yesterday: "There would be no point in any new discussions unless they had indicated they were prepared to talk about the realities of life."

Asked if he had changed his own position, he said: "So far I *am the proud owner of all the* initiatives and I would now look to the union for one.

"I am optimistic that we will get that initiative and I believe that in the long run the good common sense of the miners *will lead to a return to work*."

The miners' union, nevertheless, regards itself as being in a considerable stronger bargaining position after yesterday's overwhelming TUC vote for cash aid, a blockade on the movement of coal and coke, and the blacking of oil used as a substitute fuel in power stations.

TUC delegates gave Mr

Continued on back page, col 4

Mr Scargill arriving at the TUC's annual congress where he received a standing ovation (Photograph: John Manning).

Carnival atmosphere at rally

**From David Felton
Labour Correspondent
Brighton**

The miners' mass lobby of the Trades Union Congress yesterday, which *it had* been feared could turn into an ugly confrontation with the police, passed off peacefully in an almost carnival atmosphere.

Organizers of the lobby at Brighton said that about 5,000 striking *miners* and their supporters turned out although police estimated the figure was nearer 4,000. That fell short of the 10,000 anticipated by Sussex Police and the thousands of extra officers on stand-by were not needed.

The demonstrators heeded the call or a peaceful lobby from Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, who was greeted by the crowd outside the conference hall with the usual display of adulation. They vented their anger of right-wing union leaders arriving for the opening of the conference.

Singled out for particular abuse were Mr Alistair Graham general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association and Mr William Sirs, the steelmen's leader.

The police had to rush Mr Sirs into the hall after a man collecting money for the miners tried to hit him with a collecting box.

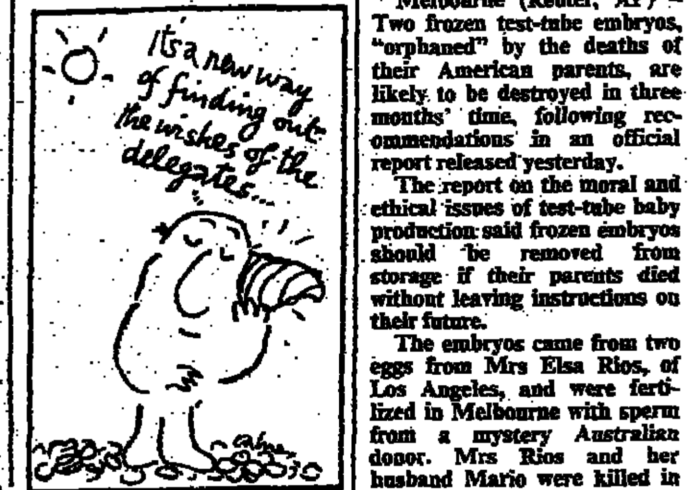
It was noticeable that several union leaders were accompanied along the seafront by heavily-built members of their unions.

The crowd dispersed after the conference started but reassembled for a march and rally during the lunchbreak. An aeroplane flying overhead trailing the slogans "*Come off it* Arthur" and "Get stuffed Scargill" led to protests from the union leaders.

Demonstrators heard sterling speeches from more than a dozen union leaders and Labour *politicians*.

They heard miners MP Mr Dennis Skinner describe the police as "Mrs Thatcher's Gestapo", which operated one law for the worker and another for establishment figures

But throughout the atmosphere was good-humoured and police officers took the many *jokes* made at their expense in good part.



Walker hopeful of pit peace deal

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday that he was hopeful of a pits peace deal because he had been told that Mr Scargill was now willing to accept the closure of uneconomic pits.

Mr Walker said in a BBC radio interview on *The World at One*: "This is the first time we have had a president of the NUM saying that his demand is that any pit, no matter how uneconomic, should be kept going. That's crazy.

"I gather that he has now agreed, *perhaps under TUC* pressure, I don't know, to move from that position."

It was stated in Whitehall that the initiative for the talks had come from the mineworkers' union, and, after shadow *Cabinet* had discussed the present disputes for more than an hour, Labour leaders were also reported to be optimistic.

Mr Stan Orme, *Labour's* energy spokesman, who claimed some of the credit for setting up the new meeting, said: "The resumed talks are significant."

One Labour source said that discussion had taken place *already on formulas for an* agreement on uneconomic pits, the central issue in the dispute. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are determined that there can be no settlement without a Scargill retreat on that demand.

Meanwhile, Mr Neil Kinnock, *fresh from a holiday in* Spain, is expected to tell the TUC in Brighton today that picket-line violence must be condemned and that the only way to change governments is through the ballot box.

An extract from a new book on Mr Kinnock, published in yesterday's *The Guardian*, provided a timely reminder of the Labour leader's attitude to Mr Scargill's brand of left-wing politics. Mr Kinnock is reported to have said last year that Mr Scargill was destroying the coal industry single-handed and that he was "the Labour movement's nearest equivalent to a First World War general."

Mr Kinnock will also stress *that unions are bound to fight* for their jobs at a time of such high unemployment.

The shadow Cabinet agreed yesterday that Mrs Thatcher should be urged to request the recall of Parliament to debate *the industrial situation*, although there is little chance that the Prime Minister will accept the need to do so.

Maxwell in limelight as go-between for pit talks

By Our Labour Correspondent

Mr Arthur Scargill was yesterday in the unaccustomed position of having to share the *limelight at the Trades Union* Congress with Mr Robert Maxwell. The new proprietor of Mirror Group Newspapers was basking in his success after organizing fresh peace talks between the miners' union and the *National Coal Board*.

Mr Maxwell who was able to announce the new talks on the front page of The Daily Mirror on Monday – the day that he dropped the price by 1p as part of his circulation battle with The Sun – and was determined to get as much publicity for his papers as he possibly could.

It appears that Mr Maxwell had been holding a series of private talks mostly over the telephone with miners' leaders *and with Mr Ian MacGregor*, chairman of the coal board, during the last to weeks. He refused yesterday to go into details of those discussions saying only: "I volunteered to be a switchboard. I am very *happy to have helped in a small* way."

He started his peace mission two weeks ago when with a team of senior Daily Mirror journalists he went to Sheffield to meet Mr Scargill in a hotel. Since *then he* has been constantly in touch by telephone with leaders of the NUM

Continued on back page, col 6

Nine die in riots as violence returns to Sharpeville

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

Rioting, arson and looting erupted in black townships south and east of Johannesburg yesterday, claiming at least nine lives and causing extensive damage to property in what appeared to be a situation of rapidly spreading unrest.

Late in the afternoon, a bomb exploded *in a central Johannes*burg building housing passport and immigration offices of the Department of Internal Affairs. There were no immediate reports of deaths, but four people were injured.

The focus of yesterday's violence was the black township of Sharpeville, one of the most emotive names in recent South African history. It was there that 69 people were killed and 178 wounded men police opened fire on thousands demonstrating against the Pass Laws – which restrict the movement of blacks – on March 21, 1960.

Sharpeville's deputy mayor, Mr Sam Dlamini, was reported to have been hacked to death yesterday and then cremated on his doorstep. Two youths were shot dead near by, apparently *by Mr Dlamini before he was* killed.

Two other people died trapped in their burning cars which caught fire after being hit by petrol bombs. Fires raged in several parts of the township, and similar violence was reported from near by Sebokeng and Evaton.

Two charred bodies were found in the burnt-out Sebokeng home of a counsillor, and a mob set fire to two churches and threw petrol bombs at police cars. Black township officials are often targets be*cause they are seen as govern*ment stooges.

Youths were seen siphoning *petrol* from cars for use in primitive fire bombs. Police initially tried to disperse the crowds with tear gas, rubber bullets and birdshot, later riot squad reinforcements, wearing camouflage uniforms and carrying semi-automatic rifles, were brought in on armoured troop carriers.

As dozens of buildings blazed inthe townships, an Army helicopter circled overhead, apparently directing the police to new scenes of violence As the helicopter passed overhead, hundreds of looters raised clenched fists.

Journalists taken into Sharpville ina police convoy last night reported seeing burning tarmac, dozens of burnt-out vehicles and trees uprooted.

The violence came after serious unrest at the end of last week and over the weekend in black townships on the East Rand, in whichat least seven people, several of them children, were killed when police fired at rioters.

The first warning of the trouble brewing in Sharpville came on Sunday evening when whites returning home from the Vaal Dam, a favourite weekend picnic spot, had their cars stoned as they drove along the *main road to Johannesburg*, which runs past the township.

It is the most sustained and serious black unrest since the Soweto riots of 1976, which started in very much the same way and continued for a year, *claiming* about 600 lives.

It has provided the worst possible backdrop for the introduction of South Africa's new constitution, which came into effect at midnight last Sunday. Under it, Indians and Coloureds are represented in Parliament, but Africans – the majority of the population – continue to be excluded.

Although the immediate cause of the unrest appears to be anger over rent increases and seething discontent with the grossly inferior quality of black education, the intensity of the violence has risen sharply in the *past two weeks*.

While the riots were raging in Sharpeville and elsewhere, Mr P. W. Botha, Prime Minister under the old constitution, was sworn in yesterday as acting President in preparation for his election as the President

Baby's father charged with murder

The father of a 21-month-old girl who died after being left at a south London hospital last week has been charged with murder and will appear in court at Camberwell Green today.

Mr Andrew Neil, aged 20, was charged yesterday with murdering Tyra Neil, who died on Saturday after arriving at *Guy's Hospital with bruises*, bite marks and head injuries.

Mr Neil, an unemployed electrician from Brixton, is also charged with assaulting Claudette Henry, the baby's mother.

Doubts persist over Chernenko

Doubts about President Chernenko's health increased when a spokesman yesterday failed to confirm that the Soviet leader was back at this desk. A similar formula was used before President Andropov's death (Our Own Correspondent writes from Moscow).

Echoes of Andropov, page 9

Five killed by Montreal rail station bomb

**From Our Correspondent
Ottawa**

At least five people were killed and 30 injured when a bomb exploded at mid-morning yesterday in a luggage locker in Montreal's Central Station, sending pieces of metal and glass flying through the rail terminal.

Last night a man had been arrested but the motive for the bombing was not known.

The bomb went off in the south-east section of the main hall where more than 100 people were queueing to go downstairs to the platform for a train to Ottawa.

Police evacuated a large area around the station and ordered rescue workers to leave when a suspected second bomb was found in another luggage locker.

A rail official said the railway had received an anonymous letter saying that two bombs were planted at the station, one to go off yesterday, the eve of the general election, and the second on Sunday when the Pope is in Canada.

London port sets up secret ballot

By Glen Allen

Port of London Authority employers last night went over the heads of docks' strike union leaders to set up their own secret ballot to reveal the real strength of support for the action.

The ballot, of all 3,300 dockers who work in the Port of London, will be conducted by the *independent Electoral* Reform Society.

Ballot papers will be sent to each docker's home today, and the PLA hopes to know the result to its question "Do you wish to return to work?" by the end of the week.

Mr John Connolly, docks' strike leader, has been informed of the PLA move, and a authority *spokesman said last* night: "I do not think he was too pleased about it, but we felt that in the face of the refusal by the Transport and General Workers' Union to test opinion at Tilbury with another ballot, we had to do something.

"The authority felt the situation was drifting, and there was no initiative being *taken. It is not a dispute of our* making – we are not the people in dispute with the union – but we are among those who have been *suffering* from its consequences.

"We are convinced that the majority of men in London do not want to support the strike, and this ballot should provide the answer to that conviction."

The PLA's decision to conduct a ballot without consulting union leaders is reminiscent of a new style of pressure application adopted in recent years by some managements, but with a subtle *difference*.

As the authority is not itself in dispute with the union, it can claim to be merely conducting an independent opinion poll. Nevertheless, it will still anger the TGWU.

Earlier, Mr Connelly had announced plans to tighten up the dockers' stranglehold in the face of a drift back to work at Hull and Fleetwood.

"Ther are a number of ports not supporting the strike", Mr Connolly admitted, "and we now have to get into these ports and persuade them to support the national policy of the union".

At Fleetwood yesterday, 94 dockers, returned to work after a week on strike, and at Hull, rebel dockers claimed that at least 100 men had reported for work. At Bristol, strikers were *warned* that the docks could close for good in two or three weeks if the stoppage continued. Mr Gordon Scott Morris port director warned: "I am not scaremongering".

Ice problem

The crew of the space shuttle Discovery interrupted their scientific experiments to change a computer screen and try to get rid of exterior ice some of which had blocked the crafts toilets.

Test-tube 'orphans' likely to be destroyed

Melbourne (Reuter, AP) – Two frozen test-tube embryos, "orphaned" by the deaths of their American parents, are likely to be destroyed in three months' time, following recommendations in an official report released yesterday.

The report on the moral and ethical issues of test-tube baby production said frozen embryos should be removed from storage if their parents died without leaving instructions on their future.

The embryos came from two eggs from Mrs Elsa Rios, of Los Angeles, and were fertilized in Melbourne with sperm from a mystery Australian donor. Mrs Rios and her husband Mario were killed in an aircraft crash in Chile last year, leaving no instructions about the embryos.

The case fuelled an ethical and legal dispute in Australia. The state government in Victoria, home of the pioneer frozen embryo programme, yesterday said it would allow three months for public debate on the report, written by a committee it set up in 1982.

The Attorney-General, Mr Jim Kennan, who released the report, said it was likely the embryos would be removed from storage in liquid nitrogen and disposed of, at the end of that period.

The state Cabinet has already approved the report and Parliament is to pass legislation empowering the Health Minister to act on all its recommendations after the three months expire.

Elso and Mario Rios were the last foreign couple allowed to use the *in vitro* fertilization programme of Melbourne's Queen Victoria Medical Centre, where the frozen embryos are produced.

The report recommended that frozen embryos be removed from storage in cases where the parents died or their marriage was dissolved, but only if they had given no instruction about the embryos' future.

Mr Kennan said that in future those involved in the programme would be required to state in writing what they wished to happen to the embryos in case they died

The decision on the embryos was attacked by right-to-life groups that have been demanding that they be treated as orphans and made wards of the state. Margaret Tighe, head of the state right-to-life group, said frozen embryos now has the same rights as a frozen pea, but her group would fight any attempt to destroy them.

The committee's decision meant "if no one wants you when you are frozen out you go".

Dr Alan Trounson, a leader of the Queen Victoria team, hailed the decision "It sounds a very good report – Liberal.

BAe to spend £100m on 'stretched' jetliner for commuter routes

By Edward Townsend

British Aerospace yesterday announced a £100m larger version of its successful three-nation 146 regional jetliner – claimed by the company to be the world's quietest jet – which could create several hundred jobs.

The company said at the Farnborough Air Show that it would launch a "stretched" version of the 146, each costing about £14m, in 1988. The aircraft, 18ft longer than the first 80-seat 146 which flew in 1981, will carry up to 130 passengers.

British Airways could be using the jet on some of its low-density European routes. The new 146 puts Britain back in the ranks of the world's airliner manufacturers.

Mr John Glasscock, director of the BAe civil division, said the company had been under pressure from airlines to develop the 146 to cope with larger payloads in the world's commuter routes, particularly in the United States.

The 146 is designed and assembled at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, from assemblies delivered from four other BAe plants in Bristol, Manchester, Humberside and Prestwick. Mr Glasscock said that if the larger version proved a success, new jobs would occur across the civil division.

The 146 components provided by two risk-sharing partners – Avco Aerostructures of Tennessee in the US, which makes the wings, and Saab-Scania in Sweden, which produces the tailplane and all control surfaces. The engine pods are built by Shorts in Belfast.

The plane is powered by Avco Lycoming engines and is known by BAe as "the whispering jet".

The new 146 will be complemented by a freighter version. Like its two previous versions, said BAe, the new aircraft will operate at flight cost levels "well below those of most other jet transports now in widespread regional and trunk services".

The aircraft's increased capacity is expected to reduce operating costs per seat-mile to well below those of twin jets of comparable size and would approach levels achieved by many of the new 140-150 seat aircraft, according to the company.

Since its launch, the 146 has cost £400m in development and sales have reached 38 firm orders and 43 options from seven airlines and the Royal Air Force.

Boeing to develop US heavy-lift helicopter

Boeing has been given $70m (£53.8m) by the US Government to build what will be the largest heavy-lift helicopter in the world.

The aircraft, shelved by the Nixon administration, and now approved by President Ronald Reagan, will be able to carry 35 tonnes. This covers every piece of equipment in use by the US Army except its main battle tank.

Boeing's announcement has overshadowed the arrival at the Farnborough Air Show of the Russian Mi-26 at present the world's largest helicopter with a payload capacity of 26 tonnes.

The Mi-26, Ilyushin wide-bodied airliner and an Antonov twin-jet cargo aircraft represent the first air show exhibit in Britain by the Russians, who are keen to negotiate technology transfer deals with Western aerospace companies.

Boeing's twin-rotor helicopter is being developed under a deal with the US Army, Defence Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Mi-26 entered service in 1983 to handle outsize loads in construction projects in remote areas of the Soviet Union and to suport army units.

The Russians confirmed yesterday that the Mi-26 and the Antonov would take part in air displays on the Farnborough public days on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, but it is unlikely that the airliner, the flagship of Aeroflot, the Russian airline, will take part.

The largest helicopter in use in Britain is the Boeing Chinook which can lift 10 tonnes. Its uses include North Sea platform ferry work.

Mrs Thatcher welcoming Dr FitzGerald on the steps of 10 Downing Street

FitzGerald in EEC talks

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, spent three and a half hours trying to unscramble the EEC budgetary mess with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Downing Street yesterday.

But there was no hint of progress at the end, more than two months after the Fontainebleau summit at which heads of government thought they had cracked to problem.

The Irish Prime Minister whose country hold the presidency of the EEC Council, is holding a number of meetings with the other Community leaders to discuss EEC issues.

Britain is still quarelling with her partners over what was actually agreed at Fontainebleau, with Mrs Thatcher insisting on the primary need to save more and spend less.

Meanwhile the European Parliament has once more blocked payment of Britain's £472m rebate for 1983 until this year's cash crisis has been sorted out. Britain is hoping that the EEC Budget Council will put pressure on the Parliament as a result of its next meeting on Thursday.

The two leaders agreed to hold another of their regular meetings on the Irish problem later this year.

Dr Fitzgerald has already held meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President Mitterrand of France. He is next due to discuss the issues about EEC enlargement with the Prime Ministers of Spain and Portugal in Dublin and Lisbon respectively.

● Dublin has called off a reception arranged with the New York police band which took part in a march with IRA sympathizers at the weekend.

The pipe and drums band of the Emerald Society attached to the New York Police Department led a march in Bundoran, co Donegal, 10 miles from where Lord Mountbatten of Burma was murdered by the IRA five years ago.

The march was to commemorate the deaths of republican hunger-strikers.

The New York band ignored pleas from the Dublin government and Irish police not to take part, even after it was pointed out that 11 policemen in the republic had lost their lives in recent years to terrorists.

Mont Louis loss spurs calls for cargo rules

By Tony Samstag

The sinking of the French freighter Mont Louis off the Belgian coast nine days ago could become "another Torrey Canyon", according to scientists and lawyers.

As the Torrey Canyon, which went aground in the Channel in 1967 carrying 118,000 tons of crude oil, alerted the public to dangers of oil pollution at sea, so the loss of the Mont Louis's radioactive cargo "could have a similar impact as regards the dangers of other hazardous substances", Dr Viktor Sebek, secretary of the Advisory Commission on Pollution of the Sea (Acops), said yesterday.

Acops, an international watchdog body representing shipping and environmental interests, has called for regulations requiring "the notification of movements of ships carrying nuclear materials and other toxic cargos". An early notice system, which Acops compared with the old yellow flags signifying a case of yellow fever on board, would also make salvage operations less hazardous.

Dr Richard Sandbrook of the International Institute for Environment and Development, said: "Sadly, the world only puts right environmental risks when there is a disaster. Hopefully in this case, while no great damage seems to be likely, the international community will respond by tightening up procedures all round."

The UN International Maritime Organization instigated controls of sea traffic in hazardous substances based on the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (Solas) and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

Both codes deal with the construction of ships and containers, navigational practices and definitions of hazardous substances, including lightly radioactive wastes of the sort carried by the Mont Louis. The various IMO guidlines on reporting-in systems for ships carrying dangerous cargo are voluntary.

Dossier on shot men questioned by coroner

By Richard Ford

Police files on the death of two unarmed terrorists they shot shared differences in statements made immediately after the killing and evidence given during a murder trial earlier this year, a deputy coroner alleged yesterday.

Mr James Rodgers, deputy coroner for Armagh and Craigavon, announced that inquests on two Irish National Liberation Army terrorists shot by the Royal Ulster Constabulary would be postponed to allow further inquiries to be made.

Mr Rodgers, a solicitor, made his allegation concerning the files 11 days after the coroner, Mr Gerry Curran, resigned saying he had discovered "grave irregularities" recorded in them and as a result was not prepared to preside at the inquest on Seamus Grew and Roderick Carroll, shot dead in Armagh city in December, 1982.

The coroner for Fermanagh and Omagh, Mr Rainey Hanna, is to hear the case. Because the deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester is conducting an inquiry into allegations of a police cover-up Mr Hanna has decided against going ahead with the inquest which was planned for later this month.

Troops leave for big exercise

About 270 men with 70 vehicles and 60 trailers yesterday sailed from Dover to Zeebrugge in Belgium as the first sizable contingent out of 56,000 troops who will cross to the Continent in the next two weeks to take part in Exercise Lionheart.

This is Britain's largest peacetime exercise designed to practice the reinforcement of the British Army of the Rhine and to take part in manoeuvres involving more than 130,000 people.

Yesterday's group were mainly men of the Second Battalion, Royal Irish Rangers. Similar numbers will cross tomorrow and Thursday.

Giant Haystacks hit teenager

The TV wrestler, Giant Haystacks, who is 7ft tall and weighs 40st, was yesterday fined £75 and orderd to pay £35 costs after he admitted hitting a 9st apprentice chef, aged 16.

Haystacks, who appeared at Bury Magisrates' Court, Greater Manchester, under his real name of Martin Austin Ruane, said he hit Mr William Stephens after the teenager "put his face into mine and tried to belittle me".

Haystacks, of Bland Road, Prestwich, Manchester, admitted assaulting Mr Stephens and causing him actual bodily harm. But he said he did not intend to injure anyone.

Hopes rise as BR meets unions

British Rail and the two main railway unions are to meet tomorrow in a further attempt to head off next week's threatened disruption of services because of union protests over job cuts in the industry.

The two sides are meeting in a hotel near Brighton where the two unions are attending the TUC conference.

Butterfly nearly high and dry

The dry weather yesterday hampered efforts to move the rare silver-studded blue butterfly from its breeding ground near Ipswich to new sites at Piper's Vale and Alderburgh in Suffolk.

Many of the sand-and-heather turfs carefully cut from Warren Heath broke up as they were loaded on to lorries by more than 50 volunteers. Experts were confident, however, that enough eggs would survive.

The Times overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $6.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

Teachers militant on eve of pay report

By Colin Hughes

Teachers, who started the new term yesterday by taking sanctions in schools, will hear the result of their pay arbitration by the end of this week.

The action, which forced some schools to send children home early on the first day back after the summer break, is in protest at alleged delays in setting up arbitration to settle the pay dispute.

Employers have called the action pointless, because it cannot speed the arbitration decision, but leaders of the 235,000-member National Union of Teachers, which is operating the sanctions, clearly hope to maintain last term's mood of militancy up to the end of this year's pay round.

Although the independent chairman of the arbitration panel, Professor Eric Armstrong, declined to set a date for the decision, union leaders have been told it will be within two or three days.

The employers refused to offer more than 4.5 per cent, saying they could not afford to pay. Teachers are demanding 31 per cent to restore salaries to levels comparable with 1974.

The arbitration decision will be sent to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, who has confirmed that he will publish it immediately. He must decide whether the Government will find any extra funds for employers if the award is higher than 4.5 per cent. If he wants it overturned he must take the issue to Parliament, an unprecedented step which would be certain to provoke instant strike action by teachers.

Sir Keith has said throughout that there is no more money available, and if the arbitrators award more than 4.5 per cent he will probably insist on local education authority employers finding spare cash by economizing elsewhere.

Setback to reforms for mentally ill

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

The Government has had largely to abandon, at least for the time being, plans to provide greater safeguards for the mentally ill which were due to come into effect next month.

The move comes after a boycott by social workers of a new examination they had to pass to prove competence to deal with the mentally ill.

Under the original proposals, announced last year, only social workers who had passed the examination would have been empowered to sign detention orders under the Mental Health Act.

The aim was to ensure that other options to compulsory detention in hospital were considered by social workers with specialist expertise in mental health work

The examination has been boycotted, however, by social workers belonging to the National and Local Government Officers Association.

The boycott has meant that only 1,000 social workers will have passed the examination, against the 3,000 or more that local authorities believe thay need to operate the new system.

Yesterday the Department of Health and Social Security announced that to meet the crisis, local authorities will be able to approve many existing social workers to sign detention orders, if they have received the training before the examination.

Tender touch for backs

Injections of a substance similar to meat tenderizer used in cooking could avert the need for surgery for many back pain sufferers.

The new treatment, approved recently by the Committee on the Safety of Medicines, could help to reduce the 31 million working days lost as a result of back trouble.

The method, Discolysis, involves injection into the spine of a drug which dissolves the jelly-like blister on the disc that causes the pain.

Experts say the cost is half that of conventional surgery. Omnis Surgical, an affiliate of Travenol Laboratories, has been granted the licence to use the drug in Britain.

Straw-burners wooed back to the plough

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Ministry of Agriculture scientists are working in Cambridgeshire with machinery manufacturers to make the plough popular again.

In the middle of a huge field a few miles from Cambridge, strips of land have been ploughed to different depths with a variety of implements. At the end of this month they will be seeded and during the winter the growth of the crop will be recorded.

The purpose is to discover the best way to incorporate unburnt straw into the soil without damaging the soil's fertility.

Farmers are convinced, and the evidence supports them, that clear burning of straw and stubble is the cheapest method of disposal and provides a near-perfect seedbed for the new crop.

But public opposition to the pollution and danger has led to restrictions on burning, and the urgency with which the ministry is examining alternatives suggests that a complete ban is not far off.

Dr Bryan Davies, regional soil scientist of the ministry's Agricultural Development and Advisory Service made it clear yesterday that a return to ploughing would involve extra costs in fuel, machinery and labour. The need was to show farmers how to keep costs to a minimum and ensure that yields did not suffer unduly.

On light soils, the difficulties were fewer than on the heavy clays of East Anglia, where chopping and ploughing-in some three tonnes of straw an acre presented a formidable challenge.

"I have no doubt in my mind that ploughing is a retrograde step," he said. "But, if it is forced upon us, we have to do it as well as possible."

Trials so far seemed to disprove the idea, prevalent in West Germany, that large applications of nitrogen in early winter were essential. That would not only save money but would please conservationists concerned about high levels of nitrates leaching into streams and rivers.

Officials yesterday seemed to agree that there had been far fewer complaints about straw-burning this summer than in previous years.

The miners' strike

Muted response to Scargill picket call

By Glen Allan

The National Coal Board claimed last night that only one out every 14 striking miners turned out in response to a call by Mr Arthur Scargill, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, for a fresh impetus on picketing.

A trickle back to work by miners in Yorkshire, Scotland and Kent was accompanied by a muted response from pickets.

The back-to-work trend was most marked in Kent, where the National Coal Board claimed that 26 men faced "considerable violence" from about 200 pickets when they reported for work at Tilmanstone colliery, near Dover. A further four men clocked on at Betteshanger. Preiously there had been no miners working in Kent.

In Scotland the number of miners at work passed 200 for the first time. Out of the 205 the NCB said had clocked on, 145 were at Bilston Glen.

Privately, NCB industrial relations chiefs were surprised that the reaction to Mr Scargill's call was not greater. In a confidential internal memo to Mr Ian McGregor, the chairman, they expressed satisfaction that the union could "muster less than 10,000 pickets out of a total number of 140,000 striking miners".

The NCB has never before put together an analysis on an area-by-area basis of the NUM's picketing power, but as the time for the start of the first shift arrived yesterday, they began the picket count.

According to the board's area-by-area estimate, the number of miners who turned out for picket duty yesterday breaks down as follows:

Scotland: 470 pickets on duty. North-east: 230. North Yorks: 800. Doncaster: 600. Barnsley: 1,200. South Yorks: 760. North Derbyshire: 1,500. North Notts: 250. South Notts: 45. South Midlands: 100. Kent: 290. Western: 380. South Wales: 1,000. Coal products division: 250. Opencast mining: no significant picketing.

In addition, the board estimates that 2,000 genuine pickets turned up at Brighton, giving a total of 9,875.

Both sides disguise failure in Yorkshire

By Peter Davenport

Both sides in the miners' strike faced failure in the militant Yorkshire coalfield yesterday.

Mr Arthur Scargill's call for a mass picket at every pit, coking plant and workshop failed to materialize and the NCB's hope that the trickle back to work in the NUM president's heartland might become a flood was also disappointed.

It left both sides trying to disguise the extent of their disappointment by mocking the achievements of the other. Yesterday had been seen as the dawn of a concentrated and coordinated movement back to work by miners opposed to Mr Scargill. It was with this in mind that the mass picket of collieries and other installations was ordered.

However in Yorkshire, only 33 NUM men mustered for work at a dozen locations and, although it was the highest total of the dispute, NCB officials admitted they had hoped for a bigger increase. The figures were only five up on last week.

But the real surprise for police and the coal board was the number of pickets at pit gates.

South Yorkshire police said: "It has been a very quite day with some of the lightest picketing we have has to deal with. We estimate there were fewer than 1,500 pickets in the entire area."

The biggest turn-out were at Yorkshire Main, near Doncaster, where 400 tried to prevent fourmen going to work; 250 at Kiveton Park, Sheffield, were seven miners clocked on and police found two suspect petrol bombs in a field after fire broke out near an electricity sub-station; and 200 at Markham Main Colliery, near Doncaster where two miners went to work.

Mr Ian Ferguson, branch secretary at the Yorkshire Main colliery and a member of the Yorkshire Executive, claimed it had been a deliberate decision of the strike committee to go against Mr Scargill's plans: "We didn't agree with his tactics. We didn't think it was necessary."

Rebel wins injunction

A rebel miner who has defied up to 1,500 pickets won a court injunction against the Durham area of the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday.

In a rare action at Manchester High Court, Mr Paul Wilkinson, aged 28, was granted an injunction by Mr Justice Glidewell. The injunction ordered the Durham NUM not to deny Mr Wilkinson any of the rights or privileges of membership of the union. The executive committee was also restrained from taking any disciplinary action against him arising from his actions.

The NUM was also ordered not to intimidate Mr Wilkinson or use threats or force. It was told to carry out peaceful picketing only and not beset Mr Wilkinson's place of work or his home.

● Mineworkers officials in South Wales yesterday prevented their own men from providing a safety cover at seven pits because some of them refused to pay a £3 levy to the food funds out of their daily £15 shift payment.

● A research document released by Plaid Cymru claimed that if the National Coal Board were to have its way completely and keep open only profitable mines then only two of the 28 pits in the coalfield would survive.

Timetable of events

March 5: York NUM calls strike over closures of Cortonwood and Bullcliffe Wood collieries; 12: Half country's pits close as strike starts.

April 12: NUM Executive rejects call for national ballot; 19: NUM special conference calls for all-out miners' strike; 25: Mr Scargill rejects Mr MacGregor's offer to phase closure programme.

May 21: Informal talks-about-talks collapse between NCB and NUM; 23: Second round of peace talks fails;

June 8: Mass rally by strikers in London; 13: Third round of peace talks breaks down; 21: Mr MacGregor sends letters to 178,000 miners stating he will not allow NUM victory; 27: Day of action in support of strike.

July 6: Peace talks convened for nine hours. Both sides agree to meet again; 10: High Court orders NUM special conference not to vote on proposed rule change aimed at disciplining working miners; 11: NUM defies High Court order; 18: Talks between NCB and NUM collapse after 12 hours; 26: NUM rejects NCB peace plan on pit closure.

August: ACAS holds private talks with both sides; 24: Mr Stanley Orme, Labour's energy spokesman, fails to bring both sides together.

Multiple murder trial told of ice cream van attacks and injury to drivers

The company secretary of a Glasgow ice cream company told what is believed to be Scotland's biggest multiple murder trial yesterday that the company's vans had been smashed, and drivers injured; that he had received threatening telephone calls and that there had been attempted arson at the company's garage.

Mr Archibald McDougall, who works for Marchetti Brothers, was speaking at the trial of Thomas Campbell, Thomas Gray, Joseph Steele and Garry Moore, all from Glasgow, who are accused of murdering six members of a Glasgow family in April by setting fire to their home in Bankend Street, Ruchazie.

A total of seven men appeared at the High Court in Glasgow on charges ranging from attempted murder to assault and robbery.

Mr McDougall said Marchetti Brothers had 37 ice cream vans which were hired out to drivers who also bought ice cream, cigarettes and lemonade from the company. The vans operated in varius Glasgow housing schemes.

There were three or four other ice cream companies as big as his own in the city. He said that last year there was trouble with other companies vehicles coming into Marchetti's areas.

He said: "Vehicles were returned to our garage having been smashed up, drivers had been attacked and injured. I myself had received threatening telephone calls. There was also attempted arson at the beginning of the year at our premises.

Mr McDougall said a van could make £2,000 a week, of which £200 was clear profit for the driver. During the past two years his company had made a loss because of the cost of repairing damaged vans and increased competition.

He said' "It was increasingly more difficult to start new drivers due to the vans being attacked."

He said he remembered Andrew Doyle, one of the compay's drivers, and one of the other members of the family killed in the house fire.

Mr Michael Bruce, Advocate Depute, asked what had happened to Andrew Doyle. Mr McDougall replied: "He was burnt to death."

Mr Graham Robertson, ages 23, said he operated two ice cream vans between March and August last year in the Haghill district of Glasgow.

On the second day another van came into the area and he was conscious of being followed by a blue Ford Escort. He identified the driver as George Reid, one of the accused.

He and his girl friend were worried, and their profits were beginning to suffer. He said he asked for police protection.

It is alleged that the four men accused of murder wilfully set fire to a cupboard and door at the Doyle family's house.

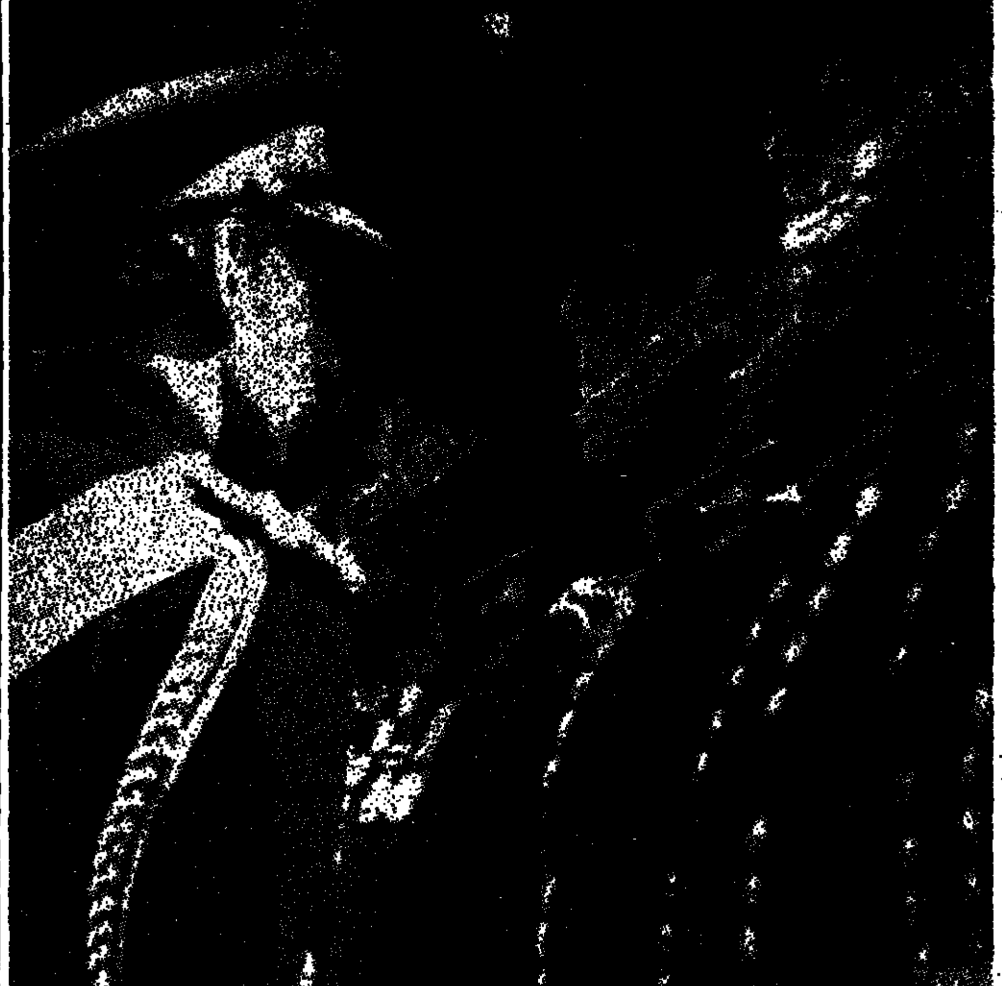
All seven accused deny all charges, and five have lodged special defences of alibi and incrimination.

An ice cream van boy, John Clifford, aged 15, told the court that one evening in September last year he saw two masked men, one of them carrying a shotgun, approach the van.

He shouted to the van driver, and told him what was happening. As they drove off one of the masked men smashed a window with his shotgun.

The other three accused men are: Thomas Lafferty, John Campbell and George Reid. Lafferty and Campbell are accused of attempted murder and assault and robbery, and Reid is charged with assault. All three deny the charges.

The trial was adjourned until today.



Britain salutes Belgium

Britain saluted Belgium yesterday on the fortieth anniversary of the day the Allied forces liberated Brussels from the occupying German forces.

British military bands staged a formal ceremony in the city's Grand Place, before dignitaries including Prince Albert of Belgium, the Duke of Kent, the British Ambassador to Belgium, Sir Edward Jackson, and the new Secretary-General of Nato, Lord Carrington.

It was a memorable event for the former Foreign Secretary (above left) who first entered Brussels on September 3, 1944, as a major in the Grenadier Guards.

He was awarded the Military Cross for his wartime activities as a tank commander.

Yesterday Lord Carrington was in cheerful mood as he and Mr Wilfried Martens, the Prime Minister of Belgium (above centre) listened to General Allan Adair (right) reminisce.

During the ceremony the Duke of Kent (left) reviewed members of the Welsh Guards, whose troops were the first to enter Brussels 40 years ago.

Electricity repairs code is tightened

By Robin Young

Electricity boards and the Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances (AMDEA) have agreed to changes in the electrical industry's codes of practice suggested by Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General of Fair Trading.

The changes mean that in future minimum charges for repairs will be notified to customers before any visit is made, and written quotations estimating the cost of repairs or service work will be provided wherever possible.

First visits should normally take place within three working days, and if repairs cannot be completed within 15 days the consumer is to be told why.

Twelve-month guarantees covering both parts and labour will be given, except on repair work by AMDEA members on small appliances which will carry only three months' guarantee.

Sir Gordon Borrie said yesterday: "I have no doubt the changes will mean better protection for consumers. I recommended that the codes should be harmonized and strengthened in 1980."

Two questioned on thefts

Detectives were last night interviewing two men after £80,000 worth of thefts this summer from tourists' vehicles in car parks in Windsor. Jewelry, travellers' cheques, air tickets and cameras hed been taken.

Visitors from the US, Sweden, Austria and Switzerland have been the targets for thieves who are believed to have used a network of spotters, drivers and car breakers to track down tourists.

Tougher entry for university

By Colin Hughes

The scramble for university places through the annual "clearing" system will be slightly tougher this year, according to the University Central Council on Admissions (UCCA).

Universities are expected to confirm slightly more than the 69,000 places won last year, but fewer vacancies for applicants through clearing have so far been reported.

Last year, more than 6,000 found a place through clearing, the system which enables applicants who failed to get in through the first round to enter a central pool competing for spare places.

Mr Michael Hiscock, university admissions system officer said yesterday he would be suprised if the figure reached 6,000 this year.

The toughest fields are the arts, social studies, law, medical studies, veterinary studies and forestery. Candidates with lower or moderate A-levels grade have little hope of finding places to study arts through clearing. Some places for candidates with good language qualifications, at least a grade B or C, are available in languages.

Classics and Russian courses are short of suitable candidates, and a few vacancies are available in English, combined courses with English, and History. No vacancies have so far been reported for law, and only applicants with high grades have any hope of finding a place in social studies subjects.

Although there is a shortage of well-qualified applicants for nursing this year, only a few applicants with very high A-level grades will find places in medicine and dentistry, and no places are reported for Veterinary studies.

Opportunities are more promising in pure sciences, where candidates with "middling-to-good grades" should find places, according to UCCA.

Guinness goes up 3p a pint

By Our Commercial Editor

Draught stout prices are being increased by 3p a pint at the bar by Arthur Guinness and Sons, raising the national average to 88p a pint and in the South-east to 94p.

The move comes after price rises by other brewers in the South after widespread increases in the North. In the South-east the prices have been at the 4p a pint level, compared with 2p to 3p in the North but premium lagers are going up by 6p.

Guinness is also adding 3p to half-pint bottles of its extra stout. Increases are planned to some canned Guiness prices but those will be introduced more gradually, the canned trade being mostly through supermarkets and off-licences.

Since it launched the Guinnless promotional campaign 18 months ago Guinness has claimed increased sales for its draught stout.

Princess launches hearing aid

By A Staff Reporter

The largest educational software package for slow-learning teenagers was launched yesterday by Princess Anne.

Microspecial, a series of 25 computer programs, was shown at this week's Concerned Technology in Education Exhibition in Edinburgh.

Teenagers with learning difficulties arising from poor sight and hearing or disturbed backgrounds often leave schools with little ability to understand the basic situations they are bound to face in the outside world, such as telling the time, counting money and map reading.

The program developers, the Scottish Microelectronics Development Programme, expect the "charismatic qualities of the computer" to reawaken interest among teenagers who will shortly leave school.

The package is jointly published by William Collins and Hill MacGibbon. The chairman of Hill MacGibbon.

Surgeon on expenses charges

Police trailing a surgeon suspected of falsifying his travelling expenses lost him almost everyday, a court was told yesterday.

But health authority officials who shadowed him successfully found he was claiming for journeys he never made, Chester Crown Court was told.

Mr Joseph Selvarajan Jesudason, a consultant ear, nose and throat specialist, is accused of fraud and deception.

Mr Jesudason denies obtaining £986 from the Mersey Regional Health Authority by making inflated milage claims during three years and attempting to obtain £110 by deception.

He also denies two specimen charges of obtaining cash by deception, and three of false accounting.

Mr Jesudason, aged 45, of Sandbach Road, Congleton, Cheshire, is a surgeon based at Leighton Hospital, Crewe.

It was on the evidence of health authority investigators that charges were brought.

The trial continues today.

Man remanded in Yerba case

A man appeared in court yesterday charged in connexion with an incident in which a police dog called Yerba was shot dead.

John Johnson, aged 36, a car dealer, of Long Walk, Plumstead, south-east London, was remanded in custody by Bromley magistrates for a further week charged with robbing Mr Phillip Jeal of three moneybags worth £10 outside Lloyds Bank, Petts Wood, last month.

Airman guilty of drug-taking

Another airman involved in drug-taking at RAF Digby in Lincolnshire was dismissed from the service yesterday.

Senior Aircraftman Christopher Clark, aged 21, was also ordered to serve 70 days detention after pleading guilty to five charges of smoking cannabis.

Clark, from Ludlow, Shropshire, was the fourth airman from the base to be dismissed. Two more face court martial today.

Tube inquiry

A public inquiry will be held next week into the London Underground crash on August 20 in which a driver was killed and 30 passengers injured when a Central Line train hit a stationary train near Leyton station.

Canal closed

The Caldon Canal in north Staffordshire was closed to traffic yesterday because of the drought, which has lowered the level of reservoirs serving the 17-mile waterway between Leek and Congleton.

Students fear execution

Three Iranian students who were recommended for deportation yesterday for shoplifting said from their cells later that they feared they will be executed if sent back.

The three women, studying chemical engineering at Teesside Polytechnic, have been in Britain for four years. They are known activists against the Khomeini regime.

Social inquiry reports had recommended probation for Sima Haghshenass, aged 24, Simin Miri, aged 21, and Lida Shamlou, aged 24, who shared a house in Middlesbrough, Cleveland.

Teesside magistrates recommended that deportation should be considered by the Home Office and committed the three to Durham jail for two months.

The women's solicitor, Mr Aistair Gowans, said he would lodge notices of appeal against the sentences.

They were caught stealing clothes and admitted five other shop thefts.

Police swop notes on breath-tests

By Rupert Morris

Doubts about the legality of the Intoximeter breath-testing machine have prompted police forces throughout Britain to compare notes, threatening costly delays in the courts.

The Association of Chief Police Officers said yesterday that it has written to every police force to collate information on contested drink-drive cases involving the Intoximeter.

But Mr John Over, Chief Constable of Gwent, and Secretary of the association traffic committee, said: "As far as we are concerned, police forces should carry on regardless."

Last week Mr Alan Beaven, a barrister who specializes in ntoximeter cases, persuaded Miss Audrey Jennings, a magistrate at Wells Street Court, in London, that the Home Secretary had exceeded his powers in approving the use of the Intoximeter, an electronic device which gives an instant print-out of alcohol levels in the lungs.

It was the latest development in a number of legal challenges to the Intoximeter, introduced just over a year ago.

Yesterday, Mr Eric Tebbet, deputy chief prosecuting solicitor with the South Wales Police Authority, said he knew of 12 cases in Cardiff where a drink-driving defendant had won an adjournment pending a decision by the High Court or the Court of Appeal on a point of law.

If the Cardiff experience were repeated in the rest of the country, there would be several thousand drink-drive cases waiting decisions of higher courts.

Mr Beaven's advice to motorists to contest every drink-drive case involving the Intoximeter is unlikely to be endorsed by most barristers. The Automobile Association's advice yesterday was to wait and see.

But Mr Beaven is not alone in challenging the legality of the Intoximeter. Other challenges have been based on the inability of people with breathing problems to provide samples, the disparity between on Intoximeter reading and another taken a few minutes later, and the possibility of extraneous substances such as cough medicine, Chinese food or breath fresheners, interfering with the reading.

TUC/BRIGHTON GCHQ fight • Presidential address • Miners' pact vote

Defiant power unions are booed as TUC puts weight behind miners

Reports by John Winder, Derek Barnett, and Stephen Goodwin

The TUC General Council received the expected overwhelming majority for its statement on the miners' dispute – at its annual congress at the Brighton Conference Centre yesterday.

The National Union of Mineworkers received a similar majority for its motion recording total support for the NUM and its campaign to save pits, jobs and mining communities.

The vote came after warnings by two delegates that power stations would not be stopped by the action of the TUC, speeches which were greeted with shouts of disapproval, booes, and slow handclaps.

Speeches in favour of the statement and motion far outweighed those against, and only a few delegates from a few unions dissented in the vote on a show of hands which closed the debate after two hours.

The TUC General Council now stood "shoulder to shoulder" with the miners, Mr Len Murray, outgoing general secretary of the TUC, told delegates

"The challenge to the congress is how can we help to get this titanic struggle resolved on a basis satisfactory to the NUM," said Mr Murray in moving the general council's statement on the mining dispute.

By endorsing the statement, the congress could send a message to the Government that it would not let the miners and their familes starve, that it would not let the miners lose, said Mr Murray.

But Mr Murray also warned the NUM that it should listen to what other unions had to say and he was critical of acts of violence on the picket lines.

Mr Murray said everyone in the hall and beyond owed a debt to the miners of Britain. "They have long occupied a special place in the nation and in the trade union movement. The nature of the work – dirty, dark and dangerous – have always aroused admiration, respect and some guilt in those of us who work in easier conditions. Their loyalty, their pride, their sense of trade union and community responsibility, has historically been a model for others to emulate."

"Now their union is engaged in the most prolonged and damaging industrial dispute that post-war Britain has experienced. To date, at the wish of the NUM, the general council has not been involved, although many unions have. Now we are fully involved."

The general coucil was asking congresss to pledge itself to help miners financially. There was immense hardship in the coal fields. Many mineers were receiving no state support, others were recieiving a pittance.

"We pay tribute to the magnificent efforts being made by the wives and families of miners who have stood four square with thier husbands and sons all the way through. 'Now we stand shoulder to shoulder with them, our purpose is to bring the concentrated power of this movement to bear on the NCB and the Government, to get the board back to the negotiating table and in a fame of mind an agreement. That is the paramount objective."

In the statement, agreed with the NUM, a framework was established through which the general council, the NUM and unions involed could discuss and agree specific action in support of the dispute, said Mr Murray. The purpose of the procedures set out in the statement was to devise arrangements to make the dispute, more effective and to make mass picketing unnecessary.

"Scenes of violence on picket lines have marred this dispute. Neither the general council nor anyone in this congress can condone any acts of violence by anyone on picket lines." There have been scenes which reflect no credit whatsoever on the standing and reputation of the trade union movement.

"Agreements between unions, as the 1974 mining dispute showed, are much, more effective.

"By endorsing the general council statement, the congress can send a message to the Government that it will not let the miners and their families starve; it will not let the miners lose; that it wants both sides to make a fresh and urgent commitment to resolve the dispute; that congress wants a fair and satisfactory settlement under which the striking miners can go back to work with their heads held high."

Mr Knapp: Tribute to Mr Scargill.

The general council were not asking congress, or indeed the NUM, to adopt an easy option. The way ahead would be rough and difficult. The NUM's demands on other unions were direct and hard.

The general council expect unions to listen, and to respond, and they expect the NUM to listen to what other unions have to say. The discussions will be fraternal but tough.

The statement makes it clear that unions will be expected to step up their efforts to persuade members to dig deep into their pockets to help the miners, and wherever this is necessary to take action to support the miners.

"The general council recognizes the problems that the NUM and other unions will face in these talks but they are asking for supreme efforts to be made to overcome problems and to build unity. They stand ready to assist in this.

"The whole of congress must be aware of the serious consequences for all if the movement fails to give the proper support the NUM needs and if the NUM is defeated in this dispute.

"The option of standing apart is not there."

Mr Arthur Scargill sat down amid wild applause after warning delegates that if they turned away from supporting the miners the trade union movement would be stained until the end of time.

Calling on the congress to support the general council's statement on the mining dispute and the NUM's own motion, Mr Scargill laid particular stress on the need not to cross miners' picket lines.

Mr Scargill said that half an hour before the afternoon session of congress, Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, had anhounced the recommencement of negotiations with the NUM. "I believe that is directly as a result of the kind of pressure brought to bear by this movement."

Mr Scargill recalled that last he had called on the congress to support the NUM's campaign against pit closures and had warned that the appointment of Mr MacGregor as chairman of the NCB spelt disaster for a vital nationalized industry.

"Congress gave an undertaking to support our fight to save our industry. We come to congress again this year after 10 months of a dispute. For six of those months we have been on strike, fighting for a future with a R determination and a courage which has inspired workers and their families throughout Britain."

The cause of the dispute was simple, Mr Scargill said. It was the announcement by Mr MacGregor of a closure programme in violation of a signed agreement between the Government, the NCB and the NUM, that programme would close 20 pits and axe 20,000 jobs to add to the obscenity of unemployment.

But the NCB's intention was not merely to close 20 pits, their objective was to close 70 pits and cut 70,000 jobs, destroying entire mining communities. "No coalfield is safe from this butcher of British industry." Mr Scargill said.

There were no uneconmic pits. There were only pits which had not had proper and adequate investment while others had been given plenty.

"This dispute so far has cost the taxpayers of Britain £4,000m, over £2,000m in lost production alone.

"That is the kind of price this Government and the NCB are prepared to pay to beat the NUM as a step towards inflicting defeat on the entire trade union and labour movement."

Mr Scargill added: "Our people are starving. They are suffering. They are suffering because they are prepared to fight for their very lives and also fight for generations yet to come.

"Yes, we have had violence. Is it not an act of violence to threaten to destroy the job of a man or his son or his daughter? That is an act of violence that is to be condemned by every man and woman in this movement."

More than 6,000 miners had been arrested, more than 90 per cent of whom had no record. Their only crime had been to fight for their jobs, their dignity and their community. The miners were entitled to come to the TUC congress and ask for support.

"Given that almighty support today I remain confident that in the weeks ahead we shall grow increasingly strong and we shall force the NCB not only back to the negotiating table but shall compel them to honour the signed agreement between the Government, the NCB and ourselves.

The NUM president left the rostrum to rapturous applause from most parts of the conference hall and the ringing chant "Here we go, here we go, here we go".

Mr James Knapp, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, seconding the motion, said that Mr Scargill and his members were some of the most courageous and principled people he had met in his lifetime. He also paid trubute to his own members for refusing to move coal. That was the sort of commitment they wre looking for from the congress.

After the strike the movement would have to look at the attack on civil liberty represented by the mobile police force not accountable to anyone, and by the conditions imposed on miners for the most minor offences.

They had to raise thousands of pounds, millions, if necessary, to sustain the NUM in its struggle. They must mean it when they said they would not move coal across picket lines nor use substitute fuel.

Mr James Slater, general secretary, of the National Union of Seamen, supported the motion and statement and said that no one should question the need to preserve the principles os solidarity which were the basis of the movement.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary elect of the Eclectrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, who was heckled at intervals during his speech, said the general council's statement was dishonet and deficient.

It meant nothing because the action proposed was followed by a sentence which meant that there would be no official picket lines to stop coal, coke or oil unless his members agreed. The miners and power workers were being misled by the statement.

His union would not stop the power stations for this statment or for 10,000 like it. The majority of the general council had voted for it, expecting it to be ineffective and relying on the power workers to make it so, so that they could get through this week.

The statement was deficient because it fialed to deal with picket line violence. It might be hard for the NUM to see his union as a friend but true friends did not hisitate to speak frankly. He had made clear that he was against law-breaking and using strikes to bring down governments. At that stage Mr Hammond was interrupted by slow handclaping and shouting from the galleries. He retorted: "Hitler would have been proud of you lot".

He urged the NUM to hold a national ballot, to disavow the political objectives of the strike and he would then recommend that his members should be balloted for coal-fired power stations to stop work.

Mr David Bassnett, general secretary, General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, said his union supported the motion and would continue its support of the miners.

They condemned violence during disputes, whoever committed or provoked it, and wished to see the end of the Thatcher Government through the ballot box but would not see the NUM destroyed nor the miners starved back to work, as the Government wanted.

The statement had succeeded in its purpose of creating a basis for unity. The purpose was not and could not be to produce a blueprint for spreading strike action into the coal-using industries; even if desirable, that would not have been deliverable.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association, said that if indusirial action was aimed at cutting off electricity, the electricity workers would be the ones specifically responsible for hitting the old and the sick as well as the healthy, and for making the unemployed more miserable than they were, and for putting at risk thousands of jobs in industry. "We will not do it," he said amid jeers. "Our members will not do it."

There were shouts of "scab" from the galleries as he said: "with isolated exceptions, I suggest that other workers in the industry will not do it.

"The reason is simple. The electricity supply industry is not and never has been available to solve industrial disputes external to it, not even for the miners. That is the position of the whole industry, which is not available because it is a proud public service. To use it in this way would be a threat to democracy itself."

He said that the power stations had received more than 400,000 tonnes of coal every week since the strike began, dug by working miners, members of the NUM and transported by working members of other unions.

If there had been a ballot of the NUM as required by its rules and it had demonstrated the support they said they had for the strike, it would have been over by now, because they would have stopped the coal coming from the mines.

Mr Ron Todd, national organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said he had heard contributions from two unions which were not only a dialogue of despair but a declaration of surrender and everything he believed in. His union supported the motion and the statement.

"We cannot hide behind excuses of an impossible task and be mesmerised by The Sunday Times Mori poll.

Mr William Keys general secretary of the Society of of Graphical and Allied Trades '82, said it was a political dispute created by Mrs Thatcher. There were four million unemployed and they were seeing the destruction of the health service and of the whole social fabric of the country.

"I say to Arthur and the miners: we owe you a debt as a movement because all of a sudden you have woken this movement up and we have to fight back as a movement. We have got to say enough is enough, not to the miners and the mining communities, but to the nation as a whole and above all, to the working people of this nation."

Winding up, Mr Scargill said there was a distinct possibility that troops could be used if the dispute continued. The Government had made a fundamental error in failing to take into account the tremendous solidarity of the miners who had stood firm for six months and had believed that the trade union movement would not respond to the miners.

The general council statement said:

"The general council condemns the NCB's efforts abetted by the Government to run down the coal industry and affirm total support for the following:

● Support for the National Union of Mineworkers' objectives of saving pits, jobs and mining communities.

● A concerted campaign to raise money to alleviate hardship in the coalfields and to maintain the union financially.

● To make the dispute more effective by not moving coal or coke, or oil substituted for coal or coke, across NUM official picket lines, or using such materials taken across NUM official picket lines; not using oil which is substituted for coal.

"The NUM acknowledges that the practical implementation of these points will need detailed discussions with the general council and agreement with unions who would be directly concerned. The general council calls for a fresh commitment of all to an expanding coal industry.

"The general council calls on the NCB to resume negotiations immediately with the NUM to resolve this damaging and costly dispute in line with the Plan for Coal.

"The NUM motion also carried said: "Congress records its total support for the National Union of Mineworkers' and its campaign to save pits, jobs and mining communities – a campaign which has inspired the Labour movement, both at home and around the world.

"Congress reaffirms its commitment to an integrated energy policy, with an annual coal output target of 200 million tonnes as we move into the next century.

"Congress condemns the police-state tactics deployed against striking miners and their families and demands that the government introduced legislation to render the police democratically accountable to the communities they are employed to serve. The police must never again be used, as at the present time, against unarmed working people exercising traditional trade union rights.

"Congress, recalling its total opposition to the 1980 and 1982 employment Acts, as overwhelmingly reaffirmed last year, demands the immediate repeal of all anti-union legislation and agrees that, to that end. All affiliated unions be called upon to join the mightiest mobilization of the power and strength of the movement at all levels behind the Wembley conference decisions and for the maximum solidarity and support for every section and group of workers in struggles for jobs, defence of working conditions and trade union rights.

Mr Buckton: 'Generation's dreams destroyed' (Photographs: John Manning).

Buckton looks back in anger

Mr Raymond Buckton, president of the TUC called for trade union solidarity over the miners' strike in his address to the congress.

He said that the issue of mutual solidarity would preoccupy the congree and that, sometimes solidarity could be hard to deliver. Some members needed a lot of argument and persuasion before they would take a risk on someone else's behalf.

Mr Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, said: "It is all too easy to ignore someone else's problem. But it is no good in the long run, because solidarity is not something which comes with conditions attached. Solidarity is a simple principle."

Not doing the work of striking trade unionists, not crossing picket lines were simple rules which gave the movement strength.

Yesterday, a year after he took up his office as president with a sense of pride and honour, he looked back with anger and frustration. Nobody could have predicted the sheer ferocity of the Government's attack on working people.

Much hypocrisy had been spoken about violence. But how often did the Government and the media speak about the crippling violence of poverty? "This Government has destroyed the dreams and ambitions of a generation," Mr Buckton said.

Britain is now a country ruled by fear – the fear of being ill, of losing your job, of not being able to keep up at work, of growing old. We most not let this fear extinguish the ideals of trade unionism."

Mr Buckton paid tribute to Mr Len Murray's dedication and commitment during his 11 years as general secretary of the TUC.

Mr Eric Heffer, addressing the congress as chairman of the Labour Party, reaffirmed the party's support for the miners. "Workers in struggle desire and, I would say, expect the support of the party which their forefathers created," he said.

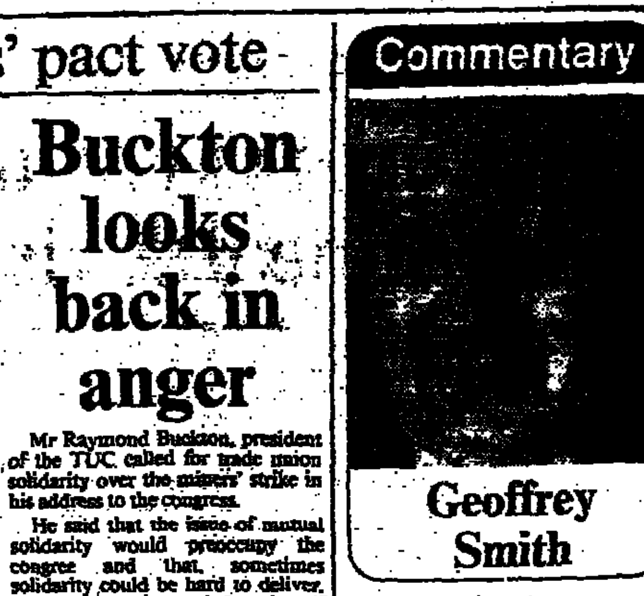
The trade unions were the industrial wing and the Labour Party the political wing of the same movement, Mr Heffer said. "Today, with this reactionary Thatcher Government, both industrial and political action is necessary. They should be seen as complementary to each other."

Membership falls by ½m

Trade union membership has fallen by almost half a million in 12 months, according to figures given to the congress. Total membership of the 98 organizations affiliated to the TUC stood at 10,082,144 on December 31, 1983, compared with 10,510,157 the previous year.

The year's congress is being attended by 1,120 delegates representing 89 affiliated organizations.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

A settlement of the miners' strike has now become even more urgent for the TUC than for either the miners themselves or the Government. That must be the effect of yesterday's proceedings at Brighton. Every day that the dispute continues increases the division between unions and within unions that could be of lasting damage to the whole movement.

The vote at the end of the debate suggested that a large measure of agreement was reached. But it was achieved by appearing to give promises which most union leaders do not believe they will be able to honour.

TheTUC leadership wanted an agreement with the miners for fear that otherwise thecongress would provide an exchange of bitter accusations that would disfigure the week and disgust the televison audience. That is precisely the kind of poor advertisement for trade unionism that the movement cannot afford at a time when it has been losing numbers and confidence.

But how could the TUC reach an agreement with the NUM when Mr Arthur Scargill has been demanding the level of support that the members of other unions are not prepared to give? The dilemma has been resolved by giving the impression of promising more than has in fact been promised.

Short-term strategem

The statement agreed between leaders of the TUC and the NUM, which was passed by such a large majority yesterday, opposes the moving of coal or coke, or oil as a substitute for coal or coke, across official NUM picket lines. If any of these fuels do get across picket lines they should not be used.

If such a policy were to be put fully into effect it would have swift and drastic consequences for industry and for private households. But the statement provides that the policy should not be implemented without the agreement of the unions directly concerned and it was from the leaders of a number of those unions that the most trenchant criticism came yesterday.

They were not prepared to offer their members as sacrifices for a strike in which they did not believe. So this is a policy with a self-locking device.

Even those union leaders who were yesterday pledging their support for this action must be aware how hard it will be to make their members comply. The dock strike clearly seems to be crumbling so will other workers with a less militant tradition than the dockers be eager to take on the task of propping up the miners?

Banking on a quick settlement

So the TUC has adopted a device that can be no more than a short-term strategem. Even in this respect is has been only partially successful because the bitterness within the movement was evident to anyone listening to the debate yesterday. But that bitterness will be as nothing to the resentment that will develop in the weeks ahead if the miners and their allies are forced to recognize that they have been fobbed off with an illusion.

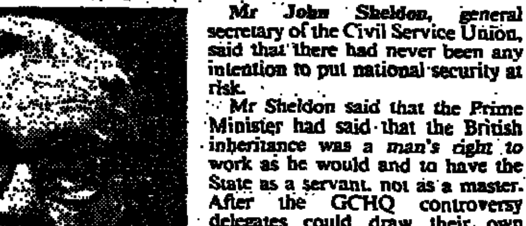
If, alternatively, a number of union leaders are able to force their members to come out against their will in support of the miners there will be protests within those unions. Over a period of time either the implementation of this policy, or the failure to implement it, must widen the divisions that are already so evident within the trade union movement.

The TUC leaders must therefore be banking on a quick settlement. They must be pleased that there is to be a fresh round of talks between the coal board and the NUM. But the TUC will be looking for more than simply a renewal of negotiations.

Its leaders must be hoping that their public expression of support for the miners will enable them to influence the NUM's tactics and to force Mr Scargill to compromise. They will also be praying that the threat of wider industrial action will force the Government to make concessions.

If the strike is brought to a swift conclusion the TUC leaders will be able to congratulate themselves on a successful exercise in damage limitation but if it drags on they will pay the penalty for offering a piece of bluff rather than a policy.

Campaign goes on to restore union rights at GCHQ



If one person at GCHQ was sacked for insisting on the rights to belong to a trade union there would be an industrial response by the movement as a whole, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said yesterday.

Mr Murray told congress that the campaign to restore trade union rights to all GCHQ staff would go on and on. He said that £500,000 had already been raised to support any individual who might be dismissed and the general council would ask for more if that was not enough.

The congress unanimously passed a motion which included provision for a 24-hour day of action, coordinated through the Council of Civil Sevice Unions, should any GCHQ employee be dismissed for retention of union membership.

The motion called on the Government to restore immediately to all GCHQ staff the right to free association in independent trade unions.

Failing that, it added "no lasting constructive relationship between the Government and the trade union movement, such as the national interest requires, will be capable of being established".

Mr William McCall, general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, moving the motion, said that the Government was wrong to suppose that people would meekly accept dictatorship in any form.

GCHQ workers were dedicated to the service of their country and it was right for congress to salute their response to the Government's actions.

Mr Murray: "GCHQ fight will go on"

"Here we have at stake a fundamental human right, the freedom to join a trade union," Mr McCall said. The Government had broken a convention of the International Labour Organization and had done nothing to respect its recommendations. This was typical of the Government's disregard of its obligations and of its lack of integrity.

This government had lectured trade unions on democracy and the holding of ballots, yet it had interfered in a union's affairs. Such action came ill from a Prime Minister who so signally failed to practice what she preached.

Mr John Sheldon, general secretary of the Civil Service Union, said that there had never been any intention to put national security at risk.

Mr Sheldon said that the Prime Minister had said that the British inheritance was a man's right to work as he would and to have the State as a servant, not as a master. After the GCHQ controversy delegates could draw their own conclusions. He supported the Civil Service unions, which had done a fine job

"Let us make sure that if the Government sacks one trade unionist at GCHQ, 10 million people will be mobilized within minutes. We can show the Government that we hold the concept of liberty and freedom dear to our hearts."

Today's debates

Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, is to address congress this afternoon. The morning opens with debates on trade union legislation and continues with motions on the TUC's handling of the Nation Graphical Association's closed shop dispute, cuts in the Manpower Services Commission, civil liberties, freedom of information, police power and the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill.

In the afternoon there will be debates on pensions, social security, health and safety at work and noise at work. Funding of the National Health Service environmental pollution and cigarette advertising.

Doctors call for stricter control over dogs as public health risk rises

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Man's best friend can be one of his worst enemies when it comes to ill-health and accidents and much tougher controls are needed for dogs, according to doctors at Manchester University.

The United Kingdom's six million dogs are responsible for more than 60,000 infections a year, 210,000 dog bites that need hospital treatment and road accidents that cost £40m, Dr David Baxter and Professor Ian Leck of the university's department of community medicine estimate.

Illnesses range from an estimated 30,000 infected wounds after dog bites through often unpleasant stomach disorders and skin complaints, to worm infestations which in rare cases can cause eye damage, blindness, kidney failure and occasional death.

Children in particular are at risk of infection, the doctors say in *Community Medicine*.

Infections can come from playing with infected but apparently healthy animals at home, from letting animals sleep on beds, from contaminated soil and from public parks and streets.

Dogs deposit nearly a million gallons of urine and 1,000 tons of faeces a day, mainly outdoors, the doctors estimate. "Pollution on this scale can impair human health". It is aesthetically objectionable and introduces infections into the environment.

A high proportion of an estimated 16,000 infections a year with toxocara worms are probably transmitted through polluted soil in public places, the doctors say, while at least half of all dogs carry organisms that can lead to wound infections after a bite.

With the Government considering abandoning the national system of dog licences to allow local councils to run their own schemes, Dr Baxter said the 37½p fee should be raised and enforced more rigorously. Only about half Britain's dog owners pay the fee.

Stray dogs, which are more likely to be infected, should be put down, and letting a dog off a lead on or near roads or in parks where children play should incur a heavy fine, the doctors recommend.

More public education on washing carefully after touching dogs, not allowing them on beds or in food shops and better training to stop them fouling pavements and play areas are needed. Dogs that are not intended to breed should be neutered, which probably makes them less likely to bite.

"Although putting down stray dogs and enforcing the use of leads might seem somewhat draconian measures," Dr Baxter says, "both are felt to be justified by the need to reduce the pollution of public places and the number of bites and dog-associated road accidents. Such accidents hardly ever involve dogs on leads."

A minimum age for dog ownership might be introduced, with a higher dog licence paying for wardens, and a requirement that dogs are vaccinated and dewormed before a licence is given.

Professor Leck, who helps to train guide dogs, said yesterday that pet dogs played an important part in many people's lives. For people living alone they could provide vital companionship.

Given the popularity of dogs, the doctors say, an educational campaign would be needed before introducing many of the control measures. Such a campaign would need to "deepen people's understanding of the problems as well as the benefits associated with dogs and of the responsibilities involved in owning one".

The doctors say that the estimates of the numbers of people infected each year can be only approximate, not least because many cases do not receive medical attention.

Community Medicine: Volume 6, No 3: August, 1984

Whitehall brief

Opening the secret garden of spending

By Peter Hennessy

The public spending season is upon us once again. During the next six weeks, at a series of meetings in Mr Peter Rees's room at the Treasury, the Chief Secretary and departmental ministers will engage in the annual and not-so-stately minuet which determines who gets how much in 1985-86 from a public purse in excess of £130bn.

This private fixing of priorities lies at the heart of the political process. For that reason, its confidentiality is fiercely defended.

Yet even when the outcome is reported in two months' time in the Treasury's autumn statement (with the fine print following in a two-volume public expenditure White Paper at Budget time) the whole thing remains a near-complete mystery, so arcane is its terminology and presentation to all but a handful of specialists.

Those engaged in Whitehall's private debate about how to spend the taxpayers' money have long known that there is a better way – that this crucial area of government activity does not have to remain a secret garden.

Since July everybody else has known it too. For just as the Cabinet was discussing next year's global public expenditure total, Mr Andrew Likierman, formerly of the think tank, now a senior lecturer at the London Business School, and Mr Peter Vass, formerly at the Department of the Environment, now under-secretary at the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, produced a blueprint which, if adopted, would make the whole process more open and efficient.

Purse watchers: Mr Peter Vass (left) and Mr Andrew Likierman (Photographs: John Voss)

The Likierman-Vass model is simple. They want the autumn statement to look three years ahead instead of one; and they want a mass of opaque documents published around Budget time merged into two – *The UK Budget* and a "Special Analysis" volume – plus a new production, 14 departmental reports in which a clear account is given of the programmes on which each ministry's money will be spent.

Parliament's select committees, could, under a reformed system of spending reporting, plug themselves in at two points, with hearings after the autumn statement in time to influence final Budget decisions and, using the spring series of departmental reports, a second batch of inquiries in time to air choices before the Cabinet sets the following year's spending total just before the summer recess.

The Likierman-Vass report received a good press. Whitehall intelligence suggests it has found a cautiously sympathetic reaction in the Treasury. It has influential supporters on the back benches. But will it lead to change?

In the end, that will be up to the Prime Minister, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Rees. If they really want that genuine and wide-ranging debate on spending priorities, about which we have heard so much since the think tank study of the subject was leaked two years ago, the implementation of Likierman-Vass is an indispensable step.

The Whitehall view of the report will emerge at the end of next month when the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee starts hearings on it.

Structure and Form of Government Expenditure Reports: Proposals for Reform, by Andrew Likierman and Peter Vass. (Certified Accountant Publications, £3.95).

Garages go ahead with apprentice reforms

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

Britain's garage employers have lost patience with union refusal to modernize 37-year-old apprenticeship rules and are going ahead with their own changes.

They call for the traditional four-year "time-serving" apprenticeship to be replaced by a training to a standard, and insist that a fully-trained motor mechanic can be produced that way a year earlier.

An even more significant change being recommended by the Motor Agents' Association (AMA) for individual adoption by its 14,000 members is the right to declare an apprentice redundant. A car trader doing so at present could face a civil action for breach of contract.

Reluctance by garages to be saddled with job-protected apprentices is blamed for a significant fall in the numbers being taken on. This year's intake will be fewer than 500, compared with 12,500 five years o.

Rail training

Four British Rail Engineering Limited training schools have been saved from closure by the Youth Training Scheme. Hundreds of young people, employed under the scheme with engineering companies, will get 24 weeks' training over a year at the railworks schools in York, Derby, Swindon and Glasgow.

Animals and experiments: 2

Campaign steps up attacks on research

In the second of a two-part series, PETER EVANS looks at the activists in the animal rights movement and their targets. He outlines the case of the Animal Liberation Front and lists its demands of the Home Office.

Houses are daubed with paint, families threatened and laboratories entered as the activist wing of the campaign against experiments on animals steps up its action.

Smoke bombs and thunderflashes were let off, according to the Royal College of Surgeons, as up to 60 people, masked and armed with sledgehammers, crowbars and pick handles, forced their way into its laboratories near Orpington, Kent.

They caused "considerable" damage, terrified two girl technicians who were feeding the animals, damaged valuable equipment and stole records and slides essential to the research there.

About a dozen companies doing pharmaceutical research are known to be the target of harassment, intimidation or some other form of protest.

Mr David Mellor, Under Secretary at the Home Office, has been called a murderer in a campaign of obscene and threatening telephone calls. Nearly £1,000 of damage was done earlier this year to his house and neighbouring premises by the daubing of painted abuse. He disclosed in June that his life has been threatened.

An official of the Animal Liberation Front told me an ALF group had claimed responsibility for daubing Mr Mellor's house. But it was not the front's policy to threaten Mr Mellor's life or make abusive telephone calls.

The official said that attacks are being stepped up. There are three times as many "actions" this year, as last, he said.

The front, which is divided into semi-autonomous cells, is part of a network of protesters believing in direct action.

The front's literature claims it has caused much damage to laboratories, fur shops, hunt vehicles and other premises and equipment "connected with animal exploitation." It was formed in 1976 out of a similar but smaller group, known as the Band of Mercy, which began in 1972.

While the front and other activist groups are taking direct action, arguments against the Government's proposals for a Bill to tighten controls on animal testing are being put by another coalition of organizations: Animal Aid, the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, the National Anti-Vivisection Society and the Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society.

They have drawn up minimum requirements which, they say, must be included in legislation to replace the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876. They want bans on:

- Cosmetic, tobacco and alcohol experiments.
- The Draize eye test, which involves putting irritants in the eyes, usually of a rabbit, to see what damage is caused.
- The LD50 toxicity test (lethal dose 50 per cent) under which animals are given increasing doses of a substance until 50 per cent have died.
- Behavioural or psychological experiments.
- Warfare experiments.

None of these requirements is expected to be met in the Bill. The Home Office says the whole purpose of the Draize eye test is to see whether any damage is done. Once it is detected, the test can stop. Accusations that animals linger for days with swollen, bloodshot eyes are false, the Home Office says.

Referring to the LD50 test, the Home Office says it is preparing a code of practice about toxicity testing which would further reduce the number of animals used and the risk of suffering. Wherever possible scientists use alternatives or use only a very small number of animals.

The coalition, which calls itself Mobilization for Laboratory Animals, says the test was introduced originally for drugs such as digitalis, but it is now widely used to test the toxicity of other substances. Common signs of poisoning include "unusual vocalization", tears, convulsions, diarrhoea and discharge and bleeding from the eyes or mouth.

The coalition wants the committee reconstituted to "exclude those who have vested interests in the continuation of animal experiments."

Six of the 13 members are people the Home Secretary has licensed to perform experiments on animals. The Home Office does not accept the assumption that members with licences do not also have a proper concern for safeguarding animals against unnecessary suffering. A proposed new statutory Animal Procedures Committee will do the general job of the present committee but with a stronger advisory role in the administration of new controls. Members will come from medicine, veterinary science and other biological sciences. There will be a limit on the number of licensees who can be appointed.

The Research Defence Society, which acts on behalf of licensees doing experiments, says protests come from a minority of people trying to force the majority to abandon all animal experimentation. "We welcome proposals made in the White Paper as being an effective attempt to modernize the 1876 Act and we have cooperated and will continue to cooperate with the Home Office in every way to make it an effective piece of legislation."

Concluded

CBI joins car tax protest

By Our Motoring Correspondent

Sir Terence Beckett, Director General of the CBI and former head of Ford in Britain, joined *British* and Continental car makers yesterday demanding access to Spain's protected home market.

He said: "If Spain wants to be regarded as a responsible applicant to join the European Community, it is time she took positive action to open her markets to more Community goods.

Spain imposes 37 per cent import duty on EEC cars, while exports face 4.2 per cent tax. Behind this barrier, Spain has built a thriving motor industry which in the past two years has overtaken Britain's.

In the latest issue of *Motor Industry Management*, the journal of the Institute of the Motor Industry Sir Terence says Spain is due to join the EEC in 1986. But before then it should make substantial cuts in tariffs.

The liberation theology debate

Vatican coyly unveils its views

From Peter Nichols, Rome

A dull thud reverberated through the sacred halls as the Vatican's eagerly awaited document on liberation theology was coyly unveiled to the world yesterday.

Cardinal Ratzinger, head of the Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the former Holy Office, presided over its presentation. He was accompanied by Mgr Antonio Quarracino, Bishop of Avellaneda, chairman of the regional organisation of the Latin American hierarchy who said that document was largely concerned with explaining what cannot be done.

Nevertheless the presentation committee insisted that the document was intended to encourage, not discourage.

The person whose views would have been fascinating to hear on the document (whose official title is "An Instruction on Certain Aspects of the Theology of Liberation"), is Father Leonardo Boff, the Franciscan theologian. He arrived on Sunday from Brazil for a meeting with Cardinal Ratzinger, due to take place on Saturday, when he will be asked to explain some points in his latest book.

Father Boff is one of the leading exponents of liberation theology and his presence in Rome has aroused great interest.

Cardinal Ratzinger, however, did not wish to discuss his attitude or that of other individuals at the presentation of the document. He did state that Father Boff had himself asked to be able to "present and discuss" his views and so it was wrong to say that the Brazilian priest had been summoned to Rome.

He also said that there was no connexion between the publication of the "instruction" and the meeting planned with Father Boff for Saturday.

Sharp warning against Marxism

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

It is not possible to borrow some ideas from Marxism for incorporation into Christian theology without implicitly embracing the whole of Marxist ideology, including atheism, the Vatican said in a statement on the theology of liberation published yesterday.

The document, which is likely to have untold political ramifications in Latin America and elsewhere, is a sharp warning to Roman Catholic theologians of the dangers of Marxism.

Many of them, particularly in South America, have applied a Marxist analysis to social and economic tensions between rich and poor. This, the Vatican document says, "is to involve oneself in terrible contradictions". Such a new theology would ultimately betray the interest of the poor, while undermining Christianity and the church itself.

The document has the authorith of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith and is signed by Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, its prefect. It is noy issued in the name of the Pope, and hence has the quality of an interim statement. A fuller treatment of the theme is promised in a future document; and the "theologians of liberation" are themselves invited to collaborate in further development of these ideas.

The concept of liberation, the Sacred Congregation says is a valid one, as is the church's "preferential opotion for the poor". At one point the document speaks of several theologies of liberation, and concedes that not all such theologians hold to all te ideas which are judged unacceptable. The future search is therefore for a theology of liberation which is not corrupted by Marxist thought.

Father Boff: To explain points from book

Of all ideas allegedly embraced by the theologians under attack, the document takes most exception to "class struggle", understood in a Marxist sense. The Vatican seems particularly concerned that this could undermine the church's own authority.

"Theologians who do not share the theses of the theology of liberation, the hierarchy, and especially the Roman Magisterium, are thus described in advance as belonging to the class of the oppressors. Their theology is a theology of class. Arguments and teachings thus do not have to be examined in themselves since they are only reflections of class interests. Thus the instruction of others is decreed to be, in principle, false," the document states.

Among the consequences of the incorporation of class struggle into Catholic theology is, the document claims, the abandonment of the universal principle of brotherly love, as the "oppressor" is seen as a class enemy. This even leads to the exclusion of the "class enemy" from the Eucharistic community, though the Vatican is not specific about instances.

It also leads to a political reinterpretation of the Incarnation and the Resurrection, which are understood as symbols of social and economic liberation. Thus "Faith in the Incarnate Word, dead and risen for all men, and whom God made Lord and Chirst, is denied. In its place is substituted a figure of Jesus who is a kind of symbol who sums up in Himself the requirements of the struggle of the oppressed."

The document is anxious not to give comfort to those responsible for unjust social conditions, however, and it approves of those who "struggle for justice, freedom and human dignity because of their love for their disinherited, oppressed, and persecuted brothers and sisters".

But this "yearning for justice" has to be "clarified and guided". It is not correct, the document states, to locate evil principally or uniquely in social structures. The root of evil lies in free and responsible persons who have to be converted.

Marxism's total subordination of the person to the collectivity leads to the denial of human dignity, and the Sacred Congregation points out the totalitarianism present in countries already governed on Marxist principles.

"Let us recall the fat that atheism and the denial of the human person, his liberty and his rights, are at the core of the Marxist theory. This theory contains errors which directly threaten the truths of the faith."

For Marxism is a global vision of reality, in which ideological principles come prior to the study of social conditions. "Thus no separation of the parts of this epistemologically unique complex is possible."

Leading article, letters, page 13

Forty years on: Vice-President George Bush, wearing a flying jacket given him to replace the one he lost when he was shot down, jokingly gives a thumbs-down sign from the cockpit of a Second World War torpedo bomber at Norfolk Naval Base. He visited it to mark the anniversary of his rescue at sea.

Democrats take the road with foray into Reagan home state

From Nicholas Ashford
New York

ELECTION 84

Mr Walter Mondale and Ms Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic presidential and vice-presidential candidates, yesterday launched their campaign to drive President Reagan from the White House, with joint appearances in New York; Merrill, Wisconsin; and Long Beach, California.

The whistle-stop tour across the country was intended to show that the Democrats plan to carry out a national campaign designed to attract voters to their party as well as bolstering their strength in traditional strongholds in the industrialized north and mid-west.

Their apperance in New York, at the head of a Labour Day rally organized by the AFL-CIO union organizztion was designed to appeal to blue-collar voters who deserted the Democratic Party in droves in the 1980 election.

Merrill was chosen as symbolizing Middle America, the nations heartland, where President Reagan's sunny optimism and his appeals to patriotism have won many converts.

By going to California they were taking the battle to the President's home state. It is also the most populous state and the Mondale-Ferraro team needs to do well there if it is to stand any chance of winning in November.

Their trip was also intended, in the words of Mr James Johnson, the Mondale campaign chairman, to "demonstrate the attractiveness of our ticket. That's why we are starting out with them together".

In Annaheim, California, President Reagan launched his campaign for "four more years to complete the Reagan revolution". Even though the President has a big lead in the polls, Mr Mondale and Ms Ferraro confidently predicted yesterday that they could defeat him and that his re-election was not the foregone conclusion which most observers perceive it to be at present.

Addressing a Labour Day parade in Merrill, the two candidates attacked the President's record and said that another four years of Reaganism would wreak havock with the nation's economy and its security.

Earlier, in New York, the candidates joined arms with Governor Mario Cuomo and local trade union leaders for the traditional Labour Day march down Fifth Avenue.

The crowds lining the street were extemely thin, but the march took place early in the morning on a day when most New Yorkers either head for the beach or relax at home.

However, the cheers, though sporadic, were enthusiastic and Mr Mondale and Ms Ferraro beamed and waved as excitedly as if they had already won the race in New York.

Mr Mondale's criticism of Mr Reagan in his speech in Merrill represented a stepping-up of his attacks against the President.

On Sunday he delivered a stinging criticism of President Reagan's recent statement that politics and religion were inseparable.

Religion, and in particular the relationship between church and state, has already turned into one of the main issues of the campaign. Mr Mondale is planning to make more speeches on the issue later this week.

American mercenaries in downed helicopter

Washington (AFP) – Two US mercenaries were in the anti-Sandinista guerrilla helicopter shot down on Saturday by the Nicaraguan army, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan said here yesterday.

According to the Managua authorities, two crew of the helicopter, which came from Honduras, were killed and a third is missing. The helicopter attacked a Nicaraguan military base.

Senator Moynihan, vice-chairman of the Senate's select committee on intelligence, said he had been told by the Central Intelligence Agency that the two Americans were in a group of seven mercenaries who arrived in Honduras last week from New Orleans.

Crocker arrives to see Obote

Kampala (AFP) – The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Mr Chester Crocker arrived in Uganda yesterday for a two-day official visit for talks with President Obote, the Prime Minister Mr Eric Otema Allimadi, and officials.

The visit comes after remarks by another State Department official alleging widespread human rights abuses in Uganda.

Catastrophic shopping day

Wuppertal, (Reuter) – A 56-year-old West German woman faces a bill for DM 100,000 (£26,600) in damages after her cat, left in the car, bit her when she returned from shopping and began to drive off.

She lost control, rammed a parked car and demolished a sausage stand, which dragged a fish-frying stand diwn with it, burning an assistant with boiling fat. A passer-by fainted and the woman's car was a write-off. A policeman drove her, and the cat, home.

Vienna Cabinet

Vienna – Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria has announced formally the changes in his cabinet, as predicted yesterday. The new ministers are: Finance, Franz Vranitzky; Foreign, Leopold Gratz; Transportation, Ferdinand Lacin; and Family, Gertrude Froehlich-Sander.

Sweet fifteen

Susanna Huckstep, aged 15, chosen by a jury at Salsomaggiore Terme as Miss Italy, the youngest ever. She has a British grandfather. The jury also picked a substitute to represent Italy at the Miss Universe contest as Miss Huckstep is too young.

Still grave

Madrid – Miss Christine Ann Batty, the British holidaymaker stabbed on Friday by bag snatchers on Torremolinmos, was making favourable progress yesterday at a Malaga hospital, but her condition was still grave. Her companion, Linda Bradley, was killed by the gang.

In the market

Kuala Lumpur (AFP) – A team from the Royal Malaysian Air Force will visit the Soviet Union early next month to shop for helicopters. Malaysia has traditionally bought its military hardware from the West.

Alpine deaths

Grenoble, (AP) – French alpine police say that 62 people have been killed and 283 injured in climbing accidents in the main summer season. The same number was killed last year.

Author dies

Bangkok, (AP) – The British expatriate author Jack Reynolds, best known for his novel of prostitution, A Woman of Bangkok, has died of ear cancer and pneumonia at the age of 71.

Bus tragedy

Harare, (Reuter) – At least 36 people were killed and more than 50 injured when a bus was in collision with a heavy goods vehicle 45 miles south of Harare.

Head fakers

Livorno (AFP). – A student claimed he and three friends faked one of three stone heads found in a canal here in July and attributed by art experts Amadeo Modigliani.

Nose dive

Belgrade (AP) – A 17-year-old construction worker plunged 50ft to the street from the sixth floor of a building and suffered only a broken nose. When he saw the blood he fainted.

Storm victim: Waves smashing an inter-island vessel against the shore in Cebu during the height of the typhoon.

Over 300 dead in wake of Hurricane Ike

From Keith Dalton, Manila

At least 331 people were killed, 200 of them at a devastated lakeside town during Sundays' destructive rampage of Typhoon Ike through the Southern Philippines officials said yesterday.

Provincial authorities in Surigao del Norte, on the north eastern tip of Mindanao Islands, said most of the 200 victims in Mainit town drowned when 137 mph winds churned up lake waters which smashed down houses dotted along the shoreline.

Another 82 people died in the provincial capital Surigao 30 miles away, where journalists reported that the majority of buildings were badly damaged. They said over 300 people were injured.

The reporters arrived onboard an airforce plane carrying 35,000lbs of emergency food and medical supplies after the city mayor Mr Constantino Navarro radioed for urgent assistance.

Rescue workers on Nonoc Island nearby reported 35 people dead and 18 more fatalities in three other provinces were announced by the Office of Civil Defence.

President Marcos in an emergency early morning meeting with senior government and military advisers, added Surigao, Iloilo and Palawan provinces to 21 others proclaimed as calamity zones last Thursday after tropical storm Jane left 53 people dead and tens of thousands homeless.

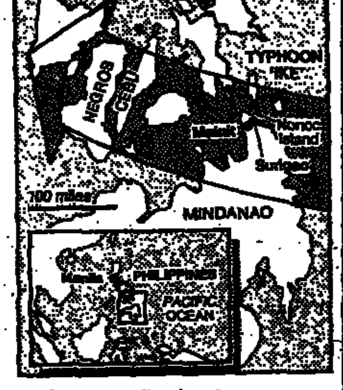
Almost the entire central Visayas Region was blacked out after Typhoon Ike tore down both power and communication lines. Long after Ike had moved out to sea the National Disaster Coordination Centre set up in army headquarters had still not received any reports of destruction or casualty figures from many densely populated islands hit by the typhoon.

Until full communications are restored government officials admitted the full extent of destruction, loss of life and the number of people made homeless could not be accurately gauged.

● SEOUL – About 2,000 angry flood victims beat up several policemen yesterday as they stormed district offices accusing officials of negligence for failing to take proper flood prevention measures (AFP reports).

They demanded full compensation from the city government for flood damage.

The Home Ministry's central disaster centre reported 86 people dead, 40 missing, presumed drowned, and 89 injured in South Korea's worst rainstorms in 12 years. It estimated flood damage at around £13m.



The demonstrations came soon after flood waters began to subside and an estimated 80,000 people who had been forced out of their homes were able to return to assess damage.

Shia militants threaten Saudis with deadly blow

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The verbal war between Islamic militants and Saudi Arabia continued yesterday with a threat by the self-styled Islamic Jihad movement to strike what an anonymous telephone caller described as a deadly blow against the Saudi monarchy.

In an apparent response to the withdrawal of Saudi diplomatic representatives from Beirut, the caller – who phoned Reuters news agency here – said the Saudis had "failed Muslims by flagrant cooperation with America and, following the footsteps of Israel, should know that the deadly blow will only be delivered in holy Mecca to purify the Holy Mosque from the thieves who have seized and descrated it".

The Saudi Embassy here was partially destroyed last month when hundreds of Shia Muslims in west Beirut, including extremists from the Hezbollah Party of God organization, set fire to the building in protest at what they claimed – wrongly – was a refusal by the Saudis to issue visas to Lebanese Muslims wanting to travel to Mecca. Soldiers of the Lebanese Army's Sixth Brigade, itself largely Shia Muslim, made no attempt to prevent the attack.

"You, the sons of Saud," the telephone caller went on, "using the pretext of disorder in Islamic (sic) Beirut to pull out your representaives is of no avail. The alleged disorder is, in fact, only the beginning of an Islamic uprising which will initially spread to the oil (producing) and sinful countries."

The caller gave no clue to his identity but the Islamic Jihad organization has previously claimed responsibility for a number of attacks in Beirut, including the suicide car bombing of the American Marine headquarters in October last year in which more than 250 US servicemen were killed.

The movement was once thought to have its base near the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek and, by coincidence, reports reached here yesterday of serious street fighting between Shia militias and Syrian troops in the city at the weekend.

President Gemayel flew to Damascus yesterday for further talks with President Assad about the Syrian-supported security plan. The failure of Lebanese government troops to enter the Druze-controlled Chouf mountains – and the Druze refusal to let them into the foothills – means that the plan, upon which both the Lebanese and Syrian Cabinets have set so much store, is effectively postponed.

Druze and Christian leaders spend much of the weekend honouring their respective martyrs who died in the mountain civil war a year ago when Israeli troops withdrew from the area to the Awali river.

Argentine strike ends in a draw

From Douglas Tweedale
Buenos Aires

Peronist unions in Argentina held a 24-hour general strike yesterday to demand changes in the Government's economic policies, but early reports confirmed predictions that the test of strength between President Raul Alfonsin and the unions would end in a political draw.

Leaders of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT), which called the strike, met at midday to evaluate results and were expected to announce the "complete success" of the stoppage. But reports from Buenos Aires and around the country seemed to bear out an estimate by Señor Juan Manuel Casella, the Labour Minister, that the strike would be only 50 per cent effective.

The highest absenteeism was reported in the industrial cities of Córdoba, Rosario and Santa Fe and in the industrial belt around Buenos Aires. Factories near Buenos Aires were for the most part closed for the day Although some saw 20 per cent of the workforce turn up.

But the success of the strike among the large unions that are the backbone of the CGT was offset by high attendance in retail shops and service industries. In central Buenos Aires virtually all shops and banks were open for business as usual.

● SANTIAGO: All the political parties of the Chilean opposition, with unions and students, are beginning today, their tenth day of protest against General Pinochet's Government, calling for an end to 11 years of dictatorship and a rapid return to democracy (Florencia Varas writes).

It is the first time in a protest that people have been asked to leave their houses which is why there may be confrontations with the armed forces who have been ordered to act with maximum severity against those who disturb the peace.

Today's protest involves a march in Santiago and organized night time banging of saucepans.

● SANTO DOMINGO: Five unions called off a transport strike planned yesterday in the Dominican Republic because of fears of violence.

The 24-hour strike had been intended as a protest against the Government's sharp increase in the price of petrol and other fuels under an interim accord with the International Monetary Fund.

Two Armenians blown up by own bomb

From Rasit Gurdilek
Ankara

Two Lebanese were killed in a bomb explosion at a parking lot in Istanbul early yesterday, martial law authorities confirmed.

Responsibility for the blast was claimed by the underground Armenian Revolutionary Army in telephone calls to the Stockholm bureau of Associated Press and to the Paris headquarters of Agence France-Presse.

A communique by the Istanbul martial law command identified the dead as Ali Mahmoud and Muhammed Mahmoud, who entered Turkey from Syria on August 30.

The communiqué said the two were probably killed when the bomb they were trying to plant exploded prematurely.

The Armenian Revolutionary Army has claimed three previous attacks since July 14, 1983.

Iran says war goes on until Iraq leader falls

Tehran (Reuter) – Mr Husain Mousavi, the Iranian Prime Minister, said yeterday he saw no end to the four-year-old Gulf war until President Saddam Hasain of Iraq fell from power.

At a rare press conference, Mr Mousavi unequivocally reiterated Iran's war demands and denied foreign press reports of an Iranian policy shift towards a diplomatic settlement. Asked whether he saw an end to the war in the near future, he replied: "The only possibility we see is the fall of Saddam.

"Our aims have in no way changed since the beginning of the war. The overthrow of Saddam's regime is among our aims. Both the war and our diplomatic efforts will continue until the realization of this aim."

Mr Mousavi invited the small group of foreign reporters based in Tehran to the press conference.

Police reform Bill puts Athens under fire

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Government proposals to reorganize Greece's police system have been denounced by the Opposition as an attempt to perpetuate Socialist rule.

Parliament's summer recess committee has begun to consider the bill under an emergency procedure that reduces debate to a bare minumum. Critics of the Government interpret the haste as an effort to stem unrest within the security forces.

Under the Bill, the 11,500-strong force which polices Athens and three other big cities is to be merged with the gendarmerie, whose 25,000 men police the rest of the country but also, incongruously, the suburbs of Athens and the Parliament building in the centre of the capital.

The need to reorganize the police, eliminating antagonism and duplication, has been felt for a long time. The steady increase in crime and a disquieting number of unsolved cases add urgency to the need for action.

Rivalry between the city police force, which was founded, in 1921 and modelled on London's Metropolitan Police, and the 150-year-old French-style gendarmerie, has often led to situations which might be comical if they did not contain a certain tragic element.

One of the most notorious instances was the murder of Ann Chapman, the British journalist, in 1971 She was killed in an area controlled by the gendarmerie which, however, was refused access to the city police's records of sexual assault suspects until the case, involving one of these suspects, was taken over eight months later by the Piraeus city police.

The new "Hellenic police" force, which is to be run along military lines and subjected to military discipline, will have unified services. It will be responsible for law and order throughout the country, but also, according to a report submitted to Parliament, "safeguard popular sovereignty".

New Democracy, the main opposition party, after an emergency session of its executive, singled out for attack the provision in the Bill placing the Hellenic police in every province under the orders of a committee presided over by the party-appointed governor, and including the police director, and one representative of the union of local municipalities and communes, usually controlled by the left.

The security committee, which will not include a representative of the judiciary, as is the case now, is being empowered to order the police to act "in cases of serious disturbance of public order due to meetings, rallies, fires or other emergencies". The Government may extend this jurisdiction.

Right-wing opponents of the Government, who can see their traditional influence on the security forces being eclipsed by the Bill, also accuse the ruling socialists of planning to turn the existing "rural guard", a body of 6,000 gamekeepers, into a "political militia" taking orders from local mayors, who are mostly left-wing.

Mr. Yiannis Skoularikis, the minister of public order, who earlier this year faced a storm within the security forces when he first floated the merger idea, said the opposition's misgivings were unfounded. "We do not intend to use the police for any purpose other than combatting and preventing crime," he stated.

He said Greek police productivity was the lowest in the world even with one policeman for every 227 inhabitants, compared with one to 650 in Britain, and one to 1,300 in Japan.

Once the law is passed, all policemen and gendarmes will be required to declare within 20 days (officers within five) their willingness to join the new force.

Peres seeks to form narrow coalition without Likud backing

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

The Israeli Labour Party yesterday made an unpromising attempt to organize a narrow-based coalition after the deadlock in negotiations with Likud for a broad coalition of national unity.

Mr Shimon Peres and his associates turned to the National Religious Party which since the July elections has steadfastly refused to align itself with either of the large parties to force them to get together.

Their resolve appeared undented after yesterday's meeting. Mr Zevulun Hammer, one of the party's Cabinet representatives, summed up: "They talked of a narrow coalition, and we talked of national unity".

However, the National Religious Party kept the door open and scheduled another meeting with Labour tomorrow after they have conferred with Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader, and held a party caucus today.

Labour also kept its line of communications open with Likud. While briefing party leaders after his talk with Mr Shamir on Sunday night, Mr Peres was reported to have telephoned Mr Shamir with a suggestion calculated to surmount the controversy over land settlement in the occupied West Bank, a major cause of the apparent breakdown in the negotiations.

In a radio interview yesterday, Mr Shamir said a main cause of the breakdown was Labour's refusal to agree that the proposed national unity government should honour decisions by the outgoing Likud administration for the establishment of 26 new settlements which had been approved but not yet started.

Mr Peres, in another radio interview, agreed, that the government decisions must be recognized but in view of the economic and political situation, the timing could be reconsidered.

"Foreign currency reserves are dwindling," he said. "We are cutting back on education. We are cutting back on social services. Only decisions concerning settlements in the heart of Samaria can be reconsidered?" he asked rhetoricaly.

In his telephone call to Mr Shamir, Mr Peres was reported to have suggested the timing of each proposed settlement be left for a future government. Mr Shamir said he would consult his colleagues.

The Labour leader's mandate as Prime Minister-designate expires on September 16 and President Herzog is likely to offer it to Mr Shamir. Mr Peres was reported to have said that in that event Labour would not join a government under Mr Shamir. The outgoing Prime Minister also could not conceivably muster the 61 parliamentary votes for a narrow coalition.

The only other option would be new elections which most parties feel the country can ill-afford.

Mr Peres is assured of 54 votes in Parliament and the National Religious Party's four could get him a vote of confidence provided the six deputies representing the communists and the pro-Arab Progressive List for Peace abstain to help to get the hated Likud out of office.

Labour negotiatores said they hoped to persuade the National Religious Party that Likud intransigence was preventing an agreement of national unity and that a narrow-based government under Mr Peres was the only way to save Israelis from the agony of another election campaign.

Leading article, page 13

Indonesia: Markus Giroth

By Caroline Moorehead

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

In November 1968 Markus Giroth, a member of the Indonesian Communist Party and an active trade unionist, was accused of taking part in an alleged attempted coup and sentenced to death. Twelve years later his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

If his behaviour is considered satisfactory, he may next year be eligible for a fixed term of 20 years. In the year 2000, having spent well over 30 years inside prison, and being then 64 years of age, Markus Giroth may go free.

Markus Giroth: Faces 30 years in jail.

Following the attempted coup of October 1965 many thousands of members and sympathizers of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) were arrested and detained. Markus Giroth, a leading PKI member in South Sulawesi, was charged with reviving the party as an underground organization and encouraging armed resistance to the Government in his area.

Defendants in the trials of the supposed plotters were invariably found guilty. Observers maintained that no attempt was made to conform legal procedures to internationally accepted standards of fairness.

Markus Giroth is held in Gunung Sari prison, in Sulawesi, one of more than 300 people, many of them old and ill, still in detention as a result of the 1965 attempted coup.

Deal near on Polish farm aid

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

Senior Polish officials are to meet negotiators from the Roman Catholic hierarchy this week in an attempt to reach agreement on a big church scheme to help private farmers.

Church sources said yesterday that if the Government gives its blessing to the statutes of the Farm Foundation and sets an early date for registration, then the Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, would hold an important, symbolic meeting with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader.

The idea of the scheme is to use Western funds from churches, governments and companies for machinery to update Polish farming.

More than $20m (£15m) needed for pilot projects has been raised, thanks partly to a promise of $10m from President Reagan.

Chun expects results from Tokyo visit

Colonial masters must heal the war wounds

In the second of two articles on the background to President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea's historic visit to Japan, which begins on Thursday, David Watts, Tokyo Correspondent, examines the sensitive issues on the agenda.

A week before the opening of his state visit President Chun Doo Hwan urged the Japanese to act on two key issues during his stay – the vast trade imbalance and the status of Koreans in Japan.

To the Koreans these are important to the success of his visit. But the normally direct President Chun did not mention the overriding issue that means far more than either: an apology for Japan's conduct during the colonial period.

AN UNEASY RELATIONSHIP
Part 2

Seeds of a new era? Emperor Hirohito, from whom Seoul demands an apology, plants rice in a spring ritual.

KOREA	JAPAN
Population: 39.4 million	Population: 118.45 million
GNP: $[illegible] ([illegible])	GNP: $1,100bn (£814bn)
Per capita income: $1,880 (£1,392)	Per capita income: $9,684
Exports to Japan: $3.3bn (£2.4bn)	Exports to Korea: $6bn (£4.4bn)
Area: 46,540 square miles	Area: 145,834 square miles
Population density: 15[illegible].9 per sq mile	Population density: 31.4 per sq mile

The Koreans will not be satisfied unless an apology comes from Emperor Hirohito himself and is entirely unambiguous. To the Japanese this is an extremely controversial issue, not only because the Emperor is supposed to play no part in politics but also because many Japanese see no need for it.

Official apologies for Japan's conduct during the war have already been made to the other leading combatants but this gesture has always been withheld from Korea, which suffered as much as any other Asian nation at the hands of the Japanese.

Some Korean diplomats dismiss Japanese fastidiousness over the form of the apology that the Emperor is expected to make. "Even though the Emperor was excluded from the trials of war criminals he was Emperor at the time of these atrocities," said one. "He was more than just a figurehead at that time."

Korean suspicions that the Emperor's words may be less than satisfactory to them have been aroused by the Prime Minister's statement to Korean journalists that Japan would "search its heart" over the "ruinous damage" done to Korea.

"That is good", said a Korean diplomat, "but if, as many suspect, it is one method of safeguarding the Emperor from making an apology it is too vague."

But Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone might equally well have been paving the way for the Emperor's apology, making it less shocking to the extreme right when it comes.

Both Tokyo and Seoul recognize that there are domestic factions opposed to the visit in both countries, which neither Government can completely control.

Even more unpredictable is what the Government of North Korea might do to try to wreck a visit which Pyongyang has called "criminal". It is barely a year since four South Korean Cabinet ministers were killed in a bomb attack in Rangoon. A cementing of relations between Japan and South Korea can only be detrimental to the North.

Of the more than 600,000 people of Korean extraction who live in Japan, somewhat less than half support the North, which means that if the North wanted to stage an attack it has a ready-made fifth column.

The South Korean-affiliated community is also likely to try to stage protests because many of them object to President Chun's undemocratic policies.

There are thousands of people of Korean extraction born in Japan, who have lived nowhere else but are refused Japanese citizenship. There is a fair amount of intermarriage, but the Korean community likes to remain close-knit and many Japanese would object to their daughters marrying a Korean.

Like all foreigners they must be finger-printed and carry their foreign identity cards with them at all times, despite having permanent residence.

President Chun, and many Japanese, want this irritant removed. It stirs nationalist feelings on both sides and has an impact bearing no relation to its true significance.

Of much more immediate importance for the South Korean Government is the lop-sided balance of trade with Japan, which last year reached $2.7bn.

President Chun will be calling on the Japanese Government to do something about it. Recognizing that the deficit is largely structural, the Koreans are calling for the transfer of high technology expertise to Korean firms.

The Japanese Government believes that is a job for the private sector. Japanese industry, for its part, is not keen to help; it knows full well that Korea would soon be eating into Japanese markets with the very same technology. Quite how Mr Nakasone will square that circle and placate his guest is not yet clear.

But he must somehow ensure that when the Korean leader goes home all must be seen to be sweetness and light. "The symbolism is crucial", said the Korean diplomat. "We cannot go on like this. The emotion must be taken out of the relationship."

Concluded

Delhi says hijackers will not die

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

For the first time Indian authorities have got their hands on a group of hijackers who seized an Indian aircraft and took it abroad.

The United Arab Emirates returned seven Sikh extremists to Delhi airport early yesterday after lengthy discussions involving the foreign ministries of both countries and the American Ambassador in Dubai, together with a special representative of the US Secretary of State.

According to a statement issued by the US Embassy in Delhi yesterday, the Indian Government pledged that the hijackers would get a fair trial, and that they would not be sentenced to death. In fact, the Indian law on hijacking provides a maximum sentence of life imprisonment so long as no violence was used.

The seven seized an Indian Airlines 737 on August 24 en route from Chandigarh to Srinagar and took 80 passengers and six crew at knifepoint to Lahore and then Karachi and Dubai.

The exploit ended in Dubai after negotiations which involved the hijackers seeking political asylum in the United States. Yesterday an American statement said the prolonged legal proceedings involved in such an arangement would "not be consistent with our mutual interest in maintaining a strong and effective deterrent to the commission of terrorist acts", and urged that they be returned to India.

Bangkok vote heads off showdown with military

Bangkok (AFP) – The Thai Parliament yesterday voted to postpone debate on a controversial motion which has pitted leading generals against the four-party coalition Government of General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister.

The vote, by 371 to 76, temporarily headed off a showdown over the balance of power between civilian politicians and military officers, who are traditionally in the forefront of Thai politics.

On Sunday the supreme military commander, General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, called for the postponement in the interest of national unity.

Yesterday's vote means that the issue theoretically had been shelved until Parliament reconvenes on April 26. However, many Thai and foreign analysts predict that the matter will continue to occupy centre stage, notably because of the illness of General Prem, aged 64, a non-party retired Army commander.

Moscow's unanswered questions

Bonn kept on edge by Honecker's failure to confirm W German visit

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

West German Government officials yesterday were studiously unruffled and laconic about the refusal on Sunday of Herr Erich Honecker to confirm his forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic.

But there is no doubt that the East German leader's obvious wish to avoid questions from reporters at the Leipzig Fair about the contentious visit has shaken Bonn.

Government circles privately admit there is now a strong possibility that Herr Honecker will not come on September 26 as planned because of strong opposition in Moscow to closer relations between the two German states. There are signs that the Government, which is refusing to speculate on the matter, is bracing itself to minimize the disappointment and political embarrassment that a cancellation or postponement would cause.

Herr Honecker was expected to hold substantive talks at the fair with Herr Hans-Otto Brautigam, West Germany's representative in East Berlin. Bonn hoped he would use the occasion to make his overdue announcement that the would be coming here, as preparations are virtually complete and the communique is almost drafted. At the last moment, however, West German officials were told that Herr Honecker would not make his usual lengthy stop at the West German stands.

Herr Wolfgang Roth, a senior Social Democrat, said yesterday after talks with East German Politburo members in Leipzig that the East German leadership had still not made a final decision.

Chancell Helmut Kohl emphasized the importance of the visit on Sunday when addressing a congress of Germans expelled after the Second World War from territories in the East, while again dismissing the continuing accusations from Moscow and other East European capitals of revanchism in the Federal Republic.

His appearance at "Homeland Day" in Brunswick – the first by a Chancellor for many years – was bitterly attacked yesterday by *Pravda*, which accused him of giving support to people who disagreed with the decision of Europe after the war and joining them in declaring that the German question remained open.

"This proposition, however, can mean nothing less than the incorporation of socialist GDR," *Pravda* said.

A sharp row has broken out here in the past two weeks over remarks by Herr Hans Apel, a former Social Democrat minister and SPD candidate in the forthcoming mayoral elections in Berlin, that the German question was no longer open. Christian Democrats quickly denounced the apparent acceptance of the division of Germany and insisted that legally the status of the two Germanies had not yet been settled.

The sharp internal debate has been fuelled by a remark by Herr Alfred Dregger, Christian Democratic floorleader, that "our future does not depend on Honecker's visit". This was sharply rejected by the East Germans, who indicated that Herr Honecker was not pushing to go to West Germany, and the consequent polemics deeply embarrassed the Kohl Government, which has tried to avoid miring the visit in domestic politics.

However, such is the controversy at home now over the affair and over relations in general between the two German states, and so spectacular have been Moscow's attacks on East Germany's policies towards the West, that the Honecker visit has become an extremely important event, both domestically and for relations between the Soviet Union and its allies.

Herr Honecker's delay in announcing the visit is seen here as a sign that he is still fighting attempts in Moscow to force him to cancel it. However, it is also thought he may now prefer to postpone the visit till late autumn, in deference to Moscow, but does not want to be seen to be giving in to Soviet pressure.

Titans clash: A railway team inspecting the devastation after two passenger trains collided near Bahawalpur, Pakistan. Four people were killed, including the two drivers, and 22 people were injured.

Killings in Sydney will lead to new gun curbs

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

The New South Wales state Government foreshadowed a review of firearms controls yesterday after Sunday's motorcycle gang massacre in a public house car park in a Sydney suburb in which seven people died.

Mr Peter Anderson, the Minister for Police, said yesterday that the long running review of firearms controls had now been completed and he hoped amendments to the present laws would be introduced into Parliament by the end of the year. But he said that Sunday's violence was not just a question of firearms control.

Mr Anderson said police were holding discussions with various motorcycle organizations and gangs in an effort to avoid any reprisal killings. But he could not guarantee that there would not be further violence.

Police armed with pistols and batons were stationed outside Bankstown court in Sydney yesterday when the first two of more than 30 people arrested after the shooting in the car park of the Viking tavern at Milperra appeared in court.

The two men, members of the Comancheros motorcycle gang, faced charges including discharging a firearm with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. They were remanded in custody until next week. The other people arrested will appear in court in coming weeks charged with similar firearms offences. So far no murder charges have been brought.

The Canadian election

Floating voters Liberals' only hope

From John Best, Ottawa

Canadians go to the polls in a federal general election today that could bring profound changes to the country's political landscape.

All the indications pointed to a heavy defeat for the ruling Liberals and a return to power by the Progressive Conservatives, who have not held office since 1963 except for a nine-months period four years ago when they formed a minority government.

Every voter survey for the last month has given the Tories an edge over the Liberals, in most cases large enough for a Tory majority.

In fact, the bad news for the Liberals is that the steady stream of polls has been remarkably consistent in showing the Conservatives ahead by between 20 and 25 percentage points among decided voters.

The New Democrats, traditional third-place finishers in Canadian elections, appeared to gain ground after getting off to a slow start in the campaign and showed up in one recent survey only 5 percentage points behind the Liberals.

Just over 16 million voters are eligible to cast ballots for the 282 Commons seats, a clear majority of which were held by Liberals when the House was dissolved on July 7.

The Liberals' best hope of avoiding defeat, and possible electoral disaster, appeared to lie in swaying the large number of voters still undecided as recently as a week ago when the last poll was taken. According to one survey, 38 per cent of voters had not made up their minds at that point.

The Liberal Prime Minister, Mr John Turner, worked hard right through the weekend to turn back what has been increasingly looking like an irreversible Tory tide.

Campaigning in Populow southern Ontario and later his own constituancy of Vancouver Quadra, where he is in dire peril of personal defeat, Mr Turner unleashed a series of bitter personal attacks on the Conservative leader, Mr Brian Mulroney. These were part of an eleventh-hour Liberal attempt to sow enough seeds of doubt as to Mr Mulroney's credibility and reliability that voters would have second thoughts about making him Prime Minister.

Shortages fuel Zambia price rises

From Alfred Sayila
Lusaka

Critical shortages of essential commodities are hampering renewed efforts by the Zambian Government to keep down the prices of consumer goods.

President Kaunda eased state control of pricing in January last year, in a desperate attempt to revive a sagging economy.

After realising the political repercussions of higher prices, the president earlier this year personally toured markets in different parts of the country.

The tours, however, did not achieve the desired result: prices of food and clothing continue to soar, and this is a sure source of confrontation with the labour movements.

Echoes of Andropov as Chernenko denials spill out of the Kremlin

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Anxieties over President Chernenko's health increased yesterday when a Soviet spokesman said the leader was "carrying out his duties" but failed to confirm that he was back at his desk in the Kremlin. A similar formulation was used last December and January when President Andropov was seriously ill. He died on Febryary 9.

Mr Vladimir Lomeiko of the Foreign Ministry also indicated that the Soviet Union would not go to the Vienna talks on space weapons on September 18 although the United States is sending a delegation. He appeared to back down from a suggestion that if Vienna succeeded, Moscow would return to the abandoned Geneva talks. Diplomats say Soviet foreign policy is in paralysis because of an internal crisis in the leadership.

Mr Lomeiko: Papering over the cracks yesterday.

President Chernenko has not been seen since he went on holiday in mid-July. On Sunday, *Pravada* published an interview with him on the impending "Stars wars" talks in Vienna. Mr Lomeiko was asked yesterday if this meant Mr Chernenko was back from holiday and in command.

After some hesitation, he said that the *Pravada* answers "show that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is carrying out his duties as General Secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet".

Sources point out that this recalls the devices used to disguise Mr Andropov's deterioration. He gave written answers to *Pravda* on Soviet-American relations in January just two weeks before he died. Recent accounts of Politburo and Praesidium meetings have emphasized Mr Chernenko's ideas without indicating he was present and no film of the Soviet leader has been shown on television.

Some observers caution that he may need to recuperate. He suffers from chronic lung and heart ailments. He was absent from the May Day parade last year and subsequently reappeared, although he has since taken on the burdens of high office.

In his *Pravdu* interviews, Mr Chernenko said an agreement on space weapons would "facilitate the solution of questions of limiting and reducing other strategic armaments".

Yesterday, Mr Lomeiko was repeatedly asked if this meant that successful Star Wars talks could lead to a resumption of the abandoned Geneva talks, but he said there was no direct link between the two sets of negotiations. He reiterated the hardline Soviet view that the Geneva talks cannot resume until the United States "removes the obstacles" by withdrawing cruise and Pershing 2 from Europe.

Asked if Moscow would join the US at Vienna, Mr Lomeiko said the two sides had first to agree on the subject and scope of the talks in a joint statement.

Wiring up the world's money

By 2,000 the international financial controller, Centrobank, had begun to absorb the Third World debts relying more on computers than its governor.

Part II of Norman Macrae's vision of the future

During the early stages of the de-politicizing revolution, the politicians of the Americo-Russian alliance in 1990-2006 faced the awkwardness that poor countries' politicians might still blow the world up. These two superpowers met the problem of Third World insecurity by wielding the stick of gunboat diplomacy, and they met the problem of Third World poverty and underemployment by the carrot of the Centrobank scheme.

The Soviet Russians had always been compulsive buggers of other people's conversations. Mr Berisov's post-Soviet Russians continued this tradition. Moscow was happy to publish the private table talk and even pillow talk of Third World leaders, which can only have been picked up by Russian listening devices in their palaces. When, in 2003, Prime Minister Berisov launched the gunboat operation in southern Africa that toppled President Mbogo, the Russians published some particularly lurid tapes.

This was high-handed colonialist behaviour by America's Russian ally, and the woman who in 2004 became US President, Roberta Kennedy, objected to it. During the first term of her presidency, President Kennedy therefore joined Prime Minister Berisov's milder successor Ivan Kandinsky, in establishing the Centrobank scheme.

The introduction of the international Centrobank was the last great act of government before governments grew much less important. It was not a conception of policy-making governments at all, but emerged from the first computerized town meeting of the world. A fairly sane computer model of the world economy was put on line in a standing public telecommunicating computer terminal (TC) program, and anybody who wished was invited to tap in policy suggestions to it. Around 99 per cent of these were rejected by the computer as nonsense. But, among accepted contributors, and to the annoyance of most conservatives, a consensus quickly emerged that poor countries which agreed to join a club with certain libertarian rules (the principal ones were that markets instead of politicians should set prices; human rights cases should be referred to an international supreme court) should also have access to the benefits of a new inernational central bank called the "Centrobank".

The Centrobank should be a body which relied very little on the discretion of its governor, but much more on a computer program. This program should authorize the Centrobank to open sufficient new and artificially created lines of foreign exchange for any applicant country below a certain income per head to allow its internal economic growth to proceed at the fastest possible non-inflationary pace but not by one penny faster. The Centrobank's computer would monitor each recipient country's economy to see if inflationary or other strains were appearing, and would signal that Centrobank must cut off new supplies of artificially created foreign exchange if they did.

Contemporary critics said in triple self-contradiction that (a) this scheme was so insulting to poor countries' governments that few would agree to join it; that (b) all poor countries would flock to eat at this trough and there would be an impossibly inflationary expansion of world money supply; and that (c) the anti-inflationary terms proffered from the international central bank were so tough that this would allow only painfully slow economic depauperization. Yet progress to depauperization has proved fast, although this has been largely for unexpected reasons

First, countries like India were enormously helped by the Japanese invention in the late 1980s of improved computerized sensors for seeing and touching. The Japanese built up their own manufacturing industry by drawing components from tiny workshops subjected to stern quality checks. In the 1980s multinational firms were unwilling to draw components from tiny Indian workshops because nobody believed they would reach the quality required. Since the 1990s any individual in the Third World can get access to a computerized sensor, feed in components he has made, find that the sensor confirms "these components are up to the quality of those for which IBM pays $3 a dozen", and then telex a message to IBM that he will sell them for $2.99 a dozen. Many of the early manufactured exports from poor countries spurred by Centrobank were of that inflation-cutting sort.

Second, as this "small workshop revolution" spread, poor countries proved more flexible than rich ones in adapting to the extraordinarily transient nature of most of the twenty-first century's successful business firms. The typical boom firm today will find some application of software in 2024 which makes it an instant world market leader (computerized tests chatter its superiority on all our TCs) for the next four years, but must then expect that by 2028 somebody will suddenly find some software that does better. The few hundred worldwide employees of the firm will expect to have their wind-up party, at some lush holiday jaunt in 2028.

Third, while Centrobank encouraged poor countries to send out undercutting cheap labour goods to the world, it found that many of the functions hitherto performed by poor countries' inefficient governments could more cheaply be performed by western firms on performance contracts.

In the rich countries in the 1970s economic growth was moving to the sunbelts where it was pleasant to live. From early in the twenty-first century people began to realize that the world's sunbelts were the areas recently called the Poor South, and that middle-class living (including even employing some servants) was cheaper there. In 2011 *Time TC* picked out as an archetypal British family that of Mrs Gillian Macleod, who lives with her husband and two children in the Gambia and telecommuted daily to the Saudia Arabian insurance company which employed her. Her husband had temporarily retired even from most telecommuting work, to supervise the education of the two children, one of whom found that an American telecommuted education course homed in more amenably to his particular learning pattern, although the other preferred to telecommute to the standard British courses.

In the 1970s and 1980s there had been many forecasts of coming desperate shortages of food, energy, some raw materials and adequate means of protecting the environment. Instead, all these things became gluts. For food, that should have been foreseen.

Down to the 1990s rich countries – which by then generally had only 3 to 9 per cent of their workforces in farming – rigged markets in favour of those farmers, because it seemed politically necessary to woo these 3 to 9 per cent of voters. Although most rich countries were in the less lushly tropical parts of the world, they found these small workforces provided far more food than they needed. They built towering butter mountains, undrainable wine lakes, mounds of unsaleable grain.

With the coming of Centrobank the rulers of poor countries found it desirable to introduce free-market pricing policies; they did not qualify for Centrobank money unless they did. It is probable that this alone would have made many of them self-sufficient in food. But the Centrobank system also made it profitable for rich countries' scientists to devise and sell to the poor countries mechanisims for increasing their food production, just as the revolution in genetic engineering made it rather easy to make several ears of grain sprout where one had sprouted before, to breed new (though sometimes obscene looking) cattle, to conquer the depredations of frost and pests, to develop single-cell protein and reclaim deserts. Hence the food gluts.

The oil, coal and other mining companies turned specially to genetic engineering: the use of micro-organisms as agents to recover the energy of the petroleum locked up in oil shales and tar sands. Microbial mining worked either by producing substances that helped release the oil from its matrix (wetting agents or emulsifiers) or by taking the hydrocarbons into themselves. Bacteria were known well before 1980 which took up cobalt, copper, zinc and many other metals from low-grade ores. So long as naturally occurring organisms had to be used, the potential of this kind of biological mining was limited. When it became possible to adapt bacteria specifically for the jobs which had to be done, the business really took off across the world – as did the business of reclaiming minerals from corroded scrap. In coal it is now usual to burn the stuff underground, but bugs – rather than members of the National Union of Mineworkers – also do some mining and are used to process slag. Sulphur-loving bacteria, developed by the enhancement of naturally occurring species, are used to purify coal and make it safe for burning. We thus have energy profusion and clean air.

As the birth control pill spread in the 1960s and 1970s, so that sex became 99.9 per cent for fun, some prophets said that science was bound to home in upon the once-or-twice-in-a-lifetime occasion when sex would be for reproduction. Parents would start to engineer superbabies while they lay in their mothers' wombs. Some parents tried that, but it didn't work.

There has, however, been a sea-change in the traditional ages of man. Compared with 1974 our children in 2024 generally take up paid work (especially computer programming work) much earlier, maybe starting at age nine, maybe at twelve, and we do not exploit them. Pretty well all learning is done through computers from home; schools are places children go to play in perhaps twice a week. In these 2020s young adults of 25 to 43 stay away from work to enjoy their families much more than in 1974; it is quite usual today for one parent (probably now generally the father, though sometimes the mother) to give up employment during the period when young children are growing up.

The majority of both parents and children do their work from home. The fact that children have useful chores to do has knit families more closely together than at any time since homesteader days.

The author is deputy editor of The Economist. *Extracted from* The 2024 Report: A concise history of the future 1974-2024, *published on September 6 by Sidgwick & Jackson, £9.95.*

Tomorrow: The drug crisis

Tomorrow's local heroine

Margaret Vogel (1966-2023) she studied science subjects at school, with the initial intention of following in her mother's footsteps, but failed to win a university place in medicine and went instead to an agricultural college in Kent, intending to go to Africa once she was trained. She was awarded a BSc in 1988 and went on to do postgraduate research, attached for academic purposes to Kent-cum-Surrey University but based for her fieldwork in Khartoum.

She went to work on an agricultural project sponsored by the Düsseldorf Foundation: an attempt to stop the southward spread of the Sahara by sowing genetically engineered plants that would bind the soil and impede its erosion. The task relied on the active co-operation of tens of thousands of villages, but it was extremely difficult to convince so many people of such long-term benefits, and they frequently had to be coerced as well as bribed into sowing the unfamiliar plants and then protecting them from grazing by goats. Once the soil in a particular region was stabilized it was necessary to reintroduce useful crops of various kinds.

In 1997 Margaret was cut about the left arm and shoulder while trying to defend a stand of saplings against goatherds armed with machetes. The incident was pounced on by the press, and the Sudanese government rallied to the support of this local heroine. It announced that a number of conscripts who had completed their time in the fight against insurgents would not be demobbed, but instead would be drafted into a different kind of war – the war against the desert. The soldiers were promised that wherever their efforts could redeem land from the desert, they would be paid with parcels of that land. At first, such promises were widely considered to be empty ones, but Margaret Vogel and her team worked tirelessly to convince the soldiers that the reclamation of desert was indeed possible.

By 2010 people were beginning to migrate on to the borderlands of the desert. The local tribesmen began to realize that there was a point to such labour, that there were rewards to be reaped.

Margaret Vogel died in 2023 of an internal haemorrhage caused by a gut parasite. Twelve thousand people attended her funeral. She was buried in the grounds of the house that she had built in 2019 but which she rarely used. It stood on land reclaimed from the Sahara.

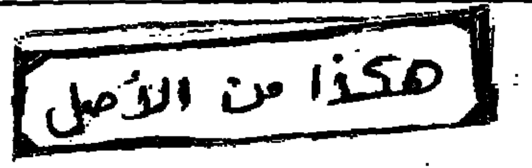
Industry put out to grass

For a new industry of 2019-24 let us cite the intendedly short-lived example of the Clark-Schmidt Robot Gardener.

Maurice Clark was a 53-year-old on his third undergraduate course – he had started the other two at the ages of 19 and 37 respectively on a computerized learning course telecommuted through the University of Southern California, although he took it while living in his native Australia, when, together with two other students telecommuting through USC's database, he devised a system for a robot-driven lawnmower which could also scan soil and assess the possibilities for reseeding. It signalled the videos to be called up on your TC to show alternative uses for the soil in your garden. If you picked one video display as particularly suited to your taste, you keyed its number into the Robot Gardener, and it signalled back, "Put such-and-such a chemical into my tank, and seeds numbers 1234, 5678, 3456 (etc), plus software program 29387 – both orderable through your TC – into my reseeder."

Clark and his two colleagues put their tentative ideas for this device on to the researchers' database monitored by the University of Southern California. The entry numbers to this USC database were held by people who had promised to accept the computer's judgment of the value of any ideas they might contribute to projects entered on it. In all, 1,213 people – domiciled from Hanoi through Penang and Capri and Bermuda back to Queensland in Australia itself – tapped in suggestions for improvements, of which 176 were accepted by the computer as worthwhile. The payments recommended by the computer for these 176 ranged from $42 (for a cosmetic improvement suggested by an eleven-year-old schoolboy) to one-tenth of the equity (eventually worth several million dollars), for a proposal by a research team from another telecommuting university which proved important enough for Clark to feel slightly guilty about calling the Robot Gardener after himself.

One of those who had paid for an expensive entry number into browsing among good "proffered opportunity products" (POPs) was a Dutchman called Carl Schmidt. He had become a successful "arranging producer" in an earlier venture, and now occupied himself looking for a second bonanza. He made an offer to Clark to take over an option for launch in return for a fairly complicated programme of profit sharing, which in practice (because arranging is nowadays a more skilled job than inventing) eventually gave Schmidt much more money than Clark.



Further adventures of Inspector Antelope

moreover . . . Miles Kington

There were some very strange scenes indeed yesterday at the Magistrates' Court in Bow Street or somewhere like that. It was the first time that a man had been charged this century under the Impersonation of a Blind Person Act (1847). The magistrate in charge was Mrs Amanda Ferret; here is an extract from the hearing.

Ferret: I didn't know it was a crime to impersonate a blind person.

Police: Nor did we but we've looked it up. He was standing in Oxford Street, refusing to move on.

Ferret: Is that a crime too?

Police: Oh, yes – under the Refusal to Move On Act of 1867, amended 1890.

Ferret: Was he impersonating any special blind person? I mean, was he doing an imitation of Ray Charles or Stevie Wonder? If so, could we hear a number – I love Stevie Wonder!

Police: The defendant was not imitating a specific blind person, but was waving his white stick about, shouting: "I am Mrs Thatcher and I will guide you to the end of the world!"

Ferret: Hmm. Was this intended as satire?

Police: Why not ask the defendant yourself, ma'am?

Ferret: Was your reference to Mrs Thatcher satirical in intent? (Silence.) There's no answer.

Police: We think he may be dumb as well.

Ferret: How could he be dumb if he was shouting about Mrs Thatcher, for heaven's sake?

Police: We hadn't thought of that. Perhaps he is deaf.

Ferret: Oh, this is ridiculous. Case dismissed.

Police: There is a further charge under the Trade Descriptions Act – that he did falsely describe himself as a blind man for the purposes of gain. He had a cap on the pavement.

Ferret: Is it a crime to have a cap on the pavement?

Police: If it's full of pound notes and cheques, yes. He was causing an obstruction.

Ferret: And making a few bob as well.

Police: That's probably because he was also pointing a machine gun at the passers-by and making them put money in the cap. There is another charge against him, under the Firearms, Possession of, By Blind People Act (1914).

Ferret: Curious, certainly. But if he was a blind man he had no way of knowing it was a machine gun. Case dismissed.

Police: We think he could see perfectly well and knew it was a gun all right.

Ferret: If he can see, you can't get him under the Firearms, Possession of, By Blind People Act.

Police: Damn. You got me there. Well, we have also charged him with unlawful possession of a white stick. There was a name on the stick and it wasn't his!

Ferret: What name was it?

Police: Josh Black of Whitechapel.

Ferret: They are a long-established firm of walking-stick makers, you dunderhead! Now get him out of here before I lose my temper.

Police: But we can't let a man go who has been waving guns around and might have shot somebody!

Ferret: Why not? I don't recall anyone arresting Willie Whitelaw. Now, unless you have any other charges against him . . .

Police: Only one more. Wasting police time by dressing up as an armed blind man, under the Police Wasting Time Act of 1943.

Defendant: Might I have a word with you, ma'am?

Ferret: Ah! You can speak!

Defendant: Yes, ma'am. I just wish to say that I cannot be guilty of wasting police time, because I am . . . a police officer!

Police: Pull the other one, sunshine. Which police officer?

Defendant: I am Inspector Antelope, the Chief Police Drama Coach. I was out on a plainclothes exercise when I was arrested by this nincompoop, just as I was about to bust a very big ring of false blind musicians.

Ferret: You are the famous Inspector Antelope? But I have always wanted to meet you – this is wonderful! Oh, this calls for a party. Case dismissed. Court adjourned and let's all go over to the pub!

Police: It's outside hours, ma'am.

Ferret: Spoilsport to the last, eh? Believe me, I can get a drink over there any time I like.

(More adventures of Inspector Antelope soon.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 436)

ACROSS
1 With pretty view (6)
5 Grumble (4)
8 Old European coin (5)
9 Counsellor (7)
11 Reproducable (8)
13 Worry needlessly (4)
15 System manager (13)
17 Unite (4)
18 S West African desert (8)
21 Flight personnel (7)
22 Cornet-like instrument (5)
23 Enticement (4)
24 Naked person (6)

DOWN
2 Desert plants (5)
3 Woody fruit (3)
4 Evolution theorist (7,6)
5 Shift position (4)
6 Violent attack (7)
7 Ethiopia capital (5,5)
10 Held back (10)
12 Parent's sister (4)
14 Opera song (4)
16 Mosquito disease (7)
19 Sponsorship (5)
20 Brisk pace (4)
22 Price offered (3)

SOLUTION TO No 435
ACROSS: 1 Gruff 4 Groupie 8 Ruler 9 Onerous 10 Languish 11 Here 13 Nightmarish 17 Rags 18 Fragrant 21 Product 22 Muted 23 Denizen 24 Nerve
DOWN: 1 Gurgle 2 Uhlan 3 Farouche 4 Good Samaritan 5 Obey 6 Proteus 7 Easter 12 Dragoman 14 Ingrown 15 Tripod 16 Stodge 19 Alter 20 Quiz

MEN'S FASHION by Suzy Menkes

The inventiveness and imagination of the new London look wins the admiration of Tim Flavin, the dancer from Texas who is now starring in the West End

Tip-top style at your toes

"I'm not afraid to wear something wild", says Tim Flavin as he climbs into silk brocade and executes balletic leaps across the studio.

Three hours later he was dancing his way through *On Your Toes* with non-stop routines of tap and ballet, including the famous "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue" sequence choreographed by Balanchine in the 1930s.

Tim Flavin likes to think of himself as following in the foot-tapping steps of Gene Kelly or Fred Astaire. "Those are the guys I learned from, even if it was just watching them on television", he says, showing me one of Gene Kelly's breathtaking jumps. "I use my taps steps as a release of excess energy. I learned half of them waiting for the elevator!"

"Junior" in the show gets his showbiz break by dancing with a famous Russian ballerina. Tim Flavin seems type-cast for that role. He comes from Texas, but not from an acting family. ("At home, I'm the resident weirdo.") He taught ballet, had his first Broadway break in the *Pirates of Penzance* and still can't quite believe that at the age of 25 he has "got to dance with Makarova. That's just fantastic."

The tempestous Russian-born ballerina Natalia Makarova left the London production on Saturday to be replaced by Doreen Wells. This week, Tim's name has, in the classic cliché, come up in lights above the title and he plans to go on dancing in London – even though his girl friend is on the other side of the Atlantic, back in New York.

I asked him how he found the energy he releases on stage for three hours every night (and twice on the matinée days). "I'm hyper-active", he says, "I eat like a horse and I've always been as thin as a rail. But it isn't like a chore, something I have to drudge through. I love the show."

He also loves the clothes he wears as "Junior": the knitted slip-overs, the Oxford bags, the tailored Norfolk jackets and the wide-shouldered tuxedo drapes, all part of the 1930's period in which the show is set.

"I would wear that stuff; I like the formality that is part of the gentlemanly, courtly attitude that's gone by the wayside. Everyone is so casual these days. I can't stand it."

Just as "Junior" casts off sweater and horn-rimmed specs for Ballet Russe exotica, so Tim Flavin himself has two contradictory images. He wears the casual sportswear of his generation "even tacky dungarees and jacket. And I hate to be the one wearing a suit when everyone else is in a Lacoste T-shirt."

But he also likes the invention and imagination of men's clothes in London, contrasting it with New York style, where "if something catches on, everyone wears it like a uniform, and advertising plays a big part.

"I love the look in England because men here take more chances. Men's fashion seems to me to have more focus than women's clothes, with all that wonderful leather and colour."

Now that he is "starting to make a nice salary" Tim can afford to take a new look at his clothes. Of the armfuls of outfits, formal and casual, that I brought to the studio, Tim's imaginative eye immediately picked out Jean-Paul Gaultier's outrageous yet formally-cut suits.

Gualtier, the *enfant terrible* of French fashion and the star of the menswear shows held in Paris last weekend (see below) is the international designer most attuned to British street style.

Tim Flavin put the clothes through his paces, hurling himself indefatigably at Anthony Crickmay's camera. He asks for a chair so that he can demonstrate his gravity-defying "walk" across it that stops the show. The style may be Gene Kelly, but the technique comes from formal training and hours of grinding practise – now reduced to just half an hour's warm-up before each show.

"You can have the most beautiful technique in the world, but if it doesn't come out, you're not getting anywhere." With a puckish grin, Tim Flavin takes a flying leap way beyond the reach of the camera's earthbound lens.

Ballet Russe
Tim Flavin wears a mixed print be-neck shirt and silver and jade marbled wrap waistcoat in silk-mix brocade with pin-striped back. Black wool pleated trousers. All by Jean-Paul Gaultier at Bazaar for Men, 4 South Molton Street, W1, and from Uomo Regine, 43 New Bond Street, W1. Black leather lace-ups by Hobbs also South Molton Street.

On his toes
marbled brocade shawl collar jacket in silver and rust silk mix with matching cummerbund. By Jean-Paul Gaultier at Bazaar for Men, 3 South Molton Street, W1, and from Uomo Regine. White damask waistcoat shirt with tail points and woven striped trousers both by Stephen King, 315 Kings Road SW10. Patterned silk bow tie and socks from Ebony, 45 South Molton Street. Stamped brown leather lace-up shoes from Pied a Terre, South Molton Street, Sloane Street and Dukes Lane, Brighton.

Thirties style
paisley patterned wool shirt, snowflake grey and natural wool slipover, grey flannel Oxford bags with turn-ups. All by Byblos from Browns Man s shop, 23 South Molton Street W1. White silk scarf from Ebony, South Molton Street. Black leather boots Pied a Terre South Molton Street and Dukes Lane, Brighton.

Grooming by Gregory Cazaly for Joshua and Daniel Galvin. Photographs by ANTHONY CRICKMAY

PARIS FASHFLASH

In an explosion of sexuality and with great joie de vivre Paris celebrated the male body beautiful this weekend.

The transparent trouser – cut in black organdie and worn over a minimal jockstrap – was the ultimate men's fashion statement from Jean-Paul Gaultier, the self-styled enfant terrible of French fashion.

Gaultier showed sexist clothes for men, and just to make sure that we got the message, he recreated Brigitte Bardot as a guy in a gingham loin-cloth. He also put his men into skirts – an apron fabric that wraps round the wide trouser legs at the front only.

More regular suits clung to the body-line because they were made in stretch T-shirt fabrics or shiny viscose. Hot colour like turquoise blue and orange burst out in shot silk Rajah suits in dazzling metallic knits, or in phosphorescent patterns that glowed on skinny sweaters under see-through organdie jackets.

Behind the witty, wild, irreverent show, were some clever games with proportions to emphasize different parts of the body and a new concept of male dresses. Gaultier promises the return of the macho male and death to the gender-benders.

Claude Montana also deals in all-male dressing, with his leather blouson jackets curved to the muscles and his clinging Terry jogging pants in emerald or orange flashing under black nylon duster coats.

His colours are dark – in indigo or pin-striped denim with wide trousers but fitted jackets – or they are fresh and clean: nectarine, Riviera blue, and masses of white in cotton poplin rather than linen. The sports shirt of the summer is the sleeveless polo, cut close to the chest and bare at the arms.

Even the Japanese have abandoned their enormous shapes and rediscovered the body. Yohji Yamamoto used transparent organdie in acid yellow, or bottle green for see-through skirts or as jackets worn over rippling rayon tunics. Yamamoto's soft pyjama trouser is the Paris favourite.

Pyjama suits, three-quarter jackets and mixes of texture were strong themes at Comme des Garcons. Checks and spots, ticking and pinstripes were used on one jacket; sometimes with an extra front panel on one side of the body to give the look of a *double jacket*.

Men will take a shine to Marithe and François Girbaud's viscose and linen mix which gives new life to over-size separates. Shot fabrics with a changing colour surface, clingy rayon and viscose are used for wide trousers and jackets.

Behind these designer-shows is the French menswear industry: the Salon International de l'Habillement Masculin (SEHM). This bi-annual trade show draws 35,000 buyers from 85 countries to Paris. A 14 per cent increase over the last year reflects the rising importance of menswear in fashion and the French fight-back aginst Italian dominance.

French exports to Britain went up by a staggering 84.5 per cent in the first six months of 1984. In revenge, a strong British contingent was represented at SEHM before exhibiting at the British menswear shows next weekend.

Pattern and print is the mainstream story for men next summer. Castelbajac has revitalized the traditional liberty prints, putting the flowers with soft, ethnic woven stripes, or using bolder patterns taken from eighteenth century furnishings.

Mixed prints are a fashion feature with Paisley a pervasive pattern for shirts, ties, and boxer shorts. Ventilo use Paisley in contrasting sizes; Hechter put dark prints with indigo and woven textures. Gingham looks newer than Madras for jackets and the tailored jacket is back in force.

Bjorn Borg's collection showed the wind of change. His sporty separates in fresh colours with blocks and stripes in abstract patterns, included tailored jackets worn with shorts. And under every casual sweater was a formal collar and tie.

THE TIMES DIARY

Poor of the realm

You've met the Sloane Ranger. Now meet yet another of those depressed minorities: the Nouveaux Pauvres. *A Guide to the Downward Nobility*, out from Quartet next week, kicks off with the Queen, who, it says, is now reduced to working to the heat of a one-bar electric fire, and serves only one glass of wine with each course at Balmoral dinners. Among the most established of the NPs, however, is the Earl of Bradalbane and Holland: he is so poor, he holds his trousers up with string and says he rarely attends the Lords because his clothes are so shabby. The Marquess of Tweedale supported himself through Oxford working as a brickie, and had once to resort to social security benefit. The Marquess of Bute's heir, the Earl of Dumfries, is a labourer with a newly acquired "hybrid Cockney glottal", while Lord Kingsale, premier Baron of Ireland, is now a silage pit-builder. Kingsale, whose ancestors swapped their seat at Killbritain Castle for a rare white stoat, was once a bingo caller in Stourbridge. His heir, Nevison de Courcy, is a municipal drains inspector. Fellow-NPs include Lord Teviot, now a bus conductor; the Earl of Ypres, a hall porter; Viscount Boyle, a waiter, and the Countess of Mar, a British Telecom saleswoman. What ever happened to the Neasden Ranger *and his designer Doc Martin's?*

Who swears wins

Robert Maxwell was in Brighton in his new role as Mirror Group proprietor yesterday – and had the embarrasment of meeting some of his readers. When miners arriving for a midday rally spotted the shirt-sleeved figure watching in the background, they yelled "Give your millions to the miners". They went on to accuse him of "trying to buy the public with your millions", "toeing the Thatcher Line", and advocating compromise in the miners' dispute. Maxwell protested he couldn't hear above the noise, but as he came nearer to shake hands, even the Maxwell skin wasn't thick enough for the language used. "Lovely to talk to you", he said, as he fled back inside the Grand Hotel.

● Small wonder Perrier is called Designer Water. My local wine bar has the cheek to charge 70p a glass. The Ritz: 95p. Safeway's charge 49p a large bottle.

L-shaped room?

Despite Liverpool's 26,000-long waiting list, one middle-aged couple in a council flat are looking forward to moving to a larger home: a brand-new, two-bedroomed council house in a better part of town. Who are this lucky pair? None other than Labour city councillor Robert Evans and his wife Mabel, a Labour member of Merseyside council. Liberals on the Militant-led city council are furious, but allocations committee chairman Tony Byrne points out that the Liberal group supported the policy of letting houses to childless families back in 1976. Let us hope Sir Trevor Jones and his band are rewarded with an invitation to the house-warming.

BARRY FANTONI

'This one's called the Frank Chapple: it starts hard and ends up moderate'

Poet cornered

TUC general secretary Len Murray proved too clever for his own good when asked at a Brighton press conference yesterday how he viewed his position. "Cannon to left of me, cannon to right of me. . ." he began to recite. "And we all know how that ended", came a journalist's swift retort.

Missing evidence

As Russian viewers have their blood curdled by a faithful Soviet TV version of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, Russian censors are losing sleep over another episode in the Holmes series, *A Study in Scarlet*. The trouble lies in the memorable remark made by Holmes on meeting Dr Watson for the first time, "You have been in Afghanistan, I perceive". The censors are insisting this must be changed to "You have been in the East, I perceive". The production team argues that this is a crucial error, since the whole point is that Holmes is able to pinpoint exactly where Watson was wounded by his bearing and the colour of his skin. But apparently the authorities would rather not risk reminding Russians of an earlier involvement in Afghanistan by an imperial power – which ended in ignominious withdrawal.

PHS

Technology: let us hold our own

Technology's promise is slipping from our grasp, warns Richard Sharpe

It has become routine for politicians to spice their speeches with a picture of the rosy future which awaits Britain once information technology takes over from older industries. But few bodies, official or unofficial, have had the vision to grasp the fact that the prospects of the UK taking even a minor role in the world development of information technology are rapidly slipping away.

An unusually broad coalition of industrialists, trade unionists and civil servants yesterday published a comprehensive version of this heresy.* The National Economic Development Office, which set up the committee, is a remnant of a time long gone when tripartite consensus was a major policy-making mechanism. On this occasion, the different interests represented have been persuaded to combine to issue a warning which is couched in language strong enough to make a refreshing change from normally anodyne official pronouncements.

The blunt facts on which the committee has based its sombre picture are that the UK balance of trade in information technology products has taken a marked turn for the worse since 1980, that employment in the manufacture of information technology products is going down in the UK and that the UK slice of the world market for information technology products is shrinking rapidly.

In an industry where 20 per cent growth per annum is often the norm how can the position be so dire? With the Government funding a surprisingly large number of developments in spite of its distaste for state intervention, why are its efforts not enough?

As a consequence of being too heavily dependent on imported information technology products, the report rightly argues that the UK will be hit by four factors. We will experience two to three years' delay in applying the latest technologies compared to our rivals, the technology will not be adapted to the needs of the UK; vital sectors of industry and commerce will turn to foreign technology and, alarmingly, important technologies may be choked off by foreign companies or governments.

However broadly-based the committe-group may be, the danger is that this important report will be treated with the polite indifference which has been shown to other pronouncements on the subject. Opponents of the report, of which there will be many, have the massive advantage that delays will make its discussion irrelevant.

There are those who argue that the manufacturing of information technology products is unimportant compared to the use of those products. They will get a welcome hearing from manufacturers who can switch their production to that part of the globe giving away the best incentives in any given week.

Those who argue that the UK should only be interested in value for money and not the origin of the product will happily preside over the dismantling of this vital industry by foreign suppliers. Others will argue that the UK is being urged to enter a race which has already been won by the Japanese and Americans. As the UK will not be among the medal winners, why bother to compete?

The Nedo report is not so much about competition as about power. Whoever controls the technology controls the wealth of tomorrow. Those who make the products will also control the flow of wealth throughout the world.

Ashworth and his unusual coalition of industrialists, civil servants and trade unionists refuse to lie down and die. They have cause enough to be concerned, as their figures show. Whether they have enough supporters to win the argument and get action before the end of this year is in doubt.

Within government, opponents will question the philosophy of such intervention and they will be joined by those who shudder at the level of state investment needed. Within industry, where the competition is fierce and never-ending, a cry of weakness is pounced upon as a sign that the market has decided on the losers. The City will argue that industrial investment is risky.

But the recommendations of the Nedo report do lay a basis for action, a platform on which a full-scale programme could be launched to stop the UK plunging past the point beyond which a vital industry is no longer viable.

The author is editor of Computing *magazine.*

**Crisis facing UK information technology, published yesterday by* the Nedo.

Colin Harding on the ominous escalation of Peru's guerrilla conflict

Wrong turn on the Shining Path?

"The fight against subversion has got out of hand in the past two months, and unless we bring it back under control now it will end up plunging the whole country into the abyss." The author of these doom-laden sentiments was the editor of Peru's most respected and liberal-minded magazine, *Caretas*, which has been a strong supporter of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry during his four years in office. His words reflect the growing uneasiness felt even by the elected government's most uncritical admirers as the death toll soars in the struggle to crush the Maoist guerrillas of the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) movement.

With only seven months to go before general elections, normally dispassionate observers are beginning to warn of the danger of Peru sliding into civil war, and the guerrilla threat has come to dominate all aspects of political life. The great majority of Peruvians who welcomed the return of civilian government in 1980 after 12 years of military rule have watched with mounting horror as a ruthless and bloody insurgency has spread inexorably across the country from its origins in the remote Andean department of Ayacucho. In June Peru was placed under a state of emergency and in mid-August the armed forces were finally called in to take overall charge of counter-insurgency operations.

Up to 5,000 people have died during the four-year campaign, more than half of them in 1983 and perhps 500 in the past month alone. Critics from all points of the political spectrum are becoming increasingly concerned that, in pursuit of the chimera of a quick military victory over Sendero Luminoso, the government is resorting to methods which are generally regarded as unacceptable in a democratic country, and which may even contain the seeds of its own destruction.

The 71-year-old president was inclined initially to minimize the threat posed by the guerrillas, insisting that they were merely a handful of delinquents who could be safely left to the police. Such optimism proved to be disastrously misplaced. Sendero Luminoso quickly showed itself to be a tightly-organized and disciplined movement, virtually impenetrable by the intelligence services and guided by a visionary brand of fundamentalist Maoism which won a growing number of converts, particularly among the young, poor and desperate in both the countryside and the cities. Each time the authorities announced that the guerrillas were beaten they would bounce back, more audacious than ever.

Bodies from a mass grave, brought in for identification last week

Señor Belaúnde is no longer playing down the problem, but he seems unable to bring himself to admit that the explanation for the guerrillas' remarkable degree of success so far may lie in the country's contracting economy and bitterly divided society. He has repeatedly accused unnamed foreign powers, drug traffickers and even the foreign press of joining in a sinister conspiracy against his government.

Official spokesmen claim that most of the guerrilla war's casualties are rebels killed in combat, or innocent Indian peasants murdered by Sendero for refusing to collaborate with the guerrillas, or for acting as police informers. However, although Sendero has pursued a deliberate policy of terror in some areas, as part of its strategy to polarize Peruvian society, there is a growing body of evidence that many of the victims have been executed by the security forces.

"Disappearances" have become commonplace in Peru, with their ominous echoes of Central America and Argentina in the 1970s. The Attorney-General's office has registered more than 900 cases in recent weeks, and mass graves have begun to come to light in isolated spots, full of naked, mutilated bodies with their hands tied behind their backs. Most of the corpses are unrecognizable, but relatives have identified some as people who had been detained by uniformed men, often wearing hoods.

The armed forces were reluctant to become involved in a "dirty war", preferring to let the manifestly incompetent police bear the burden and the opprobrium. But a former war minister, General Luis Cisneros Vizquerra, gave a strong hint in 1982 of what would happen when they did. "To be successful the police would need to kill both *senderistas* and non-*senderistas*."

Some senior officers have admitted that a military victory over Sendero Luminoso probably cannot be achieved without attacking the roots of poverty and neglect that have enabled the movement to flourish. But repeated promises of big injections of funds to develop depressed areas have come to nothing.

There is every sign that military tactics are merely winning new recruits for the guerrillas every day, and accelerating the polarization that Sendero has been seeking. The next stage in the insurgents' "prolonged people's war" would be the construction of rural support bases and liberated zones, on the Maoist model, followed by an assault on the cities. Few believe that it will ever come to that, but the guerrillas are in no hurry, and an effective method of halting their advance has yet to be found.

Change that sets a healthy president

By Bernard Levin

Mrs George Bush, the wife of the vice-president of the United States, has said she expects that in her lifetime there will be the opportunity to vote for a woman presidential candidate. Former President Gerald Ford has said that the combination of President Reagan and Mr Bush will be the last all-male, all-white Republican ticket.

What is interesting about these predictions is that they appear to have attracted practically no attention. This cannot be because the opinions of Mr Ford and Mrs Bush, in the middle of the Republican Convention, are of no interest; it is surely because nobody has been sufficiently startled by them to want to comment, or even react. And yet only a few years ago such suggestions would have been regarded as plain crazy.

As I have pointed out before, the most remarkable thing about change in our time is that the rate of it is itself constantly increasing. When John Kennedy was nominated for the presidency people – and not just those who opposed him – argued that he could not be elected, whatever his merits and his policies, because he was a Roman Catholic (the first to run for president since the ill-fated Al Smith, 32 years before). The Democrats took elaborate pains, during the campaign, to play down their candidate's religion – he was never allowed, for instance to be seen with a nun or a priest – so fearful were they that the belief in it as a liability might be correct. Kennedy won nonetheless; only four years later when Senator Goldwater ran for the Republicans, he felt obliged to go out and *find* a Catholic to run with him for vice-president, and when the team was monumentally trounced by Lyndon Johnson, nobody as much as discussed the possibility that the defeat might have had anything to do with religion.

In the run-up to the election after that, when Mr Nixon and Governor Rockefeller were competing for the Republican presidential nomination, one of the names most frequently and seriously canvassed as a possible vice-presidential running-mate for whichever of them got it was Edward Brooke, the black Senator for Massachusetts; and already there was far less discussion about his colour than there had been a mere eight years before about Kennedy's religion. This time, the nomination of Mrs Ferraro as Democratic vice-presidential candidate ran into trouble very quickly; but the trouble concerned her finances, not her sex, and it is worth remarking that since at the time she was chosen by Mr Mondale the Republicans were far ahead in the opinion polls, he at least must have believed that the fact that she was a woman would be no hindrance to his campaign.

Then there was Mrs Thatcher's decision to stand for leader of the Conservative Party, taken in the full knowlege that the post was not vacant and that the incumbent had no intention of vacating it. There was much talk, not only in Tory circles, to the effect that the British electorate would never vote for a woman prime minister. As I predicted at the time, the argument collapsed completely, within a matter of weeks, once she became leader of the party, and ever since then, through two victorious general elections, she has been supported and opposed, admired or detested, for her politics and her personality, while her sex has never again provoked political comment.

It was perhaps less surprising, given the matriarchal nature of Jewish society, that Golda Meir became prime minister of Israel without any serious questioning, on the ground of her sex, of her fitness for the post; much more remarkable, however, were the successes of Mrs Bandaranaike and Mrs Gandhi. Both of them betrayed the democracy that had put them in power, but nobody suggested that they did so because they were women.

In this year's Democratic campaign for the presidential nomination the third candidate was the black Rev Jesse Jackson. In the course of the campaign, he showed himself to be so obviously unfit to run for high office that the Mondale campaign managers must be staying up late at night trying to devise ways of keeping him out of the electoral limelight between now and November; but even in Jackson's case his problem was not his colour.

I find all this very heartening; I am quite certain that Mrs Bush is right in believing that she will be able to vote for a woman president before she dies (she appears to be a little short of 60 years old), and I would not be in the least surprised if President Ford turned out to be right too, and the Republicans in 1988 were to nominate a black or a woman for vice-president. (I even have a candidate for the former position: Professor Thomas Sowell.)

The way in which change itself enters into the way changes occur and the speed at which they occur can be seen in matters once thought to be considerably more intractable than questions of politicians' electoral chances. I remember well the long-drawn fight of Lyndon Johnson, when he was president, to get his civil rights legislation through Congress in the face of the implacable resistance, armed with the filibuster, of the last-ditch Southerners; Hubert Humphrey, Johnson's vice-president, organized the campaign, and Johnson would say to him, as the battle swayed back and forth, "Hold their feet to the fire, Hubert". Well, the legislation went through (a fact worth remembering now that it has become the fashion to decry Johnson and all he did and stood for); of course it did not instantly bring permanent and unblemished racial equality and harmony to the United States, but anyone who today contemplates the extent of the black advance could be pardoned for thinking that the years before the legislation were only a bad dream, and that Little Rock and Ole Miss were never on the front pages of every newspaper in the world.

But the point of that example is that as soon as the thing had been done – that is blacks had been given genuine rights rather than unenforceable notional ones – *attitudes* began to change as well; there was a great deal of hard feeling and vile talking during the mayoral campaign in Chicago, but Chicago ended up with a black mayor, and there certainly weren't enough black votes in the city to elect him on their own.

"There is no precedent for anything", says the judge in one of A. P. Herbert's *Misleading Cases*, "until it has been done for the first time." It is a great human truth that when change for the better takes place, the defeated resistance to it vanishes utterly, and the next change for the better is adopted with far less opposition and bitterness than its predecessor. That is why, if Mrs Bush can say confidently that there will be a woman on the presidential ballot-paper in her lifetime, I can go much further, and declare that I shall live to see the ice on the Moskva crack and the Soviet empire crumble into dust, when a Soviet Dubcek, a Soviet Nagy, even a Soviet Walesa, rises at last to power. Impossible, is it? The Soviet Union will last for ever, will it? But I remember when we were told that the Portuguese dictatorship would last for another century; it died, without so much as a death-rattle, in a single night. On, then, to a woman presidential candidate, a black running-mate for a Republican leader; why, in about a thousand years or so there may be a woman general secretary of the TUC. Long live Ozymandias, King of Kings!

Peter Kellner

Media bias? Only time will tell

By the end of this week's Trades Union Congress the pile of evidence detailing media "*bias*", real or imagined, against the unions is likely to be higher than ever. Indeed, I should not be surprised if this morning's reports of yesterday's debate on the miners' strike fuel resentment among many union members at the way my profession depicts them.

The debate about the way the media portray striking union members, and other people who take direct action to challenge authority, is not new; but with the miners' dispute and, especially, Mr Arthur Scargill's appearance at the Edinburgh Television Festival last week, the argument has acquired fresh impetus.

For much of the past fortnight I have been interviewing a wide variety of trade unionists for tonight's edition of *What are we here for brothers?* on Radio 4. The subject is one of the most sensitive of all in the union-media debate: how unions react to laws they dislike. Preparing the programme at the same time as following reports (I hope they were objective) of the debate at Edinburgh, it became increasingly apparent that the conventional oh-yes-you're-biased, oh-no-we're-not argument misses two crucial points. One concerns the nature of each medium; the second concerns the use of time.

In acquiring information, the biggest difference between press and broadcasting is that broadcasters need the voices of people making the news. True, the process of selection and editing may mislead the audience (something that astute union leaders like Mr Scargill overcome by insisting wherever possible on being interviewed live); but in general listeners and viewers can be confident that the words they hear were actually said by the speaker; and – often as important – they can hear for themselves *the way* those words were said.

No such confidence can exist in the way newspapers report conflicting views. Partly this is a judgment of the anti-union bias of most of Fleet Street. More important, it is an observation of the intrinsic act of reporting in print. Sourced quotations are good for a story, but not essential. Description eked out with unsourced quotes and a few random facts can, and often does, suffice.

The broadcaster, on the other hand, *must* obtain the voice and, in the case of television, the picture. However much broadcasting journalists hate or despise or wish to ridicule their subjects they need the cooperation, in some form, of those subjects; otherwise they will not have their story.

This gives trade unionists, left-wing politicians and others who feel traduced by Fleet Street more power than they probably realize. They don't *have* to sound strident, or speak as if to a crowded hall of avid supporters. Good television performers like Mr Tony Benn and Mr Neil Kinnock and, increasingly, Mr Scargill know that radio and television are "soft" media in which the greatest impact is made by speaking reasonably and conversationally.

To the extent that shop stewards or strikers on picket lines fail to appreciate their power over broadcasting journalists, or fail to use it, they let themselves down. It is up to them, not the reporters, whether they sound reasonable or bloody-minded, concerned about the impact of their action on the wider public or simply uncaring. Newspaper reporters can invent motives and emotions at will; broadcasters cannot.

If there is a fundamental problem with radio and television, escially news programmes, it lies in a quite different direction. Their most precious commodity is time. Except for the biggest stories, news items seldom last more than two minutes and are often shorter. It follows that anyone being interviewed for a news programme must assume that, at the most, 30 seconds of their argument will be heard.

As a matter of fact, it is surprising what can be said in 30 seconds. You could recite the Lord's Prayer, or sell detergents in a television ad. But, in general, brevity helps orthodoxy. It takes few words to reinforce conventional attitudes – that the law must always be upheld, or that "one-sided" disarmament is dangerous, or that strikers are irresponsible. It takes longer to challenge such attitudes persuasively.

For example, in interviewing trade unionists for tonight's programme, I found that workers who confront the law have things to say that cannot be contained in a two-minute news item. In that time the most honest radio or TV news reporter has little choice but to frame his or her report around the obvious dichotomy of law-keepers versus law-breakers. The brevity of such a presentation is incapable of doing justice to the issues (which is one reason why miners feel that the programmes that have treated them best have been *Channel Four News* and *Newsnight*: they are TV's two longest news programmes).

Last week Mr Scargill asked for 15 minutes a week for striking miners to put their case on television in their own way. His proposal was widely seen as a headline-grabbing gimmick, but he has a point. Trade unionists may have the power to dictate the *way* they appear on radio and TV; but they still lack the *time* they need to develop their arguments.

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

Roger Scruton

Why Tories need a better enemy

The miners' strike illustrates the most important problem confronting the Government: the lack of political opposition. A battle which should be conducted in Parliament is conducted on the streets, not by politicians but by a deluded rabble fired by demagoguery. It therefore takes on a prolonged, violent and unstable character – the character not of discussion but of force.

With a little care the dispute could have been confined to Parliament, a place whose recognized function is to confine malcontents within four walls, and there to provide them with the impression (sometimes illusory, sometimes not), that by interpreting the world they also change it. It would have been necessary, however, for a political party to define the issue, and to rally the discontented miners to its cause. It would have been necessary for the flames which have been fanned by Mr Scargill to have been ignited and quenched in Parliament. The Labour Party did not do this – that is, it did not do it in advance of Scargill, who therefore seemed to be leading the parliamentary party.

Had the issue been defined in Parliament it might have been defined more wisely. It would not have been left to a known agitator, whose unconcealed contempt for British institutions has caused widespread alarm, to present the miners' case. In particular, the matter could have been defined by someone other than the immediate protagonist.

Nor would that have been difficult. There are plenty of arguments for running the coal industry at a loss, which are in no way tainted by the ruthless sentimentality of Scargill. Miners are tough characters, used to high wages that they could not hope to match in any other work for which their skills have fitted them. Their communities are isolated, self-absorbed, and with a Gothic sense of prevailing hardship.

Miners spend hours together in close confinement, in conditions of discomfort and jeopardy calculated to induce a firm spirit of solidarity. Such people do not relinquish privileges without a fight, and must be handled with the utmost prudence by any politician who seeks to deflect them from their purposes.

The Labour Party might also have made the miners into an illustrative case of socialist principles. It is difficult to contemplate their condition without recognizing their claim to be well rewarded for their vile labour. It is easy to be persuaded that their immobile working-class communities should be subsidized by the state, until such a time as the single source of livelihood may be renewed or replaced.

Rehearsing those sentiments, the Labour Party might even have come to the right conclusion: that it is about time that coalmining were abolished forever – a conclusion which, since the adoption of D. H. Lawrence by the compilers of the A-level syllabus, has become part of our national culture.

None of that has happened, for the reason that the Labour Party is politically and intellectually bankrupt. It has lost faith in democratic socialism, and found no philosophy with which to replace it. In so far as the miners' case is expressed in socialist terms it is expressed through the extra-parliamentary channels typified by Scargill, and by the few Labour Members who are dim enough to believe that his language carries conviction.

All this places the Tory Party in a difficult situation. Tories believe in the political process – the process of controlled opposition and public debate – and recognize that the time will come (and ought to come) when they must relinquish power. In the present circumstances, therefore, their main duty is to create and educate the opposition that will one day defeat them.

It is in this duty, however, that the Government is principally failing; or at least, so it seems to me. If the Labour Party ever again comes to power it will be by default. It is in the long-term national interest that the Tory Party should be defeated (when defeated) by another party, equally loyal, and equally representative of popular sentiment, that rises to power by its own merits. Only the Tory Party however, has the power to create this new opposition and to make it into a real threat.

The Tory Party, therefore, should now be doing for the SDP what the SDP has failed to do for itself: it should be schooling the SDP as a loyal and powerful opposition, able to focus in its parliamentary presence the prevailing sentiments of discontent.

The Tories must first adopt, on behalf of the SDP, an unequivocal leader – Dr Owen, say – and address their more belligerent remarks to him, rather than to Mr Kinnock. They must choose some major issues on which the SDP could take a principled stand in opposition to them. They must (but ever so discretely) provide the SDP with a language and a philosophy other than the discredited ideology of socialism, or the baffling compromises of the Liberal Party. Most of all, they must persuade the nation that they are really frightened of the SDP, and of the loyal masses of socially mobile, patriotic, easy-going moderates who threaten at any moment to sweep it to power.

But will they do all that? I doubt it.

The author is editor of The Salisbury Review.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THEOLOGICAL FLIRTING

For the Vatican to issue an official critique of the so-called Theology of Liberation may at first sight seem excessive, at least in Western European eyes where theology and political subversion are two quite disconnected activities. But South and Central America, where this theology arises, are in ferment: and the Roman Catholic Church *cannot* but be in the midst of it. And no longer does it accept the role of stabilizer of the status quo, *teaching the faithful to look to* alleviation of their miseries in a heavenly after-life but not before. It has, with papal approval, *taken the "preferential* option for the poor."

In so doing the church in Latin America has unavoidably *flirted with Marxist ideas* of how grave social injustices come about. These ideas have power; and they are also espoused by *other champions of the* poor in Latin America, outside the church. It was Pope John XXIII who first said, more than 20 years ago, *that Catholics* may collaborate with Communists for particular objectives. Some transfer of ideas was almost bound to follow, *all the* more so as the church had no rival sociological ideas of equivalent persuasive and analytical power.

Thus the transplantation of ideas belonging to Marxism into Catholic theology, in particular the idea that the church must participate in "class struggle" against the oppressor-enemy, has become almost commonplace in South America, with vast practical consequences. The Vatican certainly has to take it very seriously in relation to its duty to safeguard the purity of the faith. These novel theologies could shape the future of Catholicism in South America, and given the size of its population and natural wealth in human and material resources, of Catholicism in general. And the theology of liberation has seeped into Protestantism and into European Christianity: the Vatican itself has been influenced.

For all its power in the Roman *Catholic Church, the Holy See* has nevertheless left it too long to be able to halt these developments. It has woken up rather *late* to what is now being described as a serious threat to the integrity of the faith. And as the Vatican's new document makes clear, it is far from being a simple issue, where the line between orthodoxy and deviation can be discerned at a glance.

First of all, attention will be concentrated on whether the Vatican's statement contains a *fair representation* of what the theologians of liberation have been saying. Are they, for example, really implicit atheists *because* they use the tools of Marxist analysis? They would surely deny it. To be a whole Marxist no doubt implies a Godless universe; but their specific claim is to be Catholic, and indeed, Catholic first. No doubt there will be lively exchanges between Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger of the Vatican and Father Leonardo Boff on this very subject when the latter submits himself to examination shortly at Rome's invitation.

If the Vatican's statement does accurately describe at least some of the major tendencies in Latin American theology, however, there is real cause for concern. It is hard to see how Christianity can still be Christianity if every ingredient in it is to be made subject to a transcendental ideology of non-Christian, indeed anti-religious, origin, namely dialectical materialism.

It is one thing to say that those in conditions of economic deprivation and social misery should be supported in their demand for better conditions, and that the church must be with them; it is another altogether to say that the content of their religious belief must be entirely shaped by this struggle, as if its only relevance was as a reinforcement of political objectives; or no more, as Marx said, than their symptomatic cry of distress at a heartless world. But the Vatican is good at condemning the beliefs of straw men who *nowhere actually exist*, and some of the contradictions which the Vatican document throws at the theologians now may prove no more than the danger of creating imagined heresies by synthesizing the diverse views of many authors.

What is new and welcome is the procedure, introduced by Cardinal Ratzinger since he took over this job, of issuing judgments which are not final and binding, but open to further refinement. In particular there is recognition that the Roman Catholic Church's official tradition of social teaching must move further, and the theologians themselves are invited to help it do so. The real answer to the influence of Marxism on Catholic theology lies in further development, co-operatively achieved, in this tradition, for it is far from complete. Nothing would damage this necessary evolution more than anathemas of schools or condemnations of individuals, at this stage.

MR SCARGILL STEALS THE SHOW

With all the mastery of the expert conjuror, Mr Arthur Scargill was able in the last moments of his appeal for support from the rostrum of the TUC yesterday to whisk Mr Ian McGregor out of his hat and assert that his offer of renewed talks was the direct result of the pressure brought to bear by trade union unity and manifested in the solidarity declaration which the TUC was on the point of adopting by a large majority. It was a fine stroke of theatre to restore the sense of purpose to a debate which had exposed all too clearly the thinness of an offer of practical support from which the unions most directly involved had brusquely or suavely distanced themselves. The miners had their day, cheered their leader and bellowed "scab!" at their brothers in the movement who ventured to be unkindly frank about practicalities, and now Congress could move on from the dangerous topic with the sense that solidarity had been expressed and that the bosses had been seen to falter.

It would be short sighted to call it ill-judged for Mr McGregor to have made his own contribution to this moment of triumph. It remains to be seen how the renewed negotiations go, but it is in principle better to be talking than not talking, and in the period since the last breakdown the course of the dispute has not been encouraging either to the miners union or to the wider Labour movement. All involved know how superficial the theatrical flourishes of yesterday's debate really were. If Mr Scargill really supposed that TUC backing had been the one thing necessary to bring a chastened McGregor back to the negotiating table, the culpable error in waiting six painful months before seeking it is clearly his own. The delegates knew without being told – and many were ready to shout down anybody who sought to tell them – that the statement of support is ultimately a thing which will only focus the recrimination it seeks to avert if the struggle goes on longer and the miners attempt to redeem the pledge.

A point where one side can boast that it is riding the crest of the wave, while secretly well aware that the wave is likely rapidly to subside, may well be a rewarding one for the other side to offer another round of talks. There is certainly no reason, unless the decline in coal stocks has been altogether unexpectedly fast, for the National Coal Board to offer a bargain any more forthcoming than the already over generous terms offered last time round. There is almost unlimited scope for concessions over this pit or that pit, or measures to ease the effects of industrial change, so long as the fundamental admissibility of closure of pits on economic grounds, enshrined in "Plan for Coal" is not abandoned either in form or in fact.

As for the rest of the trade union movement, their representatives yesterday showed little concern about the details of any possible settlement. A settlement was what they longed for, on terms that would allow the miners to go back without humiliation. Mr Scargill interpreted this as an endorsement of his demand for no closures or loss making pits. His opportunism was characteristic but not without some justification, since Congress did commit itself yesterday in general terms to "support for the NUM's objective". Similarly many speakers spoke out forthrightly against picket line violence – including Len Murray himself, who claimed optimistically that TUC support would prove a more efficacious alternative to heavy picketing. But the terms to which the TUC has formally committed itself embody no explicit reservations along these lines.

That was the price of finding a formula which allowed the movement its momentary sensation of unity. The price will be a heavy one indeed if the compromises made yesterday influence broader trade union attitudes in future. Responsible trade unionists know that the dangers will be even greater if the methods employed by the miners win spectacular success. No sweeping triumph, but no outright humiliation must be their private prayer. Otherwise there is a danger that power in the movement – if it could survive intact in those conditions – might pass to those prepared to exert industrial muscle regardless of narrowness of ends or unscrupulousness of means to those who believe (as some speakers yesterday seemed to) that when a union's leaders command, their followers must necessarily obey, and to those who stood at the door of the hall yesterday greeting delegates with the cry: "Organize for the General Strike!".

ALMOST BACK TO SQUARE ONE

Six weeks after its general election, Israel seems no nearer to having a government with a parliamentary majority. The election result had left the two camps of right and left so exactly evenly balanced, and so fragmented each within itself, as to make a grand coalition of the *two main blocks* – the Labour Alignment and Likud – the only apparent solution. But talks between them have now broken down. The likelihood of such a National Unity government has been reduced to "nil" according to Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader and prime minister-designate, who has twelve days left in which to form a government of whatever *complexion*. After that, President Herzog will presumably call on the incumbent prime minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir of Likud, to see if he can do any better.

On withdrawal from Lebanon and on the management of the economy the two parties were able to agree, because on these issues each is anxious not so much to do things differently as to avoid being blamed by the other for doing them the way they must be done. The crucial and apparently still unbridgeable difference remains the future of the West Bank of the Jordan, alias Judea and Samaria. Likud is determined to go on populating the territory with Jews, to make it in fact if not in law an inseparable part of the Jewish state. Labour wishes to halt the settlement process so as to leave open the possibility of ceding the main Arab-populated areas in a hypothetical peace treaty with Jordan.

Labour agreed, before the election, not to dismantle existing settlements or to abandon those already *in process* of construction. Mr Peres now, it seems has even agreed to respect in principle the last-minute approval by the outgoing government of twenty-six new settlements on which work has not yet been started. But he wishes the timing of their construction to be subject to the same economic constraints as other items of public expenditure. Why, he asked yesterday, should settlements "in the heart of Samaria" be sacrosanct when education *and social services are being cut?* He hoped to keep the issue under control by ensuring that his Labour colleague, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, would remain defence minister, with responsibility for the occupied territories, throughout the life of the government even though he himself was prepared to hand the premiership back to Mr Shamir after two years and one month. Likud replied by demanding that the premiership be rotated once a year, and that settlement policy should be entrusted to a separate department under Likud control.

Mr Peres can hardly be blamed for feeling that the premiership on those terms would not be worth having. His only hope now, therefore, is to secure the support of the religious parties for a centre-left coalition. If both the National Religious Party and the more strictly orthodox (technically non-Zionist) Agudat Israel party agreed to come in, such a coalition could have a paper majority of one without depending on the Communists or the Arab-Jewish "Progressive List for Peace". But the price the religious parties would ask is likely to include a legal definition of Judaism that will exclude the majority of American Jews. Mr Peres will have great difficulty in selling that to his own left-wing allies, as well as to Israel's supporters in the diaspora. But the alternative is either a reconstitution of the present government or, in the likely event of that proving impossible, new elections which could well bring a further erosion of Labour support.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reaping the whirlwind with Mr Scargill

From Mr Ronald Dore

Sir, Your correspondents' denunci*ations of the miners' irresponsibility* (Sir Hugh Cortazzi *et al*, September 1), make good blood-warming Saturday-morning reading. They are right of course. The NUM's refusal to discuss economic viability shows a lack of any sense of responsibility for the health of the national economy.

But why should they show a sense of responsibility? Is not limited liability what a market economy is all about? Is every seller of plate glass obliged to worry about the health of his customers' businesses and adjust his prices accordingly? Why should those who sell labour to the Coal Board have any greater concern for the viability of the board's operations?

We know why, but we have *deliberately* been trying to forget. From Disraeli to the end of the 1970s we were slowly building in this country a society which modified the crudity of contractual market principles.

We were establishing the convention that those who had muscle – financial muscle, intellectual muscle, or picket-power muscle – should use it, with some consideration for the essential interests of those they bargained with, *and* with some awareness of the collective interest which all parties shared in common.

That is what incomes policies were *all about, and investment* planning and social contracts – about reducing the role that coercion plays in our society and increasing the role of responsibility and reasoned consent.

We made a botch of it, trying to embody these principles in institutional forms. The Thatcher backlash has thrown the baby of good principle out with the bathwater of bad institutions. "Marketism", and the go-getting individualism that *goes with it, not* monetarism, are *the* central themes of her economic policy.

The talk is now all of how to make *labour markets more efficient* – i.e., of how employers can learn again to treat employees according to the laws of supply and demand, not as partners in a give-and-take relationship in a cooperative enterprise.

Now that we are reaping the whirlwind of Scargillian irresponsibility, should anyone be surprised?

Yours faithfully,
RONALD DORE,
157 Surrenden Road,
Brighton, Sussex.
September 1.

From Mr Andrew C. Pyshorn.

Sir, In his article entitled "A strike for Britain's future" (August 31) Mr Scargill implies that the welfare of families, communities and even regions should provide the basis for *Government policies. Presumably* he feels that this "steering star", as he calls it, need not apply to either his own union or those who support his union by industrial action, as we read on page 2 of the same edition of *The Times* of the damaging effect the dock strike will have on the farmers in the Orkneys and Shetlands who have no other means of transporting their livestock to the mainland.

In the same article Mr Scargill asserts that mining families have assumed responsibility for the nation's welfare. This is somewhat of an arrogant supposition, but if he wishes to convince us that the miners have the country's welfare at heart he should explain how this can be reconciled with the obviously detrimental effect the present industrial unrest is having on businesses such as those of the Island farmers, who have no quarrel with any of the unions involved and whose only wish is to carry on with their work, which is also their livelihood.

Yours truly,
ANDREW C. PYSHORN,
20 Station Drive,
Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

From Mr G. E. Thirlwall

Sir, Mr Arthur Scargill (August 31) tells us that "Decades of mismanagement and a criminal lack of proper investment are the factors which have kept the Coal Board from showing strong, steady profits", but that Britain's coal industry is nevertheless "the safest and most technically advanced in the world, producing the cheapest deep-mined coal".

He strains our credulity.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. THIRLWALL,
Che Sara Sara,
Gosmore Road,
Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Relations between Church and state

From the Reverend Canon Alan Wilkinson

Sir, "We have brought the priests out of the party political conflict, and led them back into the Church. And now it is our desire that they should never return to that area for which they were not intended."

"For the churches there is only one solution, which will ensure peace: *Back into the sacristy. Let the* churches serve God."

Those in the Vatican who wish to neutralise the theologians of liberation should pause before they applaud these sentiments. The first is from a speech by Adolf Hitler in October, 1933. The second is from an article by Josef Goebbels in August, 1935.

The defects of liberation theology will be exposed by free debate, not by forcible suppression.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN WILKINSON,
Director of Training,
Ripon Diocesan Board of Ministry and Training,
5 Adel Park Croft,
Leeds,
West Yorkshire.
August 31.

From Mr Robert A. Davis

Sir, Father Nichols (August 29) fails to appreciate the nature of the liberation movements at work in Latin America and misidentifies the theological critique of traditional ecclesiology with which they confront the Western Church. He employs archaic categories of Church and state which, while useful in a limited sense in clarifying the extent to which the Church in Europe has collaborated over centuries with the operations of civil authority, are hopelessly inadequate when applied to the challenges facing the Church in the oppressed *nations of the Third World.*

Canon 285,3 and the pronouncements of Vatican II on the proper relation of the Church to civil society issue from certain historical conditons which, as Fr Nichols's own examples demonstrate, belong to a specifically Western European experience. To seek to apply them universally, without reference to the radically different conditions which prevail in Latin America, reflects that Euro-centric, indeed Rome-*centred, view of the world which it is* the purpose of liberation theology to dismantle and which, as many churchmen now recognize, simply reproduces in ecclesiastical form the myopia which lies at the heart of the whole North-South dilemma.

It is equally imperceptive of Fr Nichols to conceive of the relations between Church and state purely in terms of the exercise of political office.

We do not need Lateran treaties and Calvi affairs to remind us that transactions between the Church and civil society are an inevitable feature of the former's institutional existence, serving merely to emphasize that the principles of Christian living must be brought to bear on every sphere of human activity.

Of course there are occasions when the Christian faith must be identified with, or aligned against, particular options in civil policy, be it the repeal of the Abortion Act or the provision of food for the starving. The Church has always taken sides. The new theologies suggest that she look again at the principles that have governed her choices.

The practitioners of liberation theology submit that the Church's accommodation with the world order is tantamount to complicity with a corrupt state of affairs. The situation in Nicaragua, where the Church found that simply by adhering to the Gospel she had become the last remaining custodian of human rights, led inevitably to her involvement in the popular rising against tyranny.

We are not now dealing with an eccentric priest seeking office in an advanced democracy such as Britain or the United States, but with a post-revolutionary crisis where, in the face of persistent foreign intervention, the people of Nicaragua, grouped into the new organizations such as the Church which survived the dictatorship, are attempting to rebuild their nation from nothing. *This is a project of which the* Church should be proud to be a part.

In the last analysis, I suspect tha any quarrel with Fr Nichols' position is a quarel with hi definition of the Church. It is th belief of many Catholics that th process at work in Latin Ameri offers us the possibility of a Chur freed from a dubious contract wi political power entered into as lo ago as Constantine.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT A. DAVIS,
13D Kyle Road,
Cumbernauld,
Glasgow.
August 30.

Fixing taxi fares

From Mr A. Ross

Sir, Surely the merits of a standard, agreed and advertised taxi tariff, which takes into account the running costs of a cab, are self-evident.

Mr Pearce's tariff reform (August 27), suggesting a free-for-all on pricing, would bear hard on people who use occasional taxis because they cannot afford to run a car. Glasgow has significantly more taxis per head of the population than Edinburgh. It would also prove expensive for those who have no alternative means of transport – e.g., at a provincial airport late on Saturday night.

Tipping for services, real or imagined, has always been the *hallmark* of a civilised person. High-principled people – I will not say *Guardian* readers – like Mr Pearce may object to the "odious practice", but what he is really suggesting is that he incorporates a compulsory tip (the "tout compris", as we say), in the form of a higher fare structure.

The abolition of tipping would remove one of the few amusements of the driver's life, the gratuity assessment he makes on each hire. Whether it be the bare fare of certain races and sexes, the hidden bare *fare (10p on a £10 hire) of* mortgaged suburbia, the cigarette-and-conversation tip substitute, or if, on the other hand, the gratuity is princely, or even gentlemanly, we accept gratefully whatever is offered.

After all, taxi drivers talk, provide local information and carry baggage, as may be necessary. We expect nothing, but we do not reject gratuities. Mr Pearce should realise that 'tis not in taxi drivers to command gratuities. We must *deserve them.*

Yours faithfully,
A. ROSS, Secretary,
Edinburgh Airport Taxi Association,
Edinburgh Airport, Edinburgh.

Image of the decade

From Mr John Bratby

Sir, With reference to John Russell Taylor's review (August 28) of "The Forgotten Fifties" exhibition at the Camden Arts Centre, this period may not be of any major importance in English art history, but may I observe that it was at the time considered that Jack Smith's "Creation and Crucifixion" was, 'the central image of the decade', and not my "Table Top with Chip Fryer".

Also, apart from Guttuso, in Italy, *and his disciple, Peter de Francia,* who were committed communists, the English New Realists, or kitchen sink school of painters, were strictly not concerned with social or political comment (though that was John Berger's profound concern), but with painting randy, nearby images, and if they expressed the *Zeitgeist* that was unintentional. However it was not a "middle class art" but painting done by the sons of the proletariat.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN BRATBY,
The Cupola and Tower of the Winds,
Belmont Road,
Hastings,
East Sussex.
August 29.

Not cricket?

From Lord Swaythling

Sir, The habit has grown i recent years of the bowler in class cricket polishing the ball o. trousers before delivering eacl It has now grown into the cust nearly each fielder also polishir ball before he passes it on. Fu one now often sees the bowler on his fingers and damp the before polishing it. Still n disgustingly, some bowlers are s to wipe the sweat off their forehe *and then polish the ball.*

The umpires are supposed to the judges of fair play. Can th process be said to be fair play? Wh would the umpires say if th batsman was to ask to handle th ball before it was bowled and then t be seen to rub the ball in the block hole before handing it back to be used? Would the umpires think that to be fair play?

Is it not time for the MCC to lay down that no one on either side *should interfere with the state of the* ball during the match?

Yours faithfully,
SWAYTHLING,
La Haye du Puits,
Castel,
Guernsey.
August 24.

A vanished cry

From the Reverend John Ticehurst

Sir, In my youth the cry, "Rag and bone", was a regular one around the Surrey streets. I don't know about the bones, but woollens and metals and old sewing machines and the like were collected and either re-sold or converted into something else. The rag and bone man's horse and *cart were familiar sights and the* service offered to the community was worth while.

Today we have far more things, and they last a much shorter time. We are also supposed to be conservation-conscious. Yet I've not heard the cry "Rag and bone" for forty years. Can anyone explain, *please?*

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TICEHURST,
The Manse,
Franklyn Avenue,
Braunton, North Devon.

Thought for the day

From Professor Ian Fells

Sir, I may be able to help Owen Curtis (August 29) with his speculation on the nature of a "think tank".

When I visited Lord Rothschild in the early days of the "think tank", after threading my way through the uniformly beige corridors of the *Cabinet Office I was startled to* come across a striking patch of colour on the door leading to his inner sanctum. It was an Army recruiting poster bearing a picture of a Centurion tank and the slogan, "The think tank!"

Yours faithfully,
IAN FELLS,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Merz Court,
Claremont Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

Stamp rareties

From Mr L. N. Williams

Sir, In reference to the Cape of Good Hope 1d error of colour stamp of 1861, Mr Peter Waymark ("Saturday", September 1) writes that the Cape found itself desperately short *of stamps because a ship sank* and that the local printer was careless with his colours. Permit me, please, to straighten the record.

The shortage was caused by a bill of lading going astray so that the normal stamp supply (which had arrived unheralded from England at Cape Town on June 15, 1860) *remained in the shippers' stores* until freed in May, 1861.

The error of colour occurred because a hastily assembled plate of 64 stereotypes for 4d stamps mistakenly included a stereo intended for the 1d plate. A similar error with the 1d plate resulted in 4d red stamps.

Yours faithfully,
L. N. WILLIAMS, Editor,
The Cinderella Philatelist,
44 The Ridgeway, NW11.
September 1.

Nuclear fuel safety

From Mr M. P. Tope

Sir, With respect to Mr Eric Jeffs (August 30), oil pollutes the environment; nuclear power pollutes the gene pool.

Yours faithfully,
M. P. TOPE,
21 Queens Drive,
Thames Ditton,
Surrey.
August 30.

Control of cults

From Mr David Fraser Harris

Sir, I write in response to the letter of Mr David Alton, MP (August 18), who wonders how any person or newspaper genuinely concerned with defending the rights of the individual could oppose his long list of proposed measures against the new religions based, as for the most part they are, on those proposed to the European Parliament last May by Mr Richard Cottrell.

Mr Alton would do well to consult any of the 17 religious bodies which did oppose Mr Cottrell's proposals; and to examine the report of the Dutch Parliament Committee on New Religions, which brought out its 315-page findings on the same *day as Mr Cottrell's resolution* was passed.

This report which, unlike Mr Cottrell's one of 15 pages, was based on 3½ years' in-depth study, and an analysis of all the latest international scientific studies (including those from Britain), accuses Mr Cottrell (and now by implication Mr Alton) of basing his proposals on "quick-sand".

The opening sentence of its English-language conclusions states categorically that "there is no danger to public mental health from new religions". It further finds no justification for any special legislation in this area and criticises sections of the media for their distortion of the relevant issues, which has led to demands for such legislation. It even suggests that its time could have been better spent on other subjects.

The short answer to Mr Alton, therefore, is that his *sweeping* allegations of "brainwashing", "abuse of human rights", fraud etc are unfounded and, of course, that legislation to remedy an illusory ill is even more so; that, of course, is not to deny that there have undoubtedly been individual instances of malpractice by members of new religions which cannot and should not be condoned.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FRASER HARRIS,
Unification Church of Great Britain,
44 Lancaster Gate, W2.
August 18.

Summer of '84

From Mr Patrick Drysdale

Sir, On some days I think I take *The Times* for the pleasure afforded by its misprints. In today's column by John Woodcock, who knows what to do with words, I read, "Allott bowled one over before giong off".

While waiting for the opportunity to tell an irritating interlocutor to "giong off", I find, a few lines lower down, "England continued to dawdale". Apart from the fact that it rhymes with my own name, I like the sound of "dawdale". It has a measured leisure to it, and I will always associate the summer of '84 with the memory of the England XI, her Majesty's government, and *The Times* proof-readers all dawdaling on their way, giong towards *imminent disaster.*

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK DRYSDALE,
Wick Hall,
Radley,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire.
August 29.

Private bin men

From Mr J. R. Holmes

Sir, I must say that the headline over David Walker's piece (August 23) about the Audit Commission's comments on privatised refuse contracts ("Private bin men fail to cut costs for local councils") was rather misleading.

Currently, 24 local authority private refuse-collection and street-sweeping contracts operate in this *country. The aggregate value of the* direct labour organisations' "in-house" expenditure on these services was of the order of £26.6m; the value of the private contracts is about £17.82m, a gross economy of about 33 per cent.

Of course, not all local authorities go private, and *neither should they.* The present 24 operating contracts arise out of 44 determined formal tender exercises.

In 20 cases the local authority retained the service of its own direct-labour organization.

Behind this I estimate that about another 40 authorities have come to a decision without a public tender exercise. But even where this has happened the private contractors can be proud that merely by their presence in the market they have brought about economies hitherto thought impossible.

What I believe is the correct interpretation of the Audit Commission's report is that about 25 per cent of district council refuse-collection services are so managed that *they beat or are equal to the prices* offered by private contractors. In the other 75 per cent of cases there is at least a prima facie case to consider this route.

With 448 district councils in our country spending over £500m on this service, our 24 private contracts and the savings that attend them are only a start to what can be achieved.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. HOLMES,
6 Hill House,
Welcombe Road,
Stratford-upon-Avon,
Warwickshire.
August 23.

Living dangerously

From Miss J. M. King

Sir, Mrs J. F. Green's letter (August 30) about the ambiguous instructions with her reading aid reminds me of the warning that used to appear on certain polythene wrappings: "To avoid suffocation keep away from children."

Yours faithfully
J. M. KING,
53a St Georges Drive, SW1.
August 30.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

September 3: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon opened the Concerned Technology *in Education International Conference* at the Meadowbank Stadium, Edinburgh.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received upon arrival at Royal Air Force Turnhouse by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor John McKay, the Right Hon the Lord Provost).

The Countess of Lichfield was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

September 3: The Duke of Kent today attended the 40th Anniversary celebrations of the Liberation of Brussels in Belgium.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Sir Richard Buckley.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the World Wildlife Fund International, will attend a coordinating committee meeting in Gland, Switzerland, on October 19.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Captain General Royal Marines, will attend a luncheon given by the Royal Marines Officers' Dinner Club at Stationers' Hall on October 30.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Maidstone, Rochester upon Medway and Gillingham on October 31.

Princess Alexandra, accompanied by the Hon Angus Ogilvy, will visit Mexico from November 17 to 24 to mark the fortieth anniversary in Mexico of the British Council and the foundation of the Anglo-Mexican Cultural Institute.

The funeral service for Lady Johnston, formerly Princess Natasha *Bagration*, will be held at the Persian Church in Emperor's Gate, SW7 at 11 am today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of William Arthur (Bill) Hemming will be held at St Clement Danes Church, Strand, London, WC2, on Thursday, September 6, 1984, at 4.45 pm.

Forthcoming marriages

Lord Binning and Miss J. Heyworth

The engagement is announced between John George, son of the Earl and Countess of Haddington, of Tyninghame, Dunbar, East Lothian, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Heyworth, of Bradwell Grove, Burford, Oxfordshire.

Surgeon Lieutenant the Hon R. M. Cox, RN, and Miss P. J. Griffin

The engagement is announced between Robin, elder son of Dr Murray Cox, and Baroness Cox of Kingsbury, London, NW9, and Penelope, daughter of Dr and Mrs R. M. Griffin, of Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.

Dr J. D. L. Oates and Dr V. E. M. Gowling

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs David Oates, of Alby, Norfolk, and Valerie, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Gowling, of Crieff, Perthshire.

Mr M. S. Taylor and Miss J. V. Phillips

The engagement is announced between Mark Simon, son of Mr and Mrs R. Taylor, of Cardiff, and Judith Vanessa, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Phillips, of Narberth, Dyfed.

Mr N. P. Wentworth-Stanley and Miss C. H. Steel

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs David Wentworth-Stanley, of Great Munden House, near Ware, Hertfordshire, and Clare, daughter of the late Mr Anthony N. Steel and of Mrs Steel, of Rock House Farm, Lower Froyle, Hampshire.

Diplomatic duo: Mr Allan Butler (left) who has been named as Britain's Ambassador to Mongolia, in succession to Mr James Paterson, and Mr Patrick Moberly (right) who has been appointed Ambassador to South Africa. His wife, Mrs Mary Moberly, was born in Transvaal.

Birthdays today

Miss Joan Aiken, 60; Sir Hubert Bennett, 75; Sir John Charnley, 62; Dame Margaret Drummond, 67; Mr Henry Ford II, 67; Mr Denis Howell, MP, 61; Sir Nicholas Jackson, 50; Mr H. J. Joel, 90; Mr *Bill Kenwright*, 39; *Mr Dinsdale* Landen, 52; Air Chief Marshal Sir David Lee, 72; Sir William Lyons, 83; Mr Justice Mars-Jones, 69; Mrs I. B. Robertson, 51; Mr Tom Watson, 35.

Mr J. B. Priestley

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of J. B. Priestley, OM, will be held in Westminster Abbey at noon on Tuesday, October 2, 1984. Those wishing to attend are invited to apply for tickets to: The Receiver General, Room 4, The Chapter Office, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London, SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, by Wednesday, September 19. Tickets will be posted on Monday, September 24. Members of the public are welcome to attend without tickets.

Mary Rose exhibition

Visitors to the Mary Rose exhibition at the Kodak Gallery, 190 High Holborn, from today until October 18, are invited to contribute to the Mary Rose fund and to sign the Mary Rose books created by the monks of St Michael's Abbey, Farnborough, Hampshire. The gallery is open from *9.00am* to 4.45pm, Monday to Friday.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Julian Wilde, Deputy Head of Wood Green School, Witney, Oxfordshire, to be Headmaster of the City School, Lincoln, in succession to Mr Alan Garner.

Cranwell graduations

Air Vice-Marshal P. S. Collins, Director General of Communication, Information Systems and Organization (RAF), was the reviewing officer when 105 officers of No 78 initial officer training Course graduated from the Royal Air Force College Cranwell on August 30. The *Flying Training School*, Cranwell provided the fly-past.

Prize-winners

Sash of merit: Pilot Officer D. Hill, BA, WRAF.

Hennessy Trophy and Philip Sassoon Memorial prize: Flying Officer R. C. Old.

British Aircraft Corporation Trophy: Flying Officer L. J. Humphries.

Graduating Officers
General duties branch, pilot:
Flying Offices K J Emberson, L M Isaacs BSc.
Pilot Officer R J Keefe, BSc.
Acting Pilot Officers D R Annas, D P Billington, R S Birch, R D Bywater, I S Ead, P St J Goodman, T M Hatcher, C R Hill, D M V Lumb, S D McCall, H M Munnelly, I N Stirton, J R Wood.
Navigator:
Flying Officers P A Firmin, BSc, C J H Oswald, BA, D M Rhimes, P A A Seely, BA.
Pilot Officers C E Docker, BSc, N P Francis, BSc, N S Hacke, BSc, I Looker, BSc, W B White, BSc.
Acting Pilot Officers N J Barr, D A Cooper, M P Lewis, D W McBryde, J L Ogg.
Air electronics officer:
Flying Officers R G Leyland, C J Mellor
General duties branch (ground) – fighter control:
Pilot Officers S J Bridges, C J Fowler, N J Ormerod, WRAF.
Air traffic control:
Pilot Officers A S E Dickson, BEng, D Hill, BA WRAF, *A Jewsbury, BA, WRAF.*
Acting Pilot Officers F Brown, WRAF, D R Cartmell, S E Cullen, WRAF, A D Ford, WRAF, L R Tregove, WRAF
Engineer branch
Flight Lieutenant R M Colgrove, BSc, Eng.
Flying Officers M P Aleandri BSc, C Brookfield, M J Dickinson, M P Evans, J P Fuller, A R Gowin, S A Griffin, BSc, A L Hough, BA, L J Humphries, P Nicholls, J G Riddell, BSc, T M C Roberts, G M Russell, BSc, M O Stammers, F Walsh, J G Wilkes.
Pilot Officers M A Brown, J D Edgar, BSc, R L Gill, BSc, D R Moore, BSc, D A Whittaker, BSc.
Supply branch:
Flying Officers W Bracken, WRAF, S P Clinker, L T Earle, R M Macleod, K Newcombe, WRAF, R C Old, A J O Wilson.
PilotOfficers M D Page BSc, J G Perryman, G W Raven.
Acting pilot officers P D Byatt, A J M Maddox.
Administrative Branch, Secretarial:
Flying Officers J Boston, P N R Bryant, J D Hampton, BSc, G Holden, BA, N C Warwick.
Pilot Officers W D Bateman, BA, A H Wishart, BA, WRAF.
Acting Pilot Officers C C Colon, WRAF, A J Egerton, M P Reeder, I R Tolfits.
Education:
Flight Lieutenants P J Cassidy, BSc, A J Forrester, BA, M J Lewis-Morris, BSc, D J Richardson, BSc.
Flying Officer D D Bain, BSc
Pilot Officer K M Chick, BSc, Cert Ed, WRAF
Catering:
Acting Pilot Officer P D Incledon-Webber
Security branch, Regiment:
Pilot Officers D E Ball, BSc, M R Madden, BSc
Acting Pilot Officers R W Barnes, R C Reed, N J Trown.
Security branch, Provost:
Flying Officer W H Welch.
Foreign and Commonwealth Students.
Qatar Emiri Air Force
General Duties Branch, Pilot:
2nd Lieutenants S A Al-Hajirri, A A A Al-Moslim, K T Al-Hail.

Latest wills

Sir Alfred James Nicholas, of Machen, Gwent, chairman of Aberdare Holdings 1963-70, and a founder member of the Development Corporation for Wales and president from *1971*, left estate valued at £208,110 net. After personal bequests he left half the residue to the Charities Aid Foundation.

Professor Harry Street, of Bramhall, Greater Manchester, professor of English law at Manchester University, left estate valued at £289,137 net.

Marjorie Joan Smith, of Luton, Bedfordshire, left estate valued at £92,120 net. She left £3,800 and a gold bracelet and watch to personal legatees, and the residue to the British Heart Foundation.

Mr Alfred Hartley **Rodgers**, of Waddicombe, East Anstey, Devon, left estate valued at £53,233 net. He left £5,500 and effects to personal legatees, and the residue to Wadham College, Oxford.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Marks, Mr Saul Sidney, of Hove, East Sussex £438,863

Manton, Mr Henry Percy, of *Dorchester, Dorset* ....£387,824.

Mayes, Mr George Henry, of Loughton, Essex, company director £226,027.

Preston, Mr William Eric, of Kensington, London ....£268,793.

Shattock, Mrs Etheldreda Marie Teresa, of West Wimbledon, London ....£374,142.

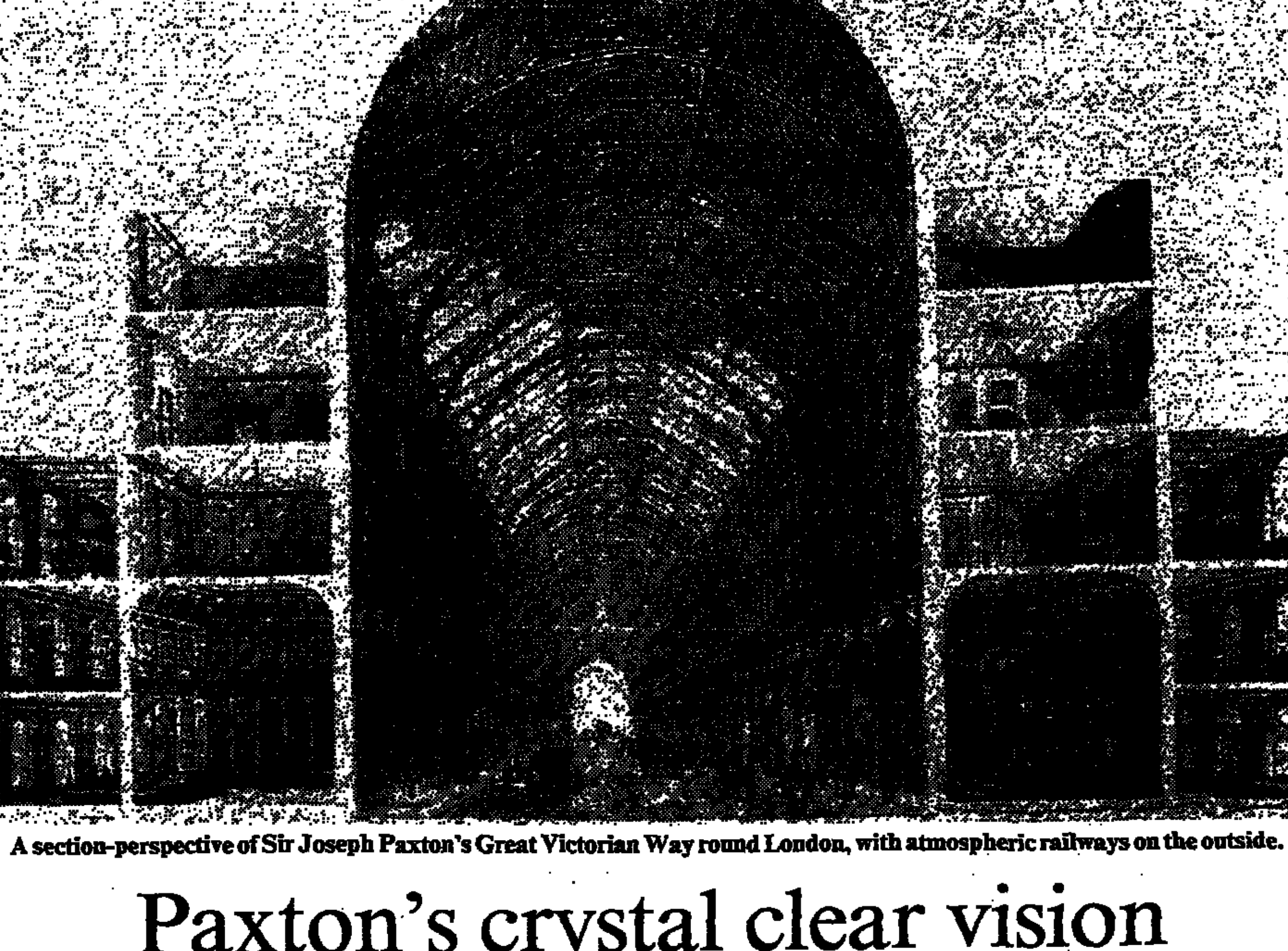
Tayler, Mr Charles William, of Folkestone, Kent ....£224,882.

Twell, Miss Dora May, of Spalding, Lincolnshire..........£342,358.

Bridge winners

The teams which qualified in May from six regional areas for the Swiss teams championship, organized by the English Bridge Union, contested the final at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds at the weekend.

Results:
1, A Kay, P Nicholls, D Walker, A M Black 148; 2, A M G Thompson, Mrs J Preddy, S Preston, D Carlisle 146; 3, M Hamblin, Dr S Westwood, A Guilfoyle, I Popplestone 138; 4, T Cuthbertson, J M MacLaren, A H Duncan, I M Morrison 136; 5 R Winter, S Wood, B Senior, C Bottomley, G Foster 135; 6, J Y Pottage, C Evans, J F Pottage, M H Horton, 134.



A section-perspective of Sir Joseph Paxton's Great Victorian Way round London, with atmospheric railways on the outside.

Paxton's crystal clear vision

By Charles Knevitt, Architecture Correspondent

London's traffic congestion is nothing new. More than a century before the capital's postwar urban motorways were planned, Sir Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition of 1851, came up with the idea of a continuous glass arcade skirting the city, more than ten miles long, to ease the problem.

The Great Victorian Way, designed in *1854*, would have contained shops and houses either side of a 72ft wide street for pedestrians and carriages, the same width as the transept of the Crystal Palace.

It would have roughly followed the route of the Circle Tube line, built in the 1880s, and contain eight tracks for atmospheric railways. Inside, the temperature would be regulated to "give to the whole of London a new source of comfort and enjoyment". The infirm would no longer need to go *abroad during the winter, so long as they* were of the right social standing, of course.

A watercolour perspective of Paxton's idea, surely the most ambitious of its kind before Buckminster Fuller's proposal to enclose Manhattan under one of his giant geodesic domes, was discovered recently at the Victoria and Albert Museum by Mr Ralph Hyde, keeper of prints and maps at Guildhall Library, City of London, and co-author with Mr Felix Barker, of the book, *London as it Might Have Been*, published in 1982.

The picture is one of more than 200 line drawings, watercolours, oils and computer drawings dating from 1702 to the present day, on show at the exhibition, Getting London in Perspective, which has been organized by Mr Hyde and which opens at the Barbican Art Gallery on Thursday.

Other unbuilt projects include a London palace for the Duke of Wellington (1816) by J M Gandy, Sir John Soanes's perspectivist; a 24-storey St Bartholomew's Hospital (1904) by Arthur Beresford Pile, which includes wards at the top of its four wings which are open to the elements; and a competition design for St Pancras *station (1865)* by Owen Jones, which was never built because the commission was won by Sir George Gilbert Scott.

From the early eighteenth century persectives have been produced to show what a building should look like on completion, often with the intention of seducing planning committees and competition judges. H S Goodhart-Rendel, the architect, observed that the perspective is "the honest architect's most candid and inconvenient friend: it is the dishonest architect's most artful and convenient confederate".

But they combine fine draughtsmanship and the artistic skill of the painter into often fine works of art in their own right.

Although the model was favoured by many architects of the Modern Movement, so that the perspective fell into disuse, there is now renewed interest in this method of representation, Mr Hyde says. A notable advance is the use of computers to draw buildings, such as a perspective of the London Telecom Tower in the exhibition; and a video which takes the viewer for a walk through the building while *it is still* being designed, which can also be seen in the exhibition.

Getting London in Perspective will be open from September 6 until October 28, *10 am to 7 pm Tuesday to Saturday; noon* to 6 pm Sundays, closed Mondays. Adults £1 children 50p, at the Barbican Art Gallery, London EC2.

Archaeology

Early pictographs found

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Early evidence for the development of writing has been discovered by a British archaeological expedition working in Syria.

Two clay tablets with depictions of animals and numbers are "a very early stage in the development of a recording system", according to Professor David Oates, of London University, who is directing the project jointly with Dr Joan Oates, of Cambridge University.

The tablets, both of unbaked clay and about 4 cm (less than 2 inches) in length, are roughly ovoid in shape. Each has on one face an impressed pit, probably denoting the number 10, and an incised pictograph of an animal, in one case a goat and in the other a sheep. Each tablet thus records ten animals.

"This is a stage of the development of writing not found before", Dr Oates said. "We have here a pictograph of the whole animal, not an abstraction using only the head to represent the whole beast". The animals are, nevertheless, stick-like sketches and not *lifelike* portrayals.

"The new tablets represent a very early stage in the pre-cuneiform development of a *recording system, comparable* with and conceivably even earlier than the pictograpic tablets from the site of Warka in Sumer", Professor Oates said.

Sumer, in what is now southern Iraq, was long thought to be the birthplace of writing, around 3000BC or slightly earlier. The present discoveries, from much further north, suggest that a wider area of the Middle East must be considered as the homeland of literacy.

The tablets found this summer come from Tell Brak, a huge mound on the Khabur River in North-eastern Syria, near the town of Hassebohe. The site was first investigated by the late Sir Max Mallowan in the 1930s, when the famous Eye Temple was found there.

Although the tablets were found in construction fill, the presence of a *bulla*, a clay envelope, with Late Uruk sealing in the same layer places the tablets in the period between 3500 and 3000BC.

The 1984 season at Tell Brak *yielded two other discoveries of* importance, although of a later date. In the Agade period around 2400BC part of a *substantial* building was found, with its southern facade decorated with deep rectangular niches, and doorways leading into a courtyard. Parts of the walls were high enough for a door lintel to have survived in place. Among the finds were a collection of jar and door sealing on clay, all from the same very worn seal, and the completely preserved bitumen impression of a wicker basket.

Some of the most spectacular discoveries, according to Professor Oates, have come from the highest part of the mound at Brak, which towers 50 metres (163ft) above the plain. This part of the mound has striking red-brick remains eroding out, and exposure of a 50-metre length of wall face showed that it was ornamented with a series of niches, in each of which was set three engaged half columns.

"Columned facades are in our experience only associated in Mesopotamian architecture *with religious buildings*, and we have therefore tentatively identified this as a temple", Professor Oates said, "perhaps a temple back by a high terrace in the North Mesopotamian fashion. We have as yet seen nothing of its interior, because at a later date the columns were masked by mud-brick and the wall used as the foundation for a completely different building dated to the mid-second millennium BC."

This later building provided the biggest surprise of the season: while only one corridor and a small room have so far been excavated to floor level, a large room has been traced on the surface, approached from the corridor by an arched doorway.

The owners of the building are identified by what Professor Oates calls "our most important historical discovery of any season at Tell Brak since 1976", when the present project began.

In the corridor was found a *fragmentary cuniform* tablet with a list of workmen under supervisors. Their names are non-Akkadian probably Hurrian.

In the small room that was excavated was a second tablet, complete and "inscribed in excellent Middle Babylonian with a legal document describing an agreement, in the case of two men handed over to a woman and her sones".

The case was settled before Artashshumara, bearing the rare title *Lugal*, "great king", the son of Shuttarna the great king, and is witnessed at the end with the royal seal. The name on the seal is not yet read, but could be that of Saustatar, the predecessor of *Artashashumara*.

Brighton pier sold for £100

By Hugh Clayton

The decaying West Pier at Brighton, one of the finest remaining Victorian seaside relics, has been sold for £100 to a trust that wants to restore it.

The pier is classed both as a dangerous structure and as a historic building of exceptional importance, and has been closed to visitors for more than five years.

Mr John Lloyd, secretary of the Brighton West Pier Trust, said yesterday that the organization had bought the pier for £100 from the Crown Estate Commissioners and faced costs estimated at almost £4m for restoration from the seabed up to the wooden deck. Restoration of the buildings, which include a theatre, could cost a further £2m.

"A development trust will be set up in the next few months rather like the Mary Rose Trust", Mr Lloyd said. "In fact we have got the same firm advising us as advised them."

He indicated that the trust would want some of the money set aside by Brighton council for demolition *if no restorer had* been found. The main threat to the pier is corrosion of the iron piers which were screwed into *the chalk beneath the sea more* than 100 years ago. Some of the crossbars are also corroded.

Luncheon

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister was host at a luncheon at 10 Downing Street *yesterday in honour of the Prime* Minister of the Republic of Ireland, Dr Garret FitzGerald. The other guests were:
Mr Jim O'Keefe, the Ambassador of the Republic of Ireland, Mr Dermot Nally, Mr C P Fogarty, Mr Michael Lillis, Mr Frank O'Donohue, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Mr Ian Stewart, MP, Sir Robert Armstrong, Mr Alan Goodison, Mr David Williamson and Mr Charles Powell.

Church news

Scottish Episcopal Church

The Rev G Scott, Rector of St Luke's, Downfield, Dundee, to be Diocesan Chaplain, Brechin.

The Rev G M Greig (non-stipendiary), St Mary's, Broughty Ferry, to be assistant priest of St Mary's, Arbroath.

The Rev G M Greig (non-stipendiary), St Mary Magdalene's, Dundee, to be locum tenens, St Ninian's, Dundee.

The Rev J P Eades (St Paul's Cathedral) to be responsible for services at St Luke's.

Reception

HM Government

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, received guests at a reception held at Lancaster House yesterday on the occasion of Farnborough 84.

University news

Aberdeen

The following first class honours degrees have been awarded at the *University of Aberdeen.*

MA:
Computing: G R Meikle, Inverness Royal Acad.
English: N J Currie, Edinburgh Acad; Alison M Smith, Inverness HS; G F Wilson, Q Anne HS, Dunfermline.
French–Swedish: *Edwina P Simpson*, Gorleston GS, Norfolk.
German Studies: Elaine Fowler Dingwall Acad.
Mental Philosophy: Anna C Ashmole, Peebles HS; M J Deaning, St Brides RCHS, East Kilbride.
Psychology: Alison L M Fairley George Watson's C, Edinburgh.
Sociology: F P Mitchell, Glenrothes HS.
MEd.
Sheila di Maio, Cults Acad, Aberdeen; Caroline S Dyer Edinburgh University
BEd.
English: Eleanor Duthie, St Columba's HS, Gourock.
BD
Old Testament: K M Macritchie, Cathkin H S, Cambuslang.
Systematic Theology with Church History: M R Farrell, Greenock Acad.
LLB.
D W M Horne, Melville C; Janet M Morton, Preston Lodge H S, Prestonpans.
BSc.
Biochemistry: Brenda M Winning, Hermitage Acad, Helensburgh.
Biology: Ann M Moir Hazlehead Acad, Aberdeen.
Botany: Patricia Higgins, St Augustines H S, Edinburgh; K G McCabe, St Columba's R C Sec S, Perth.
Chemistry: Margaret A Mackenzie, Nicolson Inst, Stornoway
Computing Science: Julie A Ross, Aberdeen G S.
Genetics: Carole S Leask, Currie H S.
Geography: D D Smart, Bablely G S for Boys.
Geology: Shona M Grant, Dunfermline H S; Joyce E Watt, Fraserburgh Acad.
Mathematics: A W Reid, Buckie H S; A D Rendall, Kirkwall G S.
Natural Philosophy: C P Farquhar Hazlehead Acad, Aberdeen.
Statistics: G G Jack, Fortrose Acad.
BSc (Eng).
G J Anderson, Robert Gordon's C, Aberdeen; D S M Campbell, Inverness Royal Acad; G Clark, Robert Gordon's C, Aberdeen; A D Corsie, Robert Gordon's C, Aberdeen; A L Esson, Cults Acad, Aberdeen; P Grieve, Aberdeen GS; A A Mackintosh, Madras C, St Andrews; S C Oliver, Madras C, St Andrews; M C Reid, Aberdeen GS; A Robertson, Knicorth Acad, Aberdeen; D N Robertson, Kirkwall Acad; N C Spalding, Hazlehead Acad, Aberdeen.
BSc (Agr).
General Agriculture: P W Cook, Inverurie Acad.

Glasgow

Dr Alan A. H. Tait has been appointed to the Richmond chair of fine art from October 1. Dr Tait is reader in the department of the history of fine art and will succeed Professor Ronald Pickvance, who is retiring.

Hull

The following name was incorrect in our list of first-class honours from Hull University: European studies: Indi F Roy, Long Road Sixth-Form College, Cambridge.

Science report

Potato puzzle for researchers

By John Young

Potatoes have for so long been a basic and familiar component of our daily diet that it is seldom appreciated what delicate things they are.

For the farmer, although in good years they can be highly profitable, they are a constant source of worry, prone to blight and other diseases and susceptible to both drought and excessive moisture. It is not until the crop is lifted that he knows exatly how it has fared.

But the difficulties do not end there. Unsatisfactory storage conditions can cause just as much damage as a bad growing season, and the latest annual report of the Potato Marketing Board's Sutton Bridge experimental station describes some of its recent research into preventing such afflictions as gangrene, dry rot, silver scurf, skin spot and sprouting.

The most serious cause of wastage in potato stores in the United Kingdom is bacterial soft-rotting. Among the contributory factors are mechanical damage during lifting, the frequent wet weather during late maincrop harvesting, and condensation during storage.

One experimental programme, started last year, involved reducing the relative humidity of the air within the store to a significantly lower level than usually recommended during the curing period. Tests on 14 maincrop samples showed that losses were nearly twice as high among those cured in 80-100 per cent humidity than among those cured at a level reduced to 65-80 per cent.

The study suggests that present *recommendations* for restricting ventilation in order to encourage high humidity are questionable. This contrasts with a chapter elsewhere in the report which says that producers in Brtain are showing renewed interest in artificial methods of increasing humidity, as widely practised in the United States, in order to reduce moisture losses.

If that sounds confusing, the station's researchers have also been trying to determine whether the likelihood of soft-rotting can be predicted before harvesting. Samples were deliberately damaged by cut wounds and *placed in paper* sacks inside mist chambers. But after a week they had mostly rotted so little that no *useful predictions* could be made.

By comparison, research into some other common *afflictions* produced relatively straightforward results. Tests with consignments of Pentland Crown and Maris Piper varieties showed that the incidence of weight loss, sprouting, dry rot and silver scurf was generally higher among *foliated* than among defoliated crops and increased during longer periods of storage.

OBITUARY

SAWAKO ARIYOSHI

Leading Japanese writer

Sawako Ariyoshi, Japan's leading woman writer, died suddenly in Tokyo on August 30.

Born in 1931 in Wakayama City, the daughter of a banker, she was a Japanese Roman Catholic. As a student she developed a deep interest in the theatre, both modern drama and the traditional kabuki, which continued throughout her life. Her plays are widely performed in Japan and some of her novels have been adopted to the stage, cinema and television.

Coming to prominence during the 1950s as a writer of short stories, she subsequently wrote many novels. She owed her huge following to her interest in crucial social problems neglected by other writers, researching her material meticulously.

The Twilight Years (Kokotsu No Hito) which was published this year in English had created a sensation when it appeared in Japan in 1972 selling over a million copies in less than a year. Its subject is the problem of caring for the old in a modern industrial society.

Among her numerous books were a number of historical novels, and her themes included the plight of women in the traditional Japanese household as in *The Doctor's Wife (Hanoaka Seishu No Tsuma* 1961). She was awarded the prestigious Mainichi cultural prize in 1979 for *Her Highness Princess Kazu* which is currently being translated.

In recent years her books have been translated abroad and have been published or are shortly to appear in the USA, Germany, Italy and France where *The Doctor's Wife* was a best seller in 1981.

She travelled widely throughout the world, visiting London this spring for publication of *The Twilight Years.* On this occasion she was also the main speaker at the Conference of the British Association of Japanese Studies at Aberystwyth.

A convinced feminist, she had been married, and is survived by a daughter.

DR H.-B. de FISCHER-REICHENBACH

H. V. H. writes:

His many friends in Britain mourn deeply the death on August 22 of Béat de Fischer, who was Swiss Ambassador in London from 1964 to 1966.

Throughout his diplomatic career, which spanned many countries from Finland to Brazil, he not only served with distinction the interests of his country but always sought, besides, to comprehend and deepen the centuries-old relations between the peoples of Switzerland and of the nations to which he was accredited. Witness his monograph on Swiss-Egyptian relations from the 100BC to AD1949, published in Portugal in 1956, and above all his beautifully illustrated and painstakingly researched book *2,000 Ans de Présence Suisse en Angleterre*, published in 1980 on the occasion of the visit of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Switzerland.

In his retirement he devoted himself to the same cause of world-wide human understanding and concord: a proud officer of the Order of Malta, he headed its delegation to the diplomatic conference on international humanitarian law, 1974-77, and, most characteristically, he was for ten years president of the Fondation pour l'Histoire des Suisses a l'étranger

In an egalitarian land Béat de Fischer was an aristocrat not only by ancestry but still more plainly in virtue, serving the public good, upholding the highest standards of honour, cultivated, generous in spirit, a model of good manners, a gentleman in the best senses of the word.

His friends will recall him most happily in his delightful and historic house in Berne, Le Pavillon on the Thunplatz, and in its Voltairean garden which he specially loved, but with his beautiful and talented wife Madeleine he was equally hospitable in their charming country retreat at Vufflens near Lausanne.

Of the people of Switzerland, with whom, as he showed in his life and work, the British people have historically more in common than is often recognised, he was one of the finest of his generation.

SIR HAROLD GRIME

Sir Harold Grime, who died on August 31 at the age of 88, was chairman and editor-in-chief of the *West Lancashire Evening Gazette*, and had been active for many years in Blackpool and its area. He became a JP for Blackpool in 1943, and was appointed Deputy *Lieutenant* of Lancashire in 1968.

He served as a director of the Press Association from 1942 to *1951 (chairman 1946-47)* and as a director of Reuters from 1945 to 1947. From 1944 to 1968 he was a director of the Blackpool Tower and Winter Gardens companies.

He published *The Silver Trumpet* (1942) and *Sand in my Shoes* (1950).

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THE ARTS

Galleries

Appearances of radiant relief

Problems of Picturing
Serpentine

Laurence Preece
Redfern

Roger Coleman
Jonathan Poole

Human accessories, temporarily vacated: Lisa Milroy's *Shirts I* (1984)

The minimalist and conceptual artists who hogged critical attention in the Seventies may well have believed that less is more. But we know enough by now about the pendulum-swings of taste to have guessed even before it happened that the rule of this self-denying ordinance was bound to be broken and replaced by its opposite. The recall to disorder came loud and clear in the Berlin *Zeitgeist* show two years ago. Here were painters who unmistakably believed that more was more: more paint loaded on the canvas, more strong colour, more sex and violence in the subject-matter, and indeed more subject-matter as such to carry the message of confusion and anguish through to an audience which needed to be blasted out of its seats after a decade of tweetings on the verge of silence. Hardly had the echoes of *Zeitgeist* died away but another movement hove into view, the so-called Pittura Colta which bases all art of the present on art of the past, by way of knowing variation, meticulous re-creation, or parody and pastiche. Very different in most ways from the stridency of the Neo-Expressionists, but still moving in the same direction, back from abstraction towards representation.

No wonder, with these various possible approaches to choose from, that artists today sometimes have **Problems of Picturing** – to isolate one of the *meanings possible in the reverberant* title of the show devised by Sarah Kent for the Serpentine Gallery (until September 30). The title is clever because it has at once overtones of problems in picture-making and problems of visualizing, and so throws us back to the basic questions of finding subject-matter for a picture and what painting is really about. For by now there can be no mistake that in this decade it is about something, and very likely about something which can be recognized through a correspondence with something in the world around us. The five artists showing here are all in one way or another representational, and it is intriguing to see how a very varied group from the youngest visible generation (the average age is 30) are coping in this country with the movements which swirl around and sometimes bear away their Continental and American contemporaries.

The answer is that they seem to feel the same pull towards representation, but not in the violent, subjective way of the Neo-Expressionist and not through the campy refractions of the Pittura Colta group. As usual with the British (or at any rate British-trained) artist, there *are two poles: of down-to-earth* practicality, and of dreamy, pantheistic near-abstraction. To the first, in earlier years, we have owed the human-interest works resurrected in the *Forgotten Fifties* exhibition; to the other just about everything from Whistler to David Jones. At the Serpentine, we can *immediately* assign Tony Bevan to the human-interest school: all his paintings are of people clearly seen in terms of their emotional states, from the rather glum nothingness of *Bread and Coffee* to extremes of anguish, though it is always anguish depicted rather than, as with the *Zeitgeist* group, anguish dramatized in the way the painter paints.

Lisa Milroy is also a human-interest person, though here the interest is demonstrated, and piqued in the spectator, by human accessories, mainly clothes neatly piled or hanging on hangers or otherwise temporarily vacated by their owners. At the other end of the spectrum are David Leapman and Amikam Toren. Though they appear to have little in common, and technically this is quite so, they do share a mysticizing tendency. Toren's work depicts, if anything perceptible, the shadows of things *long gone: one of the overtones* (perhaps unconscious) is of the shadows burnt permanently on to walls after an atomic explosion. But there are also elements of the conceptual: he seems to feel it is significant, for instance, that his medium is pulped paper from *The Times* (and only *The Times*, for apparently flattering reasons) mixed with acrylic and then used as paint on canvas. But the ultimate effect is the purely sensuous one of the most delicately graded veils of greyish colour picking out a spiral or outlining (could it be?) a swing and leaving us to respond with our senses rather than our intelligence.

David Leapman is different again. He draws on canvas, also very delicately, the outlines of fragmentary scenes and figures in constantly varying colour (that is, even the individual line fluctuates in shade all the time). I think the reason David Jones came to my mind as an example of this mystical strain in British art is that Leapman's technique of superimposing shadowy outlines one upon another until his work looks like a fading palimpsest has much in common with Jones's strange style as he leaves us to work out, detail by detail, what his pictures are actually about.

The fifth artist, Nigel Gill, is more of a sculptor, and works by leaving often almost imperceptible traces on grass or leaf, or by dropping things on the ground with an apparent arbitrariness which eventually pulls you up short by the sheer oddness of the subjects, their unexpected scale or consistency. Here again the concept is still important, but the concept is actually "pictured", whatever the problems inherent in the process, rather than left in its nakedness to fend for itself. All five artists have returned, *however deviously, to the world* of appearances, and all of them radiate relief that this decade has enabled them to do so.

Human interest: the emotional state of glum nothingness in Tony Bevan's *Bread and Coffee* (1983)

Laurence Preece, showing at the Redfern Gallery in Cork Street until September 26, would not look out of place in the Serpentine. His problem as an artist has sometimes seemed that he has too few problems: he has great technical dexterity to *put anything he wants on* canvas or paper, and he has an endless fund of ideas, so that you never know what his next show is going to be like. Which can be a bad thing as well as a good, since it makes you wonder whether he is not, well, a little flighty. This time he goes off on quite a tangent from the recent works which were sort of abstract (or maybe science-fictional) landscapes with geometrical forms floating in space or marking the surface of the earth in a way appreciable only by Martians. In the current show there are elements of Pittura Colta with paintings like *Antique Reconstruction*, there are scribbly drawings of spectral men and giants, there are bits of collage and dreams and fantasies. Flighty perhaps, but it is all bursting with vitality, and that finally is more important than minor problems of definition.

Roger Coleman, at the Jonathan Poole Gallery, 915 Fulham Road, until September 22, clearly has no problems of picturing at all. Not so much because, like Preece, he is teeming with ideas, but because he seems to find everything he wants within a few miles of his own village of Burpham. He is a brilliant draughtsman, and immensely skilled at watercolour both of the traditional English wash type and the more complex, considered variety built up from little touches of almost dry colour. It sounds, and is, a quite antique equipment for an artist to have these days. But, when the results are as simple and as haunting as these apparently effortless studies of weathered face and stubbled field and sun-drenched farm building, there are likely to be very few complaints.

John Russell Taylor

Theatre

Equality gone mad

Homes and Gardens
Cockpit

Shaw once said that he found it impossible to reconcile the duties of a critic with the manners of a gentleman. Rarely have I felt the conflict so much as with the Cockpit's latest offering. Whilst I applaud the concept of this youth company, its spirit and its rationale, duty forbids anything but a thumbs down for its current show.

Mark Bunyan has been hailed as writer-performer of his one-man gay shows, and his last play, also at the Cockpit (which I did not see), as a brave and mature piece. *Perhaps acclaim* has gone to his head, for in *Homes and Gardens* he tackles nothing less than a musical history of Britain in the twentieth century, "from British Imperial power to a multiracial society", as the blurb has it.

Though based around the occupants of a single house, it has a cast of thousands – well forty – and the first act is taken up by an unexplained Mrs Mopp narrator introducing them all. Bunyan will have none of leads and chorus; egalitarianism has run mad and simply following who is who requires constant reference to the genealogical table in the programme.

In Act II, the groups from each of the time periods, 1902, 1920, 1947 and 1984, maintain their segregated parts of the stage and nibble at a smorgasbord of issues, from women's suffrage to feminism, jingoism to racism. Platitudes and trendy hindsights abound. Then the piece stops rather than ends and has a give-peace-a-chance type coda tacked on the end for good measure.

The production has some of the virtues and all the vices of amateurism: boisterousness and enthusiasm heftily offset by woeful make-up, appalling vocal range, abominable dancing and, worst of all, excruciating mistiming. This is one strictly for the mums and dads – of the cast.

Robert Page

● The British baritone Jacek Strauch took second prize in the third International Belvedere Competition for opera singers held in Vienna. He tied in first place for the Verdi-Gulbenkian Prize at the same competition. Mr Strauch has worked with Kent Opera and Opera North, and is currently under contract to the Saarbrüken State Theatre. The outright first prize was shared between two Chinese singers, Jie-yi Zhang and Man-hua Zhan, the first success for the People's Republic in the competition.

Venice Film Festival

This one runs and runs . . .

Another day, another drama: the continuing story of *Heimat*

The announcement that the Venice Festival would screen a 16-hour German film series at first stirred apprehension rather than enthusiasm. Shown in five segments, the series has nevertheless hooked cynical film critics as surely as *Dynasty* captivates its addicts, resulting in numerous repeat showings for those who imprudently fought shy of the first episodes.

What Edgar Reitz has in fact done is adapt the soap-opera form, with all its attractions of continuity and curiosity, but elevate it in terms of content, density and style. **Heimat** tells the story of one family, the Simons, through four generations and six decades, from 1919 to 1982. The important things in their village of Shabbach, in Hunsruck, are births, marriages and deaths, partings and returnings, food, drink, work and gossip. Even in this remote place, though, the echoes of the turbulent years of German history are felt. Lives are disrupted, relationships are broken, personalities are changed. Reitz is concerned to reclaim areas that have been expunged from German memory: "The year 1945, the Germans' 'zero hour', wiped out a lot, created a gap in peoples' ability to remember".

Memory and history are never imposed upon the story of the passing years and lives. In the ordinary way of things times change and people change: a whore-mistress can age into a respectable bourgeois, errors of the Nazi days are brushed under the carpet, situations can turn a saintly mother into a monster; *life goes on with all its* forgetting and forgiving. With all the characters and compulsion of soap opera, the film (for in the end it is a single film – a way of life, indeed – rather that a collection of episodes) has much complex merit. Visually it has great style, capable of rising to virtuoso set-pieces, like the funeral of the pivotal matriarch. The script is both simple and subtle and the intimate portrait-analysis of a provincial society – often far from affectionate – recalls Pagnal's Marseilles trilogy. Hitherto regarded as one of the more cerebral German directors, Edgar Reitz has here acheived popular film-making at a high level.

Heimat, covering the same period of time, makes an interesting comparison with Sergio Leone's epic Once Upon a Time in America, which was reviewed from Cannes, and is showing here in its Italian version. For the record the American film is one quarter the length of Reitz's, but (without in any way bettering its period re-creations) cost five times as much.

A notable Venice debutant is the Australian Richard Lowenstein, whose film **Strikebound** has already been screened at Cannes and Edinburgh. At 24 he is probably the youngest feature director to make his bow here since Bertolucci, more than twenty years ago. The film sets out to recreate a militant strike of coal-miners in the late Thirties. The director's mother is a well-known historian, Wendy Lowenstein, and the script is based on incidents recorded in her book *Dead Men Don't Dig Coal*. The real-life couple whose experiences – he as a Communist and she as a Salvationist – are dramatized in the film appear in person in a prologue and epilogue.

The film has the rawness that might be expected both from inexperience and from the admirable ambition that defies a restricted budget – an old mine was reopened and drained for the spectacular underground scenes. More important are the energy, commitment and clear evidence of a truly gifted film-maker in the making.

Chris Haywood in the rawness of *Strikebound*

The older generation has made a less impressive showing so far. Alain Resnais is here with **L'Amour a mort** – evidently a labour of love. It was co-scripted with Jean Grualt, has a small cast of four currently favourite actors – Sabine Azema, Fanny Ardant, Pierre Arditi and André Dussollier – and boasts a strong musical score by Hans Werner Henze, who previously worked with Resnais on *Muriel*. The film is a little essay on love, death and separation; played as intimate domestic drama. Dussollier and Ardant are a devoted married couple who happen both to be pastors, Azema is their neighbour left in despair *by the death of Arditi. It is very* elegant, but elusively slight.

Jacques Rivette's **L'Amour par terre** offers his now accustomed fey and [illegible]istic silliness. This time the two pretty, giggly girls, whom he places in a strange house among very strange people and vaguely sexual adventures, are Geraldine Chaplin and Jane Birkin. While Rivette stays the same, Marco Ferreri changes: he seems to have abandoned the sensational and sexy for the plain dull. **Il futuro e donna** is a fable set in a near-future world, and concerns the relationships of a couple, terrified to breed a child in the prospect of impending nuclear disaster, with a girl who is more attracted by her present pregnancy than her future motherhood. Ferreri says that he was stirred to the project by Ornella Muti's real-life pregnancy. Sadly, he failed to discover a worthwhile scenario to embody this glamorous accouchement.

David Robinson

Television

The long lessons of liberation

The Germans who occupied Belgium in 1940 were on their best behaviour and the Belgians began to believe their worst fears unfounded. Then came the Gestapo and four years of deportations, forced labour, starvation and executions.

BBC2's **Liberation** last night celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the ending of it all with some remarkable film, shot surreptitiously during the occupation and as the Germans fled, by amateur cameramen. They also recorded the arrival of the Allies amid scenes of understandable jubiliation and, more grimly, the rounding-up of collaborators, the shaving of women's heads and the public executions.

An eye-witness recalled how the ranks of the resistance swelled on liberation. The new recruits were called, ironically, "the September resistance". In the first flush of liberation, people did not wait for proof of collaboration. Not only the suspects but their families suffered. There was, said a Belgian, considerable injustice and even torture. Some 346,000 Belgians were rounded up in the first few weeks as collaborators, 2,895 were sentenced to death and 242 actually executed.

A Flemish nationalist, who served five years for collaboration, said that when the country's *18*-day resistance ended it appeared Hitler had won. He and his fellows wished for more freedom for Flanders and a voice in the re-shaping of Europe. "We were mistaken", he said. "It is easy to begin to collaborate but it is not easy to stop."

Before liberation the Belgians suffered from Allied bombing. One thousand civilians died in air raids. Recalling one raid, a Belgian said that had an Allied soldier arrived the day after he would have been lynched. But delight when the Guards Armoured Division swept into Brussels was unrestrained. Food was dispensed, so much of it consisting of beans in tomato sauce that an eye-witness, then nine, said he had concluded the British Army was built on beans.

The programme was marred by the narration, delivered in an accented monotone, expressionless even in the most dramatic moments. It was followed immediately, presumably for light relief, by **Jane in the** *Desert*, more a suspender than a suspense story.

This second electronic fantasy about the cartoon heroine reputed to have lost her clothes to enable us to win the war, with live actors in a drawn or animated world, had Glynis Barber again giving 1940s underwear an airing, while assisting British Intelligence in Egypt, and Max Wall as a batman.

There will be a 10-minute episode each night this week with a complete showing at the weekend. It was written by Mervyn Haisman, produced by Ian Keill and directed by Andrew Gosling, and incredulity succumbs to the ingenuity.

Dennis Hackett

Concerts

Arkhipova/ Sheppard
Wigmore Hall

An encore can often be the most telling part of a recital. With the bulk of the burden of expectation lifted, it can release new energy, or, as in the case of Irina Arkhipova on Sunday night, distil the essence of an entire evening's musicianship.

Gretchaninóv's "Lullaby", a mere *petit four* to the substantial courses of Rimsky and Tchaikovsky which had gone before, epitomized the Russian mezzo's extraordinary ability to expand musical space and *contract receptive distance* simultaneously. As the voice itself finds new regions of timbre, it projects an intimacy of response which demands a response of equal immediacy in the listener – most of her songs are applauded singly and spontaneously.

The rich, pliable integration of registers, the dense central focusing and shrewd proportioning, are hallmarks one has come almost to take for granted in both Arkhipova and her pupils Elena Obraztsova and Evgeny Nesterenko. Her interpretive richesse and integrity are entirely her own. And in Craig Sheppard she has found a partner not afraid to challenge her on her own terms. Their responses to the recreation of a song are inextricable, their cooperation is entire and engrossing.

In the Rimsky-Korsakov, for example, the piano produces and stages the voice, as it were: in Pushkin's "Echo" beckoning and pointing; in Mey's "Hebrew Song" setting up a plane of harmonic resonance for Arkhipova's remarkable musky scenting-out of vowel and melodic inflexion. For Tolstoy, Sheppard turned set-designer, painting an epic backdrop for the voice's own sea-surge in "The Wave Breaks in Spray".

Where Tchaikovsky sets Tolstoy the piano becomes another voice, catching and coaxing the breath of phrases so *instinctively turned in the* paean of praise to life which ends "It was in the early spring".

Arkhipova created her own intensely contained dramatic scena not only for Pauline's aria from *The Queen of Spades* and the Azucena-like "Gypsy Song" but for a distinctively individual rendering of Tolstoy's "Amid the Noisy Ball". Its *minutely shaded dynamic levels* created new and strange recessions of time and space.

Hilary Finch

Suoraan
ICA

In the Sixties we all looked back, admiringly or otherwise, to the previous decade and the Manchester School of young composers. Sunday night's MusICA concert presented a markedly less revolutionary group, working in more liberal times, who have in common the tutelage of Nigel Osborne at Nottingham University. As yet they have no similarly strong cause to further, but, who knows, in the Nineties we may see them differently.

Curiously, the two composers whose works had political overtones seemed to speak most convincingly. Victor Duval, a South African Asian now back in Durban studying to be a teacher, obviously knows about oppression at first hand. His *Hoyi Na!*, imaginatively conceived for Suoraan's ensemble of flute, oboe, piano, percussion and the reliable mezzo-soprano of Josephine Nendick, is both a hymn of pride in black Africa and an indictment of the injustices perpetrated there. If in these seven settings Duval is occasionally over-expansive, his message is abundantly and movingly clear all the same.

More gentle but equally *directed to a suffering people is* Julian Smyth's *Irish Folk*, a "considered retrospective analysis of my personal feelings about living in Belfast". Its texts are snatches of slightly distorted clichés overheard in a Belfast pub, and, though its mood is predominantly lyrical, the anger of its percussive outbursts eloquently defines its real purpose.

Of the rest, Bennett Hogg showed much refinement in his *John Barleycorn*, taking as his text an amalgam of various versions of the folksong and generating a gripping, sinister atmosphere. Robert Smith's rather prosaic *Fat Harry's Reel* and *Chant No 2: Transformations* both relied too much on elements not of the composer's own making. But Simon Waters's *Dangerous Liaisons* for tape revealed a real sense of poetry, even through its inert mechanical medium. Roger Redgate, where needed, conducted efficiently.

Stephen Pettitt

THE TIMES
Portfolio

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If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	DRAPERY AND STORES	
1	Gent SR	
2	Lincroft Kilgour	
3	N.S.S. Newsagents	
4	Habitat Mothercare	
5	Freemans	
6	GUS	
7	Br Home Stores	
8	MFI	
9	Grattan	
10	Hepworth (J)	
	INDUSTRIALS L-R	
11	Newman-Tonks	
12	Pentos	
13	Pilkington	
14	MS Int	
15	Rank Org	
16	Pearson (S)	
17	Reed Int	
18	Ratcliffs (Gt Bridge)	
19	Pegler-Hattersley	
20	Macfarlane	
	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
21	Brook St Bureau	
22	Dalgety	
23	Crown House	
24	Beecham	
25	Brown (John)	
26	Beresfords	
27	Advance Services	
28	Brown Boveri Kent	
29	Birmid Qualcast	
30	Burco Dean	
	BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
31	BPB Industries	
32	Wilson (Connolly)	
33	Lovell (Y J)	
34	Tarmac	
35	Attwoods	
36	Meyer Int	
37	RMC	
38	Ibstock Johnsen	
39	SGB	
40	Tilbury Group	
	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Quiet start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 3. Dealings End, Sept 14. § Contango Day, Sept 17. Settlement Day, Sept 24
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES
Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND
£2,000
Claims required for +32 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
277	132	Grindlays	277	+8	6.5e	2.3	18.4
65	45	Guinness Peat	57		0.9	1.5	21.0
183	101	Hambros	155		8.3	5.3	16.2
16	9	Do (50p)	213		82.9	6.4	13.8
350	233	Hill Samuel	308	r	15.0	4.9	8.7
70	47½	HK Shanghai	62	+½	4.3b	6.9	
114	75	Jessel Toynbee Gill	110		8.0	7.3	14.2
313	228½	Joseph (Leopold)	243		16.1	6.6	12.8
184	124	King & Shaxson	145		11.8	8.1	12.4
450	282	Kleinwort Benson	375		17.1	4.6	8.5
532	422	Lloyds	468	+8	34.9	7.5	3.9
63	48	Lon Scot Fin	54		3.8	7.0	10.5
42	27	Manson	28		1.4	5.1	
510	438	Mercury Secs	463		16.4	3.9	8.5
429	277	Midland	332		38.4	11.8	5.3
165	118	Minster Assets	163	+1	7.1	4.4	14.9
256	198	National Comm	215	-2			
596	420	Nat West	477	r	36.2	7.6	3.7
65½	57	Ottoman	£63		450	7.1	8.5
182	144	Provident	160	+1	12.9	8.0	6.8
100	72½	Rea Bros	95		1.8	1.9	31.1
20½	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£19½	-⅛			
249	184	Royl Bnk Of Scot	234		11.0	4.7	8.5
908	625	Schroders	675		23.6	3.5	11.3
370	280	Seccombe M	340		28.6	8.4	11.2
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	62		6.4	10.4	5.7
579	442	Stand Chart	458	+1½	40.0	8.7	6.4
785	612	Union	683		48.6	7.1	11.2
57	42	Wagon	51		3.9	7.7	18.8
31½	23½	Wells Fargo	£31¼	-⅛			
255	135	Wintrust	215		6.1	2.9	14.5

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	158	Aberdeen Constr	160		9.3	5.8	8.1
249	186	Amec	225	-1	15.0	6.7	8.2
76	50	Amcliffe	52		3.8	7.3	8.0
120	90	Attwoods	101	+2	3.8	4.0	18.7
338	283	BPB Industries	271	+8	10.0	3.7	9.7
182	122	Baggeridge Brick	152		8.0	5.3	8.4
168	82	Barratt Devs	92	-2	10.9	11.8	4.8
45	27	Bailey(Ben) Constr	35	+1	2.3	6.5	8.0
[illegible]							

FINANCE AND LAND

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
327	288	Abingworth	288				0.4
188	120	Aitken Hume	131	-2	8.6	6.5	6.1
160	78	Amalgamate	169		19.6	11.6	3.6
625	500	Barlow Rand	580	+10	68.0	11.7	
19	7⅞	Camellia	£16½		12.9	0.7	2.8
340	150	Centreway	158		1.4	1.0	4.7
138	98	Hambro	130		8.7	6.7	21.2
78	47	Ivory & Sime	67		2.9	4.3	15.6
170	105	Park Place	130	+2	6.4	4.9	13.6

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
500	430	Akroyd & Smithers	435		23.6	5.4	8.4
[illegible]							

BRITISH FUNDS

Owing to technical difficulties, all the British Funds figures are repeated from Saturday's paper.

1984 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only yld %	Gross Red. yld %
SHORTS						
[illegible]						
MEDIUMS						
[illegible]						
LONGS						
[illegible]						

BREWERIES

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
179	138	Allied-Lyons	155		9.7	6.3	8.1
395	300	Bass	378		16.8	4.4	12.5
178	130	Bell (Arthur)	163		6.1	3.7	8.7
[illegible]							

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
178	136	Allied Irish	136		9.0	6.6	
101	71	Ansbacher (Henry)	80		5.0	6.3	0.1
[illegible]							

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A – D

E – K

L – R

S – Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
30	14	Borthwick	22				3.0
100	77	Finlay (James)	81	+4	4.3	5.8	5.8
[illegible]							

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
239	180	Assoc Br Ports	200	+2	12.1	6.1	7.1
220	163	Br Commonwealth	188	+2			28.9
208	143	Caledonia	178	+1			8.3
[illegible]							

SHOES AND LEATHER

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
242	193	FII	196	-1	8.9	4.2	15.6
155	104	Garner Booth	147	+1	10.7	7.3	5.8
46	36	Headlam Sims	39		4.3b	11.0	9.2
194	140	Lambert Howarth	180		6.8	4.3	7.2
133	70½	Newbold & Burton	93		5.9	6.4	19.7
87	70	Pittard	85		6.4	7.6	7.5
238	96	Strong & Fisher	145	+5			6.2
171	80	Stylo	94		6.4	6.8	21.4

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
297	178	BAT	250	-1	11.8	4.7	6.7
169	133	Imperial	158		11.5	7.2	9.8
186	110	Rothmans 'B'	157	-1	8.6	5.5	4.5

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Battle for Fraser enters the street-fighting phase

It is hard not to describe Lonrho's prolonged siege of House of Fraser in the language of war: the nature of the conflict and the tactics of the aggressor would not seem out of place in a military manual. As one observer put it yesterday (appropriately enough, September 3): "Tiny Rowland's tanks are inside the city walls: it is street fighting from now on."

Street fighting it may be but some formalities have still to be observed, notably the annual meeting of House of Fraser on September 28. Lonrho, in pursuit of its single war aim – total control of House of Fraser – is seeking 1. the reelection of its chief executive, Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland, who incidentally has attended four Fraser board meetings out of 34 in three years; 2. restrictions on the board's freedom to manage the company, particular in regard to Harrods, until after the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has reported (toward the end of this year); 3. the election to the Fraser board of two additional Lonrho nominees, Mr Terry Robinson and Mr Paul Spicer, which would bring their number to four; 4. The removal from the board of Mr Ernest Sharp, who with Professor Roland Smith, the chairman, has led Fraser's defence of its integrity and the interests of all Fraser shareholders.

There is one other crucial resolution for the annual meeting: Professor Smith himself is standing for reelection. Lonrho, whih has 29.9 per cent of the votes, has agreed not to oppose him at this meeting. But he deserves far more than Lonrho's tactical withdrawal. Having pointed first to his role in leading House of Fraser to considerably better finsancial results, the drputy chairman, Mr William Crossan goes on: "Roland Smith has also had to bear the brunt of Lonrho's attempt to further its own factional interests to the detriment of the Company's interests. We believe that in these and many other he has served you with distinction and has earned your continued support."

Professor Smith's presence in the Frase boardroom is vital if the issues involved in Lonrho's bid to control Fraser are to be properly aired and fully understood. So also is Mr Sharp's. He was worked unremmittingly and with great effect for House of Fraser though four arduous and bitter years. Mr John Griffiths QC in his recent report to the Department of Trade on Fraser shareholdings referred, without exaggeration, to "the toughness of mind and character of Mr Sharp, of whose ability and commercial acumen no one who has met him could honestly fail to have the very highest regard."

Only Lonrho and those who support Lonrho's campaign to achieve control of Fraser in ways other than the outright bid denied to Mr Rowland since the 1981 Monopolies Commission report, can gain any advantage from Mr Sharp's removal from the board. At any time, but especially when there are rumours of variously motivated bids from several sources, the presence of strong and informed non-executive directors is virtually the ony guarantee that the interests of all shareholders will be fully considered.

The voices already raised against Mr Sharp, though according to the Griffiths Report, not orchestrated Lonrho, Dr Ashraf Marwan, Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr Jack Hayward – are powerful enough to constitute a real threat to Mr Sharp's position. Every vote therefore is vital, not only in favour of his reelection but also against Lonrho's other resolutions.

Where Mr Rowland is absolutely right and at one with the majority of the Fraser board is in his assessment of the true worth, both in assets and earnings potential, of House of Fraser. Within three months the Monopolies Commission will have decided whether Lonrho should be released from its undertakings not to tighten its shareholder's grip on the company. It would be the height of folly for any other shareholder to undermine the strength and independence of the existing board.

Life assurance looks for tougher controls

The Life Offices Association, in conjunction with 18 other trade and professional bodies, yesterday produced its proposals to the Government on a self-regulatory agency (SRA) for the life assurance industry. The demarcation lines between the four SRAs planned by Mr Alex Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, are vague and the association has taken full advantage of this. Its proposals make a grab for as wide a section of the financial services industry as they can reasonably cover under the life assurance umbrella.

It does this by treating the subject in terms of functions, not institutions. The proposed SRA would sover anyone selling vehicles for long-term savings to the public. That includes marketing life assurance business, but also areas such as authorized unit trusts. Its scope could be widened to cover other types of investment too – for example, personal pension plans marketed by building societies if and when new legislation allows them.

So although other types of building society business may fall under the aegis of one of the other SRAs, anything to do with life assurance and related investment is covered by the association's scheme.

The proposals suggest all companies and intermediaries involved in the marketing of relevant products should be registered with and licensed by the SRA. Since the organization would be backed by statute it would have the power to stop those who infringed its rules from trading simply by withdrawing the licence. This would give it the kind of control which trade groups like the Life Offices Association do not have over their members.

This goes further than Gower's suggestion of voluntary registration by intermediaries with the Department of Trade and Industry. It may also solve the problem of setting commission levels on the sale of life assurance. At present there is no way of enforcing any agreement, but the proposals seem to provide a framework for changing this.

The governing body of the SRA would be appointed by the Secretary of State and would represent all sectors of the industry. There seems to be a desire to keep civil servants off the board since it is suggested that the membership should consist mainly of those actually involved in the selling of these investments.

Debt of honour to Mexico

The one truly original proposal on alleviating the debt crisis to emerge from the June economic summit in London was that Western governments would back up multi-year reschedulings by commercial banks with similar deals "where appropriate" in respect of government-guaranteed debts. In other words, the Paris Club, the informal group of Western creditor governments, would also consider multi-year reschedulings. Come the first multi-year rescheduling agreement, the one being put together for Mexico, and it turns out that Western governments do not feel this is an appropriate case for them to play a part.

Everyone is keen to put the Mexico deal, the first of its kind, in place as soon as possible, not least to continue the steady isolation of Argentina by rewarding the good boys which have made efforts to adjust. Holding out for what would have been largely symbolic government participation, given the relative smallness of the official debts involved, could have threatend the whole package.

When it comes to other multi-year deals – for Brazil and others – the banks are likely to be more insistent on a government role, and Western governments need to address themselves to how they can participate if they want to live up to the commitments they made at the economic summit.

Apart from various political and technical problems, the main difficulty over Mexico is that the country does not want a Paris Club rescheduling. This is because it automatically leads to suspension of export cover from Western export credit agencies.

It is clearly not beyond the wit of Western governments to change the rules to remove this obstacle. After all, there is little logic in rewarding countries with multi-year reschedulings and then immediately punishing them by suspending guaranteed trade credits. If governments are not prepared to work some compromise on the traditionally automatic suspension of cover, no debtor countries are likely to want a multi-year Paris Club rescheduling and commercial banks will have another reason for viewing economic summits with cynicism.

Barlow Rand poised to make £260m bid for J. Bibby

By Jeremy Warner

Barlow Rand, South Africa's leading industrial company, is set to make a takeover bid worth more than £260m for J. Bibby & Sons, the Liverpool agricultural and industrial products group.

The two companies announced yesterday that they were in takeover talks. These are expected to lead to an agreed offer in loan notes with a cash alternative by Thursday at the latest.

Barlow Rand already owns 29.51 per cent of J. Bibby through its Tiger Oats & National Milling offshoot, a big diversified foods company in South Africa, and is also represented on the J. Bibby board, through Mr Warren Clewlow, its chief operating officer, and Mr Mike Roholt, its chairman.

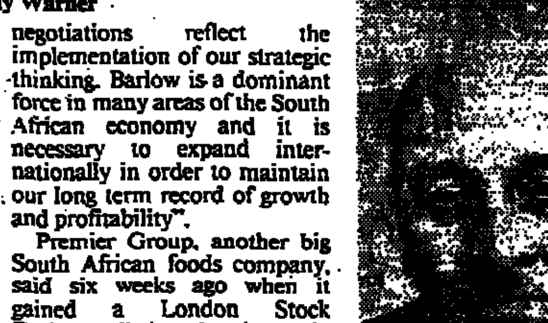
Barlow said that the acquisition of Bibby would provide it with "a springboard for significant overseas expansion."

Mr Clewlow said from South Africa: "The current negotiations reflect the implementation of our strategic thinking. Barlow is a dominant force in many areas of the South African economy and it is necessary to expand internationally in order to maintain our long term record of growth and profitability".

Premier Group, another big South African foods company, said six weeks ago when it gained a London Stock Exchange listing that it would be seeking acquisitions in Britain because it was difficult to expand further at home.

Bibby's share price leapt 63p to 393p on the stock market after news of the takeover talks. Dealers said they expected the bid to be worth about 300p which would put a total value on the company of about £271m.

Tiger Oats originally bought its share stake in Bibby to £3m from Slater-Walker in 1974. Since then the commpany has thrived under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Young.


Sir Leslie Young: offer likely this week.

Pretax profits grew from £9.7m in 1979 to £18.5m last year. The company's stock market value has suffered from fears that the revision in the EEC Common Agricultural Policy would hit the group's big animal feeds division.

The National Union of Farmers said that it would be taking a close look at the takeover. "We are interested in anything that effects the structure of ownership or the competitive position in the animal feeds market," a spokesman said.

Barlow Rand has a market value of R 1.8 billion (£881.3m) and is represented in industries ranging from food to electronics and mining.

It is one of the most powerful forces in the South African English-speaking business community alongside Mr Harry Oppenheimer's Anglo-American and De Beers.

In the year to the end of last September it reported pre-tax profits of R 708.3m and its shares are quoted on most of the European stock exchanges as well as in Johannesburg.

In Britain, it operates through Thomas Barlow Holdings which among other things, distributes Hycer trucks.

Brown, Shipley & Co, the merchant bank, has been appointed to act as its advisor during the Bibby takeover.

Currys cuts Micro-C

Currys, the electrical goods retail chain, is scrapping its MICRO–C subsidiary, which specializes in micro-computers for business users.

Mr Colin Sandford, group commercial director, said: "The decision has been taken reluctantly after four years of trading in an immature, price-sensitive market, beset by ever reducing prices and margins.

"We do not see how the many companies entering this retail market are able to make a profit."

Mr Sandford said the group would keep the market under review because it might want to return. Currys is closing four outlets, at Southampton, Manchester, Leicester and Leeds, keeping a fifth, part of a Birmingham Currys store, open

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1105.3 up .4 (high: 1106.4; low: 1105.2)
FT Index: 855.1 up 1.4
FT Gilts: 79.84 up 0.09
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 19,344
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.61 up 0.57
New York: Closed
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,630.08 up 45.88
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 939.42 up 12.64
Amsterdam: 165.5 up 1.0
Sydney: AO Index 730.6 down 2.8
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1000.2 up 8.3
Brussels: General Index 157.48 up 0.32
Paris: CAC Index 173.2 up 0.7
Zurich: SKA General 306.90 down 0.40

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
\$1.3030 down 50pts
Index 78.1 unchanged
DM 3.7943
FrF 11.6300 up 0.0425
Yen 316.25 up 0.25

Dollar
Index 137.2 up 0.7
DM 2.9125 up 0.0265

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.3085
Dollar DM 2.8890

INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.590668
SDR £0.775271

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10 ½
Finance houses base rate 11½
Discount market loans week fixed 10⅞
3 month interbank 10 13/16 – 10¾

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12 - 11⅞
3 month DM 5 9/16 - 5 7/16
3 month Fr F 11⅜ - 11¼

US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11 9/16
Treasury long bond 99⅞ - 100

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period July 4 to August 2 1984, inclusive: 11.781 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$346.20 pm \$344.50
close \$344.25 - 344.75 (£264.25 - 264.75)
New York (latest): \$348.25
Krugerrand* (per coin): \$354.50 - 356.00 (£272.25 - 273.25)
Sovereigns* (new): \$81.00 - 82.00 (£62.25 - 63.00)
*Excludes VAT

Glanfield bid under scrutiny

By Our City Staff

***The City Takeover Panel* last night was still investigating allegations of serious breaches of the Takeover Code made by Glanfield Lawrence, the motor distributor, and its financial adviser, Samuel Montagu.**

A breach was alleged last Friday after Gregory Securities, the investment company headed by Mr Jim Gregory, chairman of Queens Park Rangers, the football club, announced it had bought 42 per cent of Glanfield Lawrence and would be bidding 49½p a share for the rest.

Takeover rules forbid the purchase of more than 15 per cent of a company initially, except from a single seller.

In an earlier complaint to the Takeover Panel, Glanfield had already alleged the build up of a substantial "concert party" stake by Mr Christopher Selmes, the financier, and the panel had been investigating this before the unexpected announcement by Gregory Securities of its share stake.

If Mr Selmes is found to have controlled a stake through a concert party of more than 30 per cent, he would be obliged under City rules to make a bid to all shareholders, at the highest price paid for any of the shares.

The panel is looking into the reported purchase on July 9 of 105,000 Glanfield shares by a company called Chelbank, which owns 12 per cent Bajua, another substantial shareholder in Glanfield, and one of *the business vehicles used by* Mr Selmes.

On July 9, Glanfield shares were trading in the range of 61p to 62p.

Vickers da Costa and Scrimgeour to merge

By William Kay, City Editor

Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee & Co yesterday became the latest *stockbroking firm to join the* round of mergers ahead of the Stock Exchange plan to scrap fixed commissions in 1986.

It intends to merger with the United Kingdom end of Vickers da Costa, in which the United States-based Citicorp banking giant already has a 29.9 per cent stake.

Citicorp will extend its interest to 29.9 per cent of the merged firm, and will have an option to take the full 100 per cent when Stock Exchange rules permit. The new firm of Scrimgeour Vichers should be in business by the start of next year.

Scrimgeour is one of the biggest brokers in London, and should be valued at close to £100m. It covers the range from gilts to equities, and private client to institutional business. Its research department has consistently been one of the top performers, particularly in electronics.

Mr Richard Fulford, Scrimgeour's senior partner, said: "The new group will seek primary dealer status in the gilt-edged market and develop market-making capabilities in *equities."* Scrimgeour *is likely* to look to the United States for recruits with market-making experience.

Over in the Eurobond market, a new firm was announced yesterday. It is International Financial Markets Trading, backed by the National Coal Board Pension Fund, 3i, Electra Investments, Sun Life Assurance and Lazard Brothers.

It will be run by Mr Mark Hoffman, former joint managing director of Guinness Peat, and will have as its nucleus four dealers from Morgan Guaranty: Mr David Craig, Mr Richard Atkinson, Mr Leonard Gayler and M Jean-Francois Buisseret.

Two other American exiles are joining the stockbroking firm of Schaverien & Co. Mr Gerald Morse and Mrs Sarah Richards are leaving Dean Witter Reynolds to set up a new international department at the London firm.

Mr Morse, 42, *and* Mrs Richards, 28, had previously worked for Merrill Lynch in London before moving to Dean Witter.

Unilever offer rejected

By Michael Prest

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food and detergent group, emerged yesterday as the favourite to win the battle for control of Brooke Bond, the tea and Oxo group, after its £355m surprise intervention on Sunday evening.

But the acrimony surrounding the bid intensified yesterday as the Brooke Bond board rejected it roundly and Sir John Cuckney, Brooke Bond's chairman, accused Unilever of breaking the spirit of the Takeover Code.

The market also indicated that it did not feel the battle to be over. Brooke Bond shares immediately rose and closed at 117p, 7p above Friday's price and 3p more that the Unilever offer. City analysts felt that Unilever would need to raise its offer before the deal was clinched.

Mr Neil Shaw, group managing director of Tate & Lyle, which has also bid for Brooke Bond, said that Tate would take a day or two to consider its position. But he emphasized again that Tate had a clear idea of what Brooke Bond was worth and that Tate would not be caught in an auction with a company as strong a Unilever.

Sir John issued a strongly worded statement yesterday in which he said that the brief discussions between Brooke Bond and Unilever held on Friday at the latter's request had in no way constituted a negotiation.

He went on: "Accordingly, I was most surprised to learn on Sunday evening from a journalist that Unilever had made a bid in a manner which appears to be not in the spirit of Rule 1 of the Takeover Code".

Tempus, page 19

Amex buys P & O Travel

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

P & O, the shipping group, is selling its P & O Travel subsidiary, including 30 high street travel agents, to American Express for an estimated £3m.

It will give American Express 147 travel outlets, making it the fourth largest retail travel agency chain after Thomas Cook, Pickfords Travel and Hogg Robinson.

Half of P & O Travel's £43m annual turnover comes from business travel, making American Express the third largest chain in this field. American Express's own agency chain has a turnover of £80m a year.

P & O group is retaining three travel offices, in Edinburgh, Liverpool and Southampton.

P & O has progressively been selling off interests in areas regarded as peripheral to its main shipping, transport and construction activities.

Stockbroker chosen as Emray inspector

By Jonathan Clare

The Department of Trade and Industry has appointed a stockbroker for the first time to be one of its inspectors in an investigation under the Companies Act.

Mr Ian Salter, of Strauss Turnbull, will be one of the two inspectors appointed to investigate who can "materially influence" the affairs of Emray, the one-time Zambian copper mining company which now runs garages and vehicle leasing businesses.

The appointment of a stockbroker is part of a new policy by the DTI to widen the areas of expertise from which it draws its inspectors.

Mr Salter is a member of the Stock Exchange Council and its quotations department and his name is thought to have been *recommended to the DTI by* the exchange as someone with particular experience of share movements in companies.

Mr Salter said yesterday, that he thought one reason for his appointment was that he could begin an investigation immediately without having to have the significance of unusual share movements expained to him. Previously, inspectors have been drawn from the DTI's own solicitors' department and from chartered accountants. The other inspector on the Emray investigation is Mr Philip Bovey, one of the DTI's solicitors.

The investigation into the membership of the company, one of only a handful made by the DTI, was at the request of Mr Lionel Altman, Emray's chairman.

Mr Murdoch Morrison and Mr Ben Anderson, of Five Oaks Investments and Mr Edward Denison say they represent *almost 28 per cent of Emray's* shares. The three were recently elected to the board against the recommendations of the existing directors.

Trade deficit in goods doubles

By John Lawless

The value of Britain's trade other then oil has fallen to its lowest-ever level against imports, according to the Department of Trade and Industry.

Exports covered only four-fifths of the value of equivalent imports in the second quarter of this year. Three years ago, Britain balanced its books in non-oil exports.

The worry thing for the Government, faced with more possible disruption because of industrial action in support of the miners, is that the DTI figures portray the true state of Britain's two-way trade before July's dock strike disrupted the import statistics.

The overall figures are the most refined produced by the DTI. They not only exclude factors which seriously distort the monthly trade figures, such as insurance and shipping costs, but also *take out erratic items* like ships, aircraft, North Sea oil equipment, precious stones and silver.

Of greatest concern is a halt in the growth of finished manufacted exports in the second quarter, at £6.7 billion, in spite of increasing competitiveness in ex-factory prices.

The visible trade deficit on those goods, after five quarters at little more than £500m each, doubled in that perod to £1.074 billion.

At the same time, Britain's oil trade surplus fell back to £1.502 billion from £2.316 *billion in the first quarter.*

Semi-manufactures managed to keep their export growth going, increasing by more than £200m in the second quarter to £4.532 billion. But they still only managed a surplus of £82m over imports – to produce a total deficit on manufactures of £992m.

Poland devalues zloty

By Our City Staff

Poland yesterday announced a 10.6 per cent devaluation of the zloty against the dollar to help boost its exports to the West.

The devaluation – the second this year and the fourth in less than three years – brings the exchange rate to 123 zloties to the dollar, compared with 110 previously.

'Polish authorities want to push up exports to bring in more hard currency which Poland needs to service its hard currency debts and buy much-needed imports for domestic industries.

The official portion of Poland's \$27 billion external debts is expected to be discussed at a meeting of the Paris Club, the group of Western creditor governments, which next gathers in Paris from September 12 to 14.

A small payment *outstanding* from 1981 owed to the US is believed to have been holding up a deal on rescheduling the 1982 and 1983 share of the official debt, put at about \$15.2 billion.

The latest Polish devaluation applies to all hard currencies and there is speculation that a further devaluation may follow later in the year, particularly if the dollar remains strong

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lucas deal saves plant

Lucas' loss-making Birmingham starter motor and alternator factory has been saved from closure and the loss of 2,100 jobs after workers overwhelmingly accepted a package of new working practices.

The company is now going ahead with a £15m investment programme at the Lucas Electrical plant in return for 700 redundancies spread.

● HAWLEY GROUP, the cleaning, security and home improvements concern, has lifted pretax profits for the six months to June 30 from £5.1m to £11m. Tempus, page 19

● AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS is raising its interim dividend from 0.5p to 1p for the six months to June 29 after declaring interim profits of £3.1m, which compare with comparable profits last year of £1.9m Tempus, page 19

Sheraton to build five-star hotel on Brighton's seafront

Resorts step up conference fight

By Derek Harris and Judith Huntley

With Bournemouth about to throw down a £17m gauntlet in a south coast battle for big conferences, *Brighton's* attempts to remedy a luxury hotel weakness took a new turn yesterday: The English Tourist Board offered a £300,000 grant to encourage the development of an international standard five-star Sheraton Hotel on Brighton's seafront.

The project is part of a development by Speyhawk Land & Estates. Mr Trevor Osborne, chairman of Speyhawk, said: "At that level of grant we can go ahead."

Postal Investment Management Trustees, the Post Office Pension Fund, has offered the bulk of the finance for the £16m hotel project, according to the tourist board. With a planned 211 rooms it means the construction costs at nearly £75,000 a room are high for a hotel outside London. Initial plans were to have the hotel *opened by March 1987.*

Mr Michael Montague, the tourist board's chairman, said that the hotel development would be significant not only because it would be the first international standard luxury hotel to be built in an English coastal resort, but because it was essential for Brighton in developing as an international conference venue.

Brighton, with its 5,000-delegate Brighton Centre, has along with Blackpool, been the choice of the big conferences. The TUC annual conference this week has brought trade to the town.

But on Thursday, with the opening of Bournemouth International Centre at a cost to the local authority of £17m, Brighton's unchallenged supremacy on the south coast will be ended.

The Liberal Party conference this year will be at Bournemouth. Next year the Labour Party is booked, with the Conservatives in 1986 and the TUC in 1987.

Mr Luis Candal, the centre's general manager, said: "One of our strongest appeals is a good stock of hotels including those up market. We are looking mainly to conferences from within Britain, but international ones could be the cream on top."

Mr Montague said that in the past few years important conferences had been lost to Brighton due to a lack of top quality hotel bedrooms.

There have been several conference and exhibition halls opened in England over the past few years and about another 20 are planned or under construc*tion.*

Birmingham City Council has plans for a £136m convention centre, including a £40m hotel development with numerous halls including one taking 5,000 delegates. This is likely to open in 1980, but funding is still being discussed, including talks *on EEC aid.*

Sheraton, the American hotel chain, is expected to operate the Brighton Sheraton under a management contract. Sheraton has four hotels in Britain, with another opening shortly in Edinburgh.

The Brighton hotel is part of a *£25m scheme being developed* by Speyhawk that includes more than 100,000 sq ft of offices.

£9m US purchase for Rugby Cement

Rugby Cement has paid $11.9m (9.2m) for a United States building materials company as part of its strategy of diversifying in politically safe areas overseas.

The company, Addison Corporation, has its headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia and distributes both commodity and proprietary lines with heavy emphasis on carpentry and joinery products.

The asset value is $8.4m and profits for the first half of this year were $872,000.

Rugby says the company, which was established in 1919, has a consistent profits record and that the management will stay with it.

Addison operates through six branches with 14 million customers in Georgia, South Carolina and parts of Alabama, Tennessee, Florida and North Carolina.

Three-quarters of the price will be paid in January 1985.

In brief

● KEAN AND SCOTT: Six months to June 30. Interim dividend 0.666p (0.333). Payable on November 20 (Figures in £000). Turnover 38,371 (14,285). Pretax profit 4,134 (1,442). Tax 1,364 (360). Earnings per share 3.1p (1.5p). Shares unchanged at 55.

● GORDON AND GOTCH HOLDINGS: and Continental Publishers and Distributors, both of which hold 50 per cent of the shares in Hachette Gotch, have agreed that Gordon and Gotch will sell its shares in Hachette to CPD, a subsidiary of Hachette S.A., Paris. The agreement is conditional upon Hachette obtaining consent of the French Treasury.

● DALGETY: Cable Price Downer has agreed to acquire from Dalgety of London, its total shareholding of 24.7 per cent in Dalgety Crown Corporation. The transaction is subject to Commerce Commission approval. As Dalgety will cease to be a shareholder of Dalgety Crown, it has been agreed that the name Dalgety will be phased out by the corporation over the next few years.

● ELECTRO-PROTECTIVE: Six months to June 30. Interim dividend 0.72 cents (0.6 cents). Payable on November 23 (Figures in $000). Turnover 35,938 (25,650). Profit before tax 3,38 (3,089). Tax 108 (156). Minorities nil (31). Earnings per share 9.0 cents (9.0 cents).

● INSIGHT GROUP: (Previously Black and Edgington Holdings). Six months to June 30. Interim dividend 0.75p (nil), payable on December 14. (Figures in £000) Turnover 9,888 (26,811), profit before tax 1,049 (289). Tax 485 (150). Minorities 127 (88). Extraordinary credits 309 (debits 121). Earnings per share 2.49p (0.68p). Shares 108 up 10.

● ARROW CHEMICALS HOLDINGS: Interim difidend 0.6p (0.5p) on increased capital for 26 weeks to June 29. (Figures in £000). Turnover 5,215 (3,157). Operating profit 342 (269). Goodwill 35 (35). Interest pay 72 (48). Pretax profit 235 (186). Earning per share 1.6p (1.4p).

● MACFARLANE GROUP (CLANSMAN): Six months to June 30. Interim dividend 1.84p (1.673). (Figures in £000). Group turnover 19,572 (17,328). Pretax profit 1,390 (1,158). Tax 643 (602). Shares 162p up 2p.

● J N NICHOLS (VIMO): Six months to June 30. Interim dividend 2.5p (2.17p adjourned) (Figures in £000). Turnover 10,386 (10,017). Operating profit 2,046 (1,770). Profit on other activities 280 (380). Pretax profit 2,326 (2,150). Tax 1,059 (1,112). Earning per share basic 7.7p (6.5p adjourned). Shares 275 down 3.

● SASOL: Pretax profit, Rand 431.22m to the year to June 30 (388.2m in year ended June 25 1983) after interim paid 266.2m (interim earned 48.9m). Earnings per share 73.3 cents (61.9). Final dividend 19 cents (15). Register September 28 payable October 15. Making 33 (28). Taxed profit attributable 412.39m (232.2m).

● CHEUNG KONG HOLDINGS: Interim dividend 15 cents (same) for six months to June 30. Books close from October 5 to 12.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Adam & Company	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Citibank Savings †	12 %
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10½%
C. Hoare & Co *	10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%
Citibank NA	10½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¼% £10,000 up to £50,000, 8% £50,000 and over, 8¾%.

Michael Prest on changing times in an arcane world among the commodities exchanges

Minor metals market divided over high-tech pricing shake-up

To the London Metal Exchange broker, accustomed to reckoning his turnover in millions of pounds daily, the arcane world of minor metals, where small merchants deal in a few pounds of selenium or the odd kilogramme of titanium, might not seem the source of a change which could alter the structure of international metal markets.

But London's traders in minor metals are embroiled in a controversy which goes to the heart of how metal prices emerge. Superficially, the argument is about whether the prices of some minor metals should be quoted on the Reuters Monitor information screen. In fact, the issue is whether metal markets, not just minor metals, are as truly priced as modern technology allows.

The debate is muddied by the absence of a clear definition of minor metals. For general purposes they are any metal, ranging from aluminium to *zirconium, not an industrial* staple such as copper or lead. They tend to be characterized by low availability, high price, and specific applications in high technology industries, notably aerospace and electronics.

Many minor metals are also rather restricted in their source, even when they are byproducts of more commonly found metals. About 40 per cent of the world's cobalt is mined by Zaire, for example, the China and the Soviet Union each produce a fifth of the world's tungsten annually. Greatly exaggerated fears of a "resources war" in which the West would be starved of vital materials have prompted the term "strategic metals".

But whatever the problems of definition and appellation, one common trait is indisputable: prices can fluctuate violently. The most famous instance was the invasion of the Shaba province of Zaire by Katangan rebels in 1978. Cobalt, which is vital for making high temperature materials such as those used in jet engines, shot up from $5 a pound to $40.

Indeed, a combination of strategic scares, partly promoted by American speculators *in minor metals, the rise of new* industries, and a shift within older industries away from materials appropriate to earlier technologies, pushed minor metal prices generally to record levels in the late 1970s.

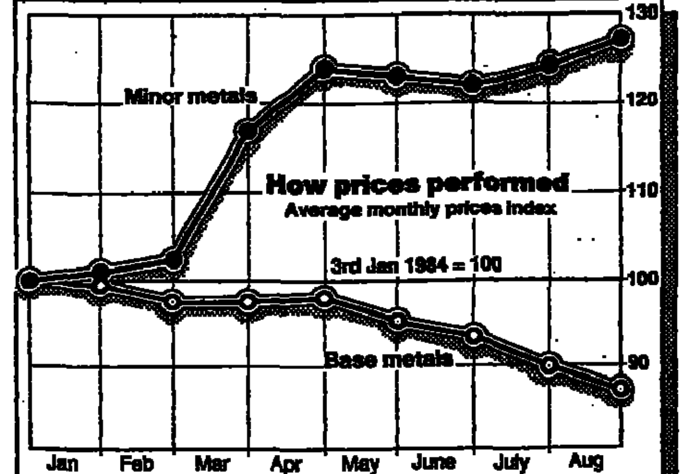
But then the classic cycle asserted itself. Mining companies began to over-produce just as the full wrath of the world recession was felt. Minor metal prices tumbled and when they hit the bottom in 1981-82 they were on average only a sixth or seventh of their 1978 value.

A false dawn followed in the first quarter of 1983 when prices rose by 25 per cent. The recovery was not sustained, however, when speculators realized that factories were not restocking and that in any case the markets for the materials they had enthusiastically bought in the late 1970s can be dangerously thin.

This year, however, has seen another spurt in prices which so far has not fared badly. Prices rose steeply in the first three or four months of 1984 before profit-taking and the prospect of higher production calmed the market down.

It is clear that the long-term is good

Between February and May the prices of cobalt, selenium, cadmium, rhodium, indium and bismuth all doubled. But even so their average price is still a fifth of that prevailing six years ago. Thus cobalt has veered from just $2-$3 a pound a decade ago, to $50 in 1978, down to $6 at the beginning of this year, up to $11.50 in May and back to about $10.80 last week. Dealers now expect a strong finish to the year in all minor metals.



Big percentage price changes are, of course, common to all metal markets. But Mr Nick French, a trader with Wogen Resources, one of London's leading specialists in minor metals, points out that swings in minor metal prices are particularly swift.

An important reason for their abrupt behaviour is the speed of technical change: germanium, gallium and silicon have been favoured in rapid succession for semi-conductors, while germanium has found a new lease of life in infra-red sights for night vision.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the long-term market for minor metals is good. As industry and technology require harder, lighter, more conductive materials so the demand for minor metals must grow. Among more familiar metals the process has already occurred; aluminium has partly replaced copper and tin; the main use for lead is in batteries for which an alternative is being assiduously sought.

So heavy has their use become that some minor metals hardly deserve the soubriquet at *all.* Production of chromium runs at around 9.5 million tonnes a year, significantly more than copper. World production of manganese, which like chromium comes predominantly from South Africa and the Soviet Union, dwarfs both at over 24 million tonnes a year.

Yet the structure of minor metal trading in London scarcely matches the size and significance of the business. The London market is conducted by telephone, chiefly between the 50 members of the Minor Metals Traders Association established 15 years ago. It is in effect a merchant market, in which prices can vary widely. Critics allege the traders prefer that because spreads are wider and customers find comparisons hard to make.

'Primitive . . . It's as though we were crofters trading sheep'

Until recently the only public price information was the specialist press. But then Reuters started collecting prices for daily transmission and at the beginning of the year it invited *members of the MMTA to put* their prices on the screen. So far four have accepted, although the MMTA has made no recommendation one way or the other to members.

The Reuters suggestion was not altruistic. But it was the catalyst for a stiff argument. In one camp of the MMTA are those who fear that a more transparent pricing system will lead to an electronic market dominated by big traders and speculators.

Mr Howard Masters, chairman of the MMTA and managing director of Lambert Metals, said: "Many members see it as the thin end of the wedge. They are frightened of losing business." He cites what happened when aluminium and nickel, formerly the preserve of minor metal traders, were quoted on the London Metal Exchange.

But another camp within the MMTA believes that minor metal trading should come of age and that Reuters will be the mechanism. Mr Peter Robbins is a trader with the London office of Unicoal, America's biggest private coal mining company. He has written several books on minor metals. His view is succinct: "The market is utterly primitive. It's as though we were crofters exchanging sheep."

He argues that standard contracts drawn up by the MMTA already provide the basis for a more widely traded market.

The thinness of some minor metal markets and problems of storage and delivery mean not all are suited to a terminal or futures marketplace such as the LME. But that logic speaks for a new, electronic market for physicals. Futures may be possible when a fairly priced physical market is working.

Whether such a market would be taken over by bigger dealers is debatable. The radicals look at the problem differently: an electronic minor metals market would eliminate many of the distortions which exaggerate price movements *and point the way to a new* type of commodity market. It is appropriate that new technologies using minor metals make the prototype market conceivable.

APPOINTMENTS

NatWest names area director

National Westminster Bank: **Mr Ron Williams** is to become area director of the bank's West End (Central) area office.

Council of the Institute of Administrative Management: **Mr Roger Henderson** has been named chairman.

The Institute of Directors: **Mr Tim Devlin**, national director of Isis, (the *Independent* Schools Information Service) has been appointed public relations director of the institute with effect from November 1.

Imry Property Holdings: **Mr Alan L. Lee** has become a director.

ASEA Limited: **Mr Percy Barnevik**, president and chief executive officer of ASEA AB, will become chairman of ASEA Limited.

Nimslo International: **Dr J. C. Nims** will not be standing for re-election and will retire as a director of the company at the next board meeting on Friday. **Mr James B. Davidson** will be appointed chairman in place of Dr Nims. Dr Nims will continue as a consultant to the company.

Fenner Power Transmission Division: **Mr Nigel J. Forsyth** has been appointed chairman.

Causeway Capital: **Mr Ian Cameron** will be joining the company from Investors in Industry and will become a director.

Staples & Co: **Mr Clive White** has joined the company as marketing director.

Baronsmead Associates: **Mr David Wyeth** has been appointed as director of technology.

Tarmac Quarry Products Division: **Mr A. G. B. King** has become managing director of the division's blockmaking and building materials sector.

Hacker Young Chartered Accountants: **Mr Philip M. Hollins** and **Mr Richard B. Simmons** have been admitted into the partnership. Both have been managers with the firm since 1980 and will be based in the London office.

Arthur Anderson & Co, Chartered Accountants: The following have been admitted into partnership: **Mr Christopher Forbes, Mr Nigel Howes, Mr Murdoch McKillop, Mr David Marks, Mr John Reast, Mr Graham Walker** and **Mr Michael Wildig.**

Roberts Morris Bray: **Mr Peter S. Knight** has become a director.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High	Low	Offer Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Unilever's £355m bid gives market a taste for food

By Derek Pain

Food shares set the stock market pace yesterday. With takeover action valued at £620m – representing about 10 per cent of the FT food manufacturing index – already rolling, investors were anxiously searching for the next group to attract a bid.

Wood Mackenzie, the broker, said that Unilever's £355m counter bid for **Brooke Bond** "undoubtedly raises the level of interest in the rest of the sector and bid rumours will become of growing moment to share price action"

Mr Richard Workman, an analyst, advocated "increased sector weighting concentrating on those companies most exposed to the possibility of outside bids".

The names put forward by Mr Workman were the old bid favourite **Fitch Lovell** and **Northern Foods**, which was strong last week on rumours of a bid from the **Imperial Group**.

He also drew attention to **Pauls**, the old Pauls and Whites which is a "very old chestnut", and **Ranks Hovis McDougall** where **S & W Berisford** has a 15 per cent shareholding.

The **Tate & Lyle** sugar group is "very exposed if its Brooke Bond fails".

But Mr Workman put forward the view that **Associated British Foods**, controlled by the Weston family, and Berisford should be ignored in any bid excitement. They are "relatively bid proof".

He suggested that **Rowntree Mackintosh**, the sweets group which has been the subject of intense bid speculation, is now, as a takeover candidate, "possibly past its best".

The Unilever counter for Brooke Bond and **J. Bibby's** disclosure that it is in talks with **Barlow Rand** which could lead to an offer, created some impressive gains.

J. Bibby surged 60p to 293p; Brooke Bond 7p to 117p and **Bernard Matthew** 10p to 242p.

Berisford rose 5p to 185p and **Dalgety**, long runoured as a possible bidder for Brooke Bond, gained 4p to 420p.

Northern Foods rose 4p to 182p and Pauls gained 12p to 220p. Tate & Lyle was 5p highter at 383p: RHM 5p at 93p and **United Biscuits** 3p at 152p.

Some of the food retailers and wholesalers joined in the fun with **Nurdin and Peacock** and **Singlo Group** higher.

Insurance shares also did well. Speculation lifted **Guardian Royal Exchange**; **Royal Insurance** and **Sun Alliance**. Brokers, too, were active.

Generally, however, shares made a subdued start to the new account. Sentiment was dominated by the proceedings at the TUC conference at Brighton. Although still relatively thin, trading was heavier than it has been recently.

The *FT* 30 share index edged forwards 1.4 points to 855.1 points. The FT-SE 100 chare index also achieved a 1.4 points gain to 1,1053.3 points.

Away from the food and *insurance industries, individual* takeover favourites basked once again in the limelight.

For example, **Birmid Qualcast**, the lawnmower group, came in for yet another speculative run, gaining 4p to 87½p. A little known overseas group called Tatchi Finance has just over 5 per cent of the shares and yesterday's suggestion was that it was trying to add to its holding.

Strikes Restaurants, controlled by **Comfort Hotels International**, jumped 15p to 83p when it was disclosed that it had received a bid approach. CHI gained 1½p to 45p.

Kennedy Brookes, the Mario and Franco restaurant group, ruled itself out of the bidding, but there was no response from **Garfunkels Restaurants**.

Garfunkel's is controlled and conducted by the Kaye brothers, Philip and Reginald, who started Strikes before selling the chain to CHI.

Garfunkels, at 175p, is on a much higher share rating than Strikes which hitherto has been regarded as being bid proof, sheltered by the protective shareholding of CHI.

Oil shares were mixed. **Lasmo**, after climbing 12p to 340p fell to 338p when the company declared that it had not received any approach "from any company with a view to an acquisition of Lasmo."

There has been speculation that Broken Hill Proprietary, Australia's biggest company, wants part of the North Sea oil action and had decided to bid for Lasmo.

Bid speculation lifted **Johnson Matthey**, the banking and bullion group. The shares rose 15p to 358p. There was talk that Charter Consolidate's 27.9 per *cent could be up for sale.* A favourable broker's circular is also expected.

Government stocks experienced another quiet day, showing gains of up to £⅛ with todays money supply figures creating caution.

Automotive Products, makers of bits and pieces for the car industry, fell 9p to 58p, despite the sharply higher interim profits and the doubled dividend. Market men ponder the pressure on margins and whether the group will be able to return to its former dividend level, as promised, in the second half year.

There was a late, speculative flurry in the shares of **British Aerospace** with the possible General Electric Co bid again causing the activity. The shares gained 10p to 253p.

Myson, the air conditioning group, rose 9p to 71p on the more than doubled interim profits to £2,253,000.

Bromsgrove Castings held at 63p after J. F. Nash and Partners announced that it had sold its 16.3 per cent shareholding.

Macallan Glenlivet, the malt whisky group, gained 10p to 240p as bigger rivals **The Highland Distilleries Co.** lifted its shareholding to 7.25 per cent. It has picked up a further 1.5 per cent of Macallan involvement as a trade investment.

Newcomer **Hoggett Bowers**, the executive headhunters, opened at 49p but then slipped back to the 47p placing price before closing at 48p.

Rowland Gaunt, the clothing group which returned to market after a reshaping exercise, opened at 55p but then fell to 51p.

Bid speculation once again lifted **Moss Bros**, up 20p to 340p and **Hawley Group** ose 2p to 83p on its interim profits. Interim figures on Thursday gave *Bunzl a 10p lift to 308p* and publishers **William Collins**, also reporting on Thursday, added 12p to 255p.

Reuters, with figures later this month, was up 6p at 254p.

Birmingham Mint was unchanged at 223p as Mocatta and Goldsmid (controlled by Standard Chartered Bank) acquired a 5.4 per cent shareholding. The shares came from Mr Abdul Shamji's Gomba Group which still has about 5.6 per cent.

Northcote and Co, the broker, plans to bring the shares of Checkpoint Europe, maker of anti-shoplifting security tags, to the Unlisted Securities Market this month. They have traded at 200p on the rule 163 market recently although they have been as high as 530p. Northcote, which launched the shares two years ago, forecasts current year's profits of £825,000 from sales of £5.3m. Last year's profits were £228,000 on £3.3m turnover.

Shares of Burco Dean, the domestic appliance and kitchen furniture group, rose 3p to 29p yesterday as Glen-Dimplex of Dublin, which is run by Mr Martin Naughton and Mr Lochlan Quinn, disclosed an 8.7 per cent shareholding. The two companies already have trading links and it seems the G-D share build-up has not come entirely as a surprise to Burco Dean. Charente Steam-Ship, an unquoted company, has owned 28.3 per cent of Burco Dean for some time.

MONEY MARKETS

The Interbank rate was 11¼ to 11⅛ per cent, before the authorities gave an early round of assistance to the discount houses. It eased during the morning, reaching 10¼ to 10½ per cent by midday.

For much of the afternoon, the rate stayed within bounds of 11 and 10½ per cent, but went firmer before closing at about *11 to 10 per cent.*

Tight money directed attentions to the short periods from one week to three months, where rates tended to be firmer.

● THE John Lewis Partnership has resigned from the British Retailers Association in an argument over Sunday opening, which it opposes.

● IBM's financing subsidiary, IBM Credit, is raising $100m through a three-year Eurobond, priced at 99¾ with an 11¾ per cent coupon, Salomon Brothers International said.

● SIME DARBY: Group after tax profit Ringgit 84.8m (55.2m) for year to June 30 on turnover Ringgit 2.46 billion (2.17bn). Final dividend 6.8 cents gross (same) payable on November 16. Registration October 12, making total 10.8 cents (same). Earnings per 50 cent share 10.8 cents (7.4).

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range September 3	Market rates close September 3	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3012-1.3075	$1.3025-1.3035	0.10-0.11c disc	0.42-0.46c disc
Montreal	$1.6860-1.6960	$1.6875-1.6885	0.17-0.21c disc	0.66-0.74c disc
Amsterdam	4.2686-4.2850fl	4.2750-4.2850fl	1¼-1⅛c prem	4⅝-4⅜c prem
Brussels	76.28-76.49f	76.35-76.45f	par-5c disc	6-14c disc
Copenhagen	13.77-13.81k	13.78-13.79k	par-1½ore disc	2⅞-3⅞ore disc
Frankfurt	3.7829-3.8026m	3.7925-3.8026m	1¼-1⅛pf prem	4⅞-4⅝pf prem
Lisbon	197.28-198.75e	197.50-198.25e	235-635e disc	715-1705e disc
Madrid	215.25-215.95p	215.55-215.75p	55-75p disc	185-215p disc
Milan	2338.90-2346.40lr	2340.00-2342.00lr	8-7lr disc	20-23lr disc
Oslo	10.8400-10.8800k	10.8625-10.8725k	1⅞-2⅜ore disc	6⅞-7⅞ore disc
Paris	11.6110-11.6580f	11.6250-11.6350f	par-⅜c disc	2⅞-2⅝c disc
Stockholm	10.8850-10.9200k	10.9000-10.9100k	2⅞-2⅜ore disc	7⅞-7⅞ore disc
Tokyo	315.47-316.75y	316.00-316.50y	1⅛-1y prem	3⅝-3⅛y prem
Vienna	26.60-26.70sch	26.62-26.67sch	9⅞-8⅞gro prem	24⅞-20⅞gro prem
Zurich	3.1549-3.1725f	3.1600-3.1700f	1⅞-1⅛c prem	4⅞-4⅛c prem
Dublin	1.2255-1.2308p	1.2280-1.2290p	12-27p disc	63-88p disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was 78.1 unchanged.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0610-1.0620
Singapore	2.1640-2.1655
Malaysia	2.3548-2.3560
Australia	0.8410-0.8420
Canada	1.2954-1.2959
Sweden	8.3650-8.3750
Norway	8.3325-8.3425
Denmark	10.5800-10.5900
West Germany	2.9115-2.9130
Switzerland	2.4295-2.4300
Netherlands	3.2835-3.2850
France	8.9320-8.9570
Japan	242.50-242.60
Italy	1797-1799
Belgium(Comm).	58.63-58.68
Hong Kong	7.8390-7.8420
Portugal	150.00-153.00
Spain	165.35-165.65
Austria	20.43-20.46

Currency trading yesterday was thin because of the American Labour Day holiday. A light demand for dollars was enough to leave the American currency with widespread and sizable gains at the end of the day.

Demand was apparently based on the belief that American interest rates are going to stay high. Notwithstanding pointers to mroe moderate economic growth in the US.

Sterling, despite the present spate of labour troubles, performed much better than most, restricting its loss against the dollar to half cent at $1.3030.

The pound followed the dollar up against continentals, however, leaving the effective exchange rate index unaltered at 78.1.

Continentals weaker to New York included the Deutschemark, from DM2.8860 to DM 2.9125, Swiss francs from SFr2.4045 to SFr2.4285, and French francs from Fr8.8550 to Fr8.9375.

The yen dropped from Y242.60 to Y242.55.

NEWS IN BRIEF

● The department of the Director of Public Prosecutions said yesterday that it had made only one decision on whether to prosecute from all the cases referred to it following irregularities at the Lloyd's insurance market. That decision, taken last month, was to take no further action.

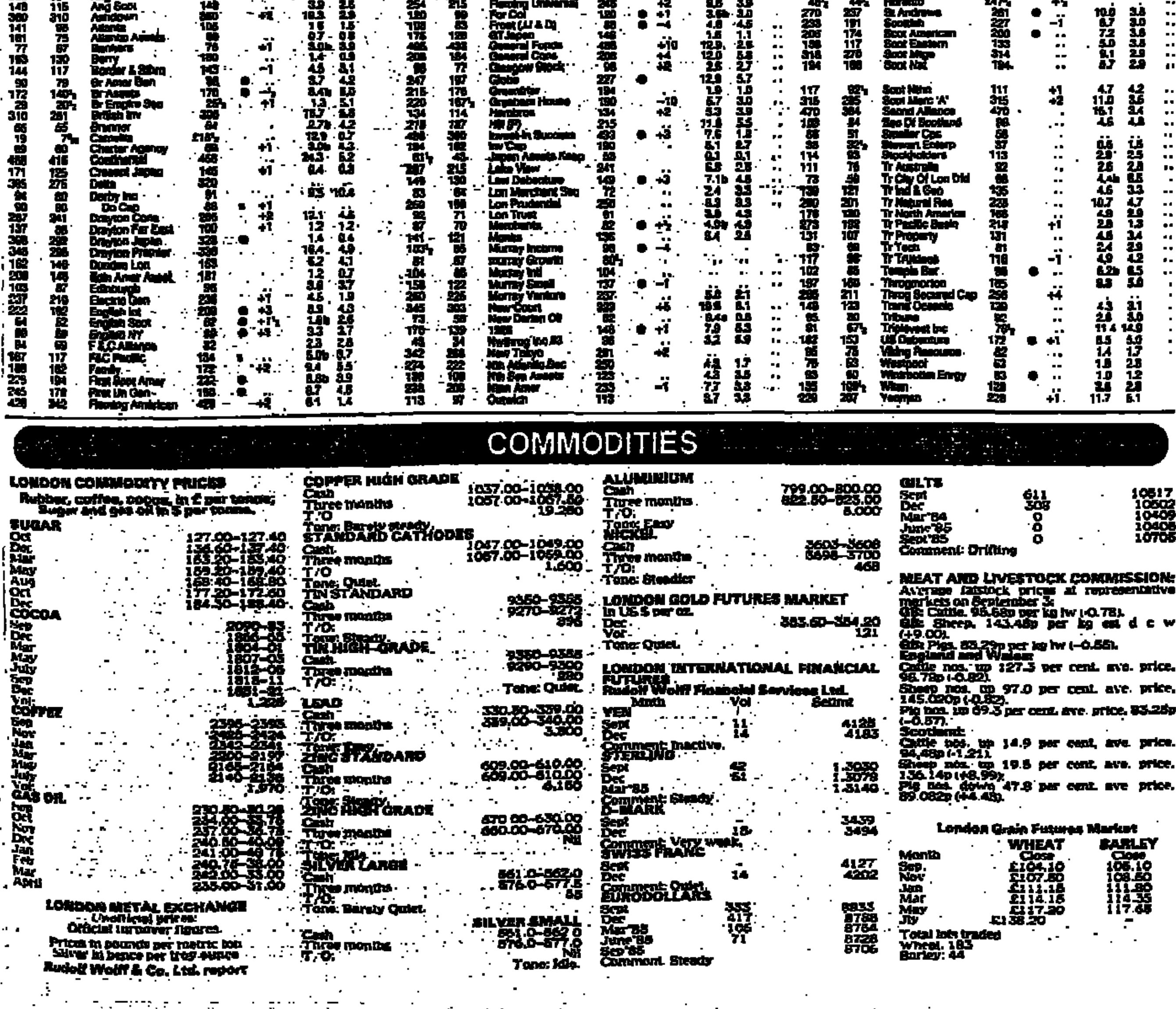
The Council of Lloyd's took the unusual step of making a *formal statement yesterday* to confirm the denial made to *The Times* by its chief executive, Mr Ian Hay Davison, that he had written letters to the Prime Minister or other prominent members of the Government complaining of lack of action by the DPP.

Lloyd's emphasized that its investigations covered alleged actions that could be an offence against Lloyd's rules. Whether they might be an offence against the criminal law was a second aspect.

● IN accordance with Lloyd's requirement that broking and underwriting interests should be split, the Howden broking group has appointed Mr Nigel Rolson chairman of Alexander Howden Underwriting, succeeding Mr Jack Bogardus, who remains chairman of the group's parent company, Alexander & Alexander.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

COMMODITIES



Dalgety sells New Zealand stake

By Jonathan Clare

Dalgety, the international agricultural company, yeserday cut its last remaining links with New Zealand after maintaining a presence there since 1857.

The company said yesterday that Cable Price Downer was buying its 24.7 per cent stake in Dalgety Crown Corporation for about £11.3m cash, payable in December.

Dalgety's stake in Dalgety Crown was acquired in August 1983 for £10m as part of a deal with Crown Consolidated to merge their "stock and station" subsidiaries. A spokesman said yesterday: "We were offered a *decent price for out holding* and today's deal is a logical conclusion to what was started last year."

Last year Dalgety accepted an offer from Crown Corporation equivalent to £24m for its 56 per cent share in what was then Dalgety New Zealand as part of its strategy to raise cash to concentrate on higher yielding investments in the northern hemisphere. The proceeds were quickly used to help buy Ranks Hovis McDougall's animal feeds division for £58m.

Yesterday's deal means the Dalegty name will be phased out in New Zealand but the trading relationship between Dalgety and the New Zealand company will be maintained.

As part of the deal, Dalgety Crown has also acquired 20 per cent of Cable Price Downer.

BT to take more offices in Liverpool

By Judith Huntley

British Telecom plans to take a considerable office space in the centre of Liverpool as part of its regionalization plans before it goes public in November.

It is negotiating for all but one floor that has already been let in the 78,000 sq ft Imperial Buildings at Exchange Street East.

Imperial Buildings was developed by the Northern Irish company, Ulster Properties (since taken over by Midland Bank subsidiary, Northern Bank) in partnership with Sun Life Assurance. The letting agents are Jones Lang Wootton and H. H. & J Robinson.

The office block was marketed with the highest asking rents in the city at £5.80 a square foot. At the moment no one is prepared to say how much British Telecom is actually paying, but with the overhang of office space on the Liverpool market it seems likely that it will be less than the asking rent.

British Telecom had been looking at other space in Liverpool, including the Albert Dock complex.

However, it appears that not enough space there could be ready soon enough.

Fewer tankers out of service

Howard Houlder (Chartering), the shipping broker said yesterday oil tankers and combination carriers laid up, idle or repairing on September 1 totalled 49.98 million dead weight-tons (dwt), (284 vessels), down from 72.23 million dwt (435 vessels) on September 1 last year.

TEMPUS

Tate falls behind in race for Brooke Bond

Barring a *deus ex machina*, just conceivably the Monopolies Commission, Tate & Lyle's bid for Brooke Bond seems to have collapsed. Tate's was always a high-risk strategy, now the intervention of Unilever has brought the one element always feared at Sugar Quay: a strong, determined, and above all, domestic, rival.

The logic of Unilever's counter-bid of 114p, topping Tate by about 4p, is unimpeachable, if only because it is similar to the argument advanced by Tate. The emphasis is on tea, where Unilever is strong around the world but oddly not in Britain. Since the Sir Thomas Lipton brand flopped two years ago, Unilever has been looking for another way into the British tea market. Like Tate, Unilever also has the Third World experience.

Brooke Bond's branded groceries, moreover, are seen by Unilever neatly to complement its own lines. While the prospect for Mallinson-Denny, Brooke Bond's timber subsidiary is cloudy, whoever buys Brooke Bond, Unilever is confident that its research and resources can make more of the company's assets.

But there is an important difference between Tate's attitude towards Brooke Bond and Unilever's. For Unilever the bid is just a tactical move which rounds off some corners of the business. By contrast, Tate was always taking a gamble but it was a gamble on creating an entirely new company. That strategy is now foundering on the rocks of Tate's financial limitations, and a slightly vulnerable Tate must be looking hard at its own future.

Still, Unilever is not yet home and dry. With the Brooke Bond share price hovering about 3p above the latest offer the market is indicating that there is some latitude left. Unilever will probably have to made a second offer, which even Sir John Cuckney will be hard put to refuse. Unilever could encounter problems in India, where its position in tea estates will be dominant if it acquires Brooke Bond.

Whether Unilever is going to pay over the odds for Brooke Bond is an increasingly insistent question. For a company trying to shake off a reputation for sluggish growth, Unilever is in danger of acquiring some expensive assets.

But that will not worry Brooke Bond shareholders who barely a month ago could only obtain 75p for their shares. They will enjoy the next few weeks and not worry too much about capital gains tax.

Hawley Group

It is going to take more than one set of impressive interim results from the Hawley Group to restore the market confidence, which has been so noticeably lacking over the last few months.

Despite turning in pretax profits of £11m, up from £5.1m, many potential investors will still require more evidence before they accept the view that the group is capable of genuine and consistent organic growth.

The loss of credibility was very much of Hawley's making. It moved too far too quickly, issuing too much paper on its aggressive takeover path for the city's liking. To Hawley's credit, rather than bite the arm as well as the hand which feeds it the company has taken a long reflective look at the problem and acted to correct it.

The structure of the group has been tidied up to highlight the three core trading sectors which now account for nearly 90 per cent of profits. To add to this the management has gone out of its way to explain its activities and strategy to the City.

Already the impact has been reflected *in the share price*, which has been lifted from its low for the year of 60p up to a more respectable 80p. Stockbrokers now enthuse about the shares and their prospects, yet still there is a reluctance among investors to move in and produce the Quantum leap which the shares are clearly capable.

The key to the timing of that leap is how long its takes the market to accept that the present profit performance reflects the tangible benefits of the acquisitions which went before.

It has taken time to blend the management skills and the resources of the companies which provide the trading base. These interim results are a confirmation that the group does not need to rely on astute investment to create a profits and earnings record.

The shares closed up 1p to 82p yesterday and there is little prospect of any short-term improvement. They are still worth holding, however, to catch the benefits of a long-term sustained trading performance from the group.

Automotive Products

Like most of the British industrial base, Automotive Products has recently been through the mill of drastic rehabilitation. Both the scars and the benefits show through in the interim figures. The familiar reorganization severance charge sliced £1m from profits but, conversely, profits jumped from £1m to £3.1m, and the interim dividend doubled to 1p.

The shares nevertheless fell 10p on the results to 58p – a mere 15 per cent drop – because analysts expected even better figures. The hope of a restoration in the dividend to the traditional 3p level (1983: 1p) perhaps prevented even greater attrition.

But the word from AP is that a higher payment, although promised, is not mandatory, and will depend on second half trading. Prospects here are highly uncertain. The miners' strike is hitting spare parts demand in the North, and the group has been affected by the June BL strike, the German autoworkers stoppage, and *problems in Iran*. Consumer spending has gone off the boil, witness the "B" registration outturn.

Those problems affect AP crucially. Its long-term push into overseas markets, like the United States, Italy and France, is going well, but part of the recovery programme involves de-gearing the left-hand side of the balance sheet. This, equally, needs flourishing UK cash flow.

An unchanged interest charge points to continued high debt levels and leaves unresolved the perennial rights issue question. The group is right to put a question mark over the level of dividend payment.

Soviet trade talks off

By John Lawless

The Soviet Union has cancelled a week of high level foreign trade talks which were due to start in London yesterday.

The short notice given for the cancellation, with a message arriving only last Wednesday, has caused considerable disappointment to Briish companies. They wre in fierce competition with West German, French and Italian groups for contracts to upgrade Russian vehicle-building and chemical factories.

A first round of talks was held a year ago in Moscow and since then more than 20 British companies hgave held discussions with Soviet counterparts.

The reason for the cancellation – the illness of Mr P. V. Mikheyev, leader of the seven-man delegation and chief administrator of imports of machinery from capitalist countries in the Ministry of Foreign Trade – is not thought to be a diplomatic excuse. Britain has already suggested that the talks should take place in mid-November.

Mr James McNeish, deputy secretary of the East European Trade Council, the visit coordinator, said: "It is a disappointment, but it is only a temporary setback."

On the chemical plant side, it was hoped that the Russians were ready to list the factories that need technological refurbishment. There is much profitable business to be won, with less risk for contractors than in building new ones.

The four British companies due to meet the Russians this week were Davy McKee, Simken, *John Brown Engineering* and Babcock Woodall Duckham. Although it is hoped that machinery and components will be sold, the Russians are most keen to conclude technology licensing deals.

Under the five-year plan, chemical output was supposed to have risen by a third by next year. But in the past four years, it has only gone up 17 per cent.

The Soviet Union is extremely keen to raise food production and British companies have formed a food *processing and agriculture* working group, with the next formal meeting scheduled for next year.

There are also enormous opportunities for refurbishing can and truck plants. Russian motor specialists believe that, with the right Western technology, they can develop their own models and were due to *talk to 20 British components* manufacturers.

Gillingham misses Japanese chance

By Our Industrial Staff

Gillingham in Kent has passed up an opportunity to become the focal point of a big Japanese import promotion

Japan's Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, is under such intense international pressure to reduce his trade surplus that he recently instructed his country's 457 cities, town and villages that are twinned with communities abroad to buy direct from them.

Gillingham, the only British town with a Japanese "twin" – it has two, Ito and Yoksuka – has organized a trade mission of 15 companies to go to Japan next month. But it has failed to entice any of its own companies to take part.

The *Medway* and Gillingham Chamber of Commerce said yesterday that exporters taking part included a computer consultant to the satellite *industry from Ilkley* and a manufacturer of rare-breed pottery pigs and sheep from Bristol. But, despite advertising the sales trip locally, it could not get any Gillingham company to try to reduce Britain's £2.8 billion annual trade deficit with Japan.

"They never applied", a spokesman said. "They complain because they are not helped, but they don't take their opportunities.

Gillingham should be better placed than most foreign communities to cash in on its twinning arrangements, for the Japanese stage festivals twice a year to honour Will Adams, who was born in Gillingham in 1564. He was the pilot of a Dutch ship which ran aground in Japan in 1600, and subsequently became an honoured samurai warrior.

BP Australia concludes Chinese coal contract

Sydney, (AP Dow-Jones) – China has bought its first coal from Australia in 45 years and is negotiating with several companies including BP for more, Australia's trade department said yesterday.

A spokesman said that BP Australia, a subsidiary of British Petroleum, has concluded a contract to ship coal to China and the government has also given its approval to several other coal producers to negotiate with the Chinese.

Terms of the agreement with BP Australia were not disclosed, but according to a newspaper report, it is for 250,000 tonnes of steaming coal at about $43.40 (£28) a tonne.

According to the *Australian Financial Review*, the Chinese are aiming to buy a total of 1 million tonnes from Australian mining companies, and deals appeared to be close with M.I.M. Holdings, CSR, and Blair Athol.

The newspaper said BP would be supplying the coal from its Clutha and Newdell mines near Sydney, with the first delivery imminent and more scheduled at a rate of two per month between now and December.

The first shipment has been delayed by a week-long rail strike that ended yesterday.

● Boosting the PC user percentage

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by MATTHEW MAY

● Beating the costly contradictions

Hard profits – the McDonnell way

From Frank Brown, St Louis, Missouri

McDonnell Douglas aims to become a high-flier in information processing over the next five years. "We plan to expand our information processing business so that it will produce revenues of $4bn (about £2.9bn) by 1990, and attain the earnings level our aerospace business achieved last year," said John R. McDonnell, the corporation's president.

In 1983, MDC's aerospace business – aircraft, missiles, and space vehicles – earn $275m in sales totalling $7b. In contrast, total revenues of the corporation's various information processing activities, which include computer-aided engineering, medical computing, and time-sharing services, barely exceeded $500m.

Explaining why a $7bn aerospace company should also want to become a multi-billion dollar giant in information processing, McDonnell said that a strong IP business would help cushion MDC against the long-term ups and downs of its various aerospace businesses and their long pay-off times.

User demand

To achieve its ambition, the corporation has already embarked on a strategy of rationalization strengthened by acquisition. Weaknesses in telecommunications expertise have been remedied by the purchase of two major telecom services companies for around $400m earlier this year.

In addition, MDC has grouped its various IP subsidiaries under one umbrella organization, and begun a two-year process of rearranging their various resources into companies that will serve particular vertical markets, i.e. particular sectors of commerce, industry and science, and companies addressing horizontal markets such as maintenance and other services.

McDonnell does not regard MDC's information processing plan as ambitious. "It represents a compound annual growth rate comparable with that of the industry itself," he said.

MDC's strategy to achieve its objective is based on the corporation's view of how the information processing industry will evolve over the next ten years.

Factors such as increasing personal computers will increase computer literacy as well as the number of people using computers, and this in turn will increase user demand for integrated cost-effective solutions to their information processing requirements.

Successful

As a result, MDC sees the IP industry evolving into three tiers. At the top will be a few huge companies, including IBM and AT&T, offering an extensive range of equipment and services worldwide.

Tier two will comprise companies specialising in providing integrated solutions to selected vertical markets in which they have particular expertise.

In tier three will be the myriad of small software and hardware firms that get started by offering a state of the art product and, if successful, usually get taken over by larger firms.

In this new order, McDonnell Douglas aims to be a successful two-tier company. It has already formed one vertical market company – McDonnell Douglas Health Care – and is considering setting up companies for other markets such as manufacturing, distribution and financial services in which it has considerable experience.

How private industry may fill the IT gap

The publication on Sunday of the latest report from the National Economic Development Office (NEDO) was a sharp reminder that the British have still not developed a coherent policy allowing them to exploit computers and telecommunications in the international IT (information technology) market.

It is also timely that in the week of Farnborough where most of the UK electronics/computer companies will be exhibiting to hundreds of potential international clients, that British Aerospace appears to be adopting a strategy consistent with the NEDO blueprint – expand international contacts and market potential.

First the report*. It is not the first that has come from the NEDO think tanks to warn the Government of the danger of the IT trade deficit which in 1983 was £800m – now believed to be approaching £2,000m. It is not the last to call for government coordination and the use of public procurement to inject a little momentum into the industry.

No one in the IT industry is surprised that there is little political coordination but some were beginning to loose faith in the industrialists themselves who are, after all, supposed to be doing something themselves.

Last week the British Aerospace announcement of an American-British partnership to develop a space craft to lift satellites into geostationary orbit was refreshing and a step in the right direction, a move which is positive even if many laugh at the British attempting to take on the might of the American space industry. Someone has to do it and that was made obvious in the NEDO report.

The NEDO challenge is outlined in its report. British industry's inability to grasp it successfully has contributed not only to the deficit in trade but in the numbers of people employed in the IT sector. There are now about 120,000 employed as opposed to 150,000 more than 10 years ago. The trend is downward.

The NEDO criticisms are overt. It says: "The UK supply industry is weak. It is a £4 bn output industry growing at 20 per cent a year but its share of the five leading national IT industries has dropped from nine per cent to five per cent since 1970. The Information Technology Economic Development Committee is concerned that the industry is close to a threshold below which an independent, broad-based UK IT industry would no longer be viable".

The alliances that help the international posture are praised in the report. "Many companies are entering into significant alliances to gain improved technology or access to new markets – for example Ferranti with GTE (of the US), ICL with Fujitsu (Japan) and Plessey with Stomberg-Carlson (US). Others have responded rapidly and creatively to the changing shape of the industry for example, software companies CAP and ACT have become system integrators and personal computer manufacturers respectively".

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

"Yet others, such as Fortronic and Rodime, have risen from nothing to become world-class competitors in their chosen product lines."

The international character of any IT marketing and development strategy is vital. The NEDO report concludes: "The dominant factor in the industry is the scale and competence of international competition. In 1981, IBM sold $26bn of computer related products and ICL sold $1.5bn. AT&T, recently released as a supplier to world markets, has a manufacturing operation (Western Electric) roughly 20 times the size of the equivalent part of Plessey. AT&T has recently joined Philips and Olivetti in Europe to create two very strong international forces in IT. Many of the entrepreneurial start-ups in the US which have characterized the IT industry in its early days are now losing their independence as the industry majors compete in their part of the market. Size is by no means the only attribute of a survivor in IT, but it does enable a high level of investment in product technology, in manufacturing resources, in distribution and in sales and support."

The acquisition of ICL by the British Telecommunications group STC would adhere to that philosophy, as would the proposed joint venture in network data management between IBM and British Telecom. So also would be the partnership of British Aerospace and an American company Scott Science and Technology, which is headed by a former Apollo astronaut, David Scott.

Could this move be catalytic in forging partnerships with other American companies, since the company's major competitor of the BBC/IBA satellite project is using American technology.

The British group has been criticized for not having experience on the scale of the Americans. Many of those critics have suggested that the British emulate the Japanese and "piggy-back" on other technologies until our own is properly refined and competitive. To join forces with the American satellite and space experts like Hughes, Ford or RCA would be eminently sensible, claim the critics. The alternative is to attempt to develop technology which might be too old fashioned and delivered too late.

The partnership will mean that Scott will provide the technical direction and funding for British Aerospace to develop and produce the space vehicle, called the Satellite Transfer Vehicle. The British company will design, develop and build the vehicle although B.Ae has only secured the first part of the contract worth a modest $1m. It could be the first significant step which will allow the group to develop a reliable method of taking communication satellites which the British company designs and manufacturers, and those supplied by others into safe orbit.

**Crisis facing UK information technology* National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, SW1P 4QX.

It's a gas: a new idea for chip-making

By John Lamb

Plasma Technology is a small Bristol firm which specializes in chip-making tools. Its main products are chambers in which *circuits are either* etched or deposited on chips by the action of plasma gases. Plasma sold £1½m of these last year.

Though the use of gas rather than chemicals or furnaces to create chips out of raw silicon is *relatively new*, Plasma's joint managing director, David Carr, cheerfully admits that his *products are not the latest thing*. He envies his American rival who managed to make $175m (about £128m) out of gas chambers.

But Mr Carr and his 28 employees believe that they *have an idea which could put* them in the same league. Gas etching gives a finer result if *ions from the plasma are drawn* down to the surface of the silicon by an electric current to give an additional cutting effect.

The trouble is that the procedure is slow and difficult to control, mainly because the technique works only when small amounts of gas are in the gas chamber. Plasma Technology hopes to develop a system which speeds up the cutting by packing more gas into the chamber (the gas will be treated with microwaves before the etching process). The company also plans to give operators more control over the angle of the cuts that the ions *make* by allowing them to vary the electric current which draws the gas ions on to the chips.

It is unlikely that Plasma Technology's research into "ion etching" would have got far if it had not been for a £500,000 grant from the Alvey Directorate, which is overseeing the Government's £200m programme of research into advanced computing. "With the grant we can afford to be bolder," says Mr Carr. "Without it the research would take us twice as long."

Dr Bill Fawcett: "The aim will be to make special-application rather than mass-produced chips"

Plasma Technology's work is just a small part of Alvey's effort to produce very large scale integration (VLSI) chips, whose key components measure less than a millionth of a metre (1 *micron) across*. Most chips used today consist of two or more microns. The smaller the circuits on a chip, the cheaper and faster are the computers and other devices which can be constructed from them.

The VLSI programme, announced earlier this month, *involves* 15 firms and 24 academic institutions working on 35 co-operative projects. This research on the tools needed to make smaller circuits will cost £63m. The Alvey Directorate will be announcing more projects to produce computer aids for chip designers and to investigate so-called wafer integration.

At present chips are produced on beermat-size wafers of silicon, cut from the wafer and mounted individually on boards inside computers. In wafer scale integration, as many of the chips needed to drive a computer as possible are left on the wafer to save space and speed the operations of the computer. No one has yet produced a commercial product that uses wafer scale integration.

For the moment Alvey and its contractors *are concentrating on* making the circuits smaller. To do this more precise methods for transferring designs onto silicon, like Plasma Technology's ion etching, have to be found. Decreasing the size of the transistors which makes up a chip is not enough, although *Dr* Bill Fawcett, director of the VLSI program, says *the aim of* the research will be to produce special-purpose chips rather than the mass-produced ones.

"Chips for specific applications are much more difficult to design and there is a shortage of them at the moment", he says.

VLSI chips are only the *building blocks for advanced* computers. Other streams of the Alvey programme are concerned with improving the production of software for the machines, producing better means for humans to communicate with computers (by speaking to them for instance) and designing systems which mimic human expertise and perhaps human thought.

So far, after over a year of activity, the Alvey Directorate has committed £80m of the governmental £200m earmarked for the programme. Companies must match their grants with an *equal amount* of their own money.

The programme is not without its critics. Some say too much depends on the big five firms – British Telecom, GEC, Plessey, Ferranti and Racal – rather *than the smaller firms* which might have brighter ideas. Others claim the programme is *too cautious*. Certainly, Alvey has none of the visionary fervour of its Japanese equivalent and the programme's deputy director, Laurence Clarke, admits that some of the work would have been done anyway, but claims *it* is the collaboration that Alvey has engendered which is important.

One consistent critic of Alvey, Professor Frank Land, of the London School of Economics, believes that not enough attention has been paid to the wishes of those who will buy the fruits of Alvey-funded work. He said: "There is a strong orientation to projects of interest to the Ministry of Defence, particularly in software, chips and command and control systems."

Success in three magic letters

By Phil Manchester

Put together with mainframe and minicomputer software, the independent software industry now has a turnover measured in thousands of millions of pounds. Fifteen years ago it did not exist and in the last couple of years it has grown so much in status that many companies involved in it attract large sums on the stock market.

It is an industry with an annual growth rate of between 30 and 40 per cent, with one estimate putting the worldwide market size at around £7,000m by 1986 (Input Inc).

Surprisingly, the biggest influence on this industry, is that it is known for its hardware rather *than software*.

Ball rolling

That influence is encapsulated in the three magic letters, IBM, and in 1983 it took the lion's share of the software market with a staggering £1,700m from its program products sales.

It was IBM that set the ball rolling for the software industry in 1969 when, for the first time, it separated the sale of software *from the sale of hardware*. The result was the creation of an industry solely for the development of software. By separately pricing its software and making it optional, IBM opened the door to the competition.

Now the largest of these competitors have annual turnovers exceeding $100m and *worldwide coverage*. Where IBM goes the independent software suppliers (as they are *now known*) follow. But the last few years has seen these companies adopting new strategies to keep pace with IBM's rapidly growing market and, once again the major reasons for this go back to actions from the giant.

In 1981 IBM launched its smallest and cheapest computer, *the personal computer* on the US market. The UK had to wait until eary 1983 to see the machine officially amd when it did come it was accompanied by a plethora of independently produced software from a lot of US firms.

IBM does not publish sales figures of individual machine types but various estimates of the number of PCs and its variations out in the *market* put the figure anywhere between two and three million.

Not only have the majors been forced to change their spots as far as the marketplace is concerned, they have had to change the type of product. The mainframe software business is reliant on products that require *users to undertake lots of* training and provide support.

New wave

The microcomputer software *business has had to provide* products that are easy to use – preferably for someone with little or no experience of computers.

The pity is that only few of these products are being designed and built in the UK. Once again Britain seems to be missing out with many of the leading software firms relying instead, on long-standing contracts with the Ministry of Defence rather than *tapping* the enormous commercial marketplace for "new wave" users of the personal computer.

William Jacot on what goes wrong and why

The bit that doesn't work

Business computing is confounded by a costly contradiction. On the one hand rapid technological developments *have brought the potential* benefits of computing to the office of the smallest business.

On the other hand it has been estimated that less than 50 per cent of small business computers lives up to expectations. The situation is worsening. The instant vailability of microcomputers massaged by advertising has led many a businessman to a premature purchase. It is a sad reflection of both computers *buyers and computer suppliers* that litigation in computer disputes is now big business.

Since the Hunter Plastics versus Burroughs case three years go, many disgruntled users have sued their supplier for liability and damage. What goes wrong and why?

"I have had this machine for *two years and it is just a great* white elephant" is the most frequent complaint. Most computers, certainly *micros*, are *installed for accountancy*. The bit that doesn't work usually refers to mundane chores such as producing invoices, updating stock, analyzing purchases or presenting debtor lists. Mundane, but the heart of a *company's operation. A failure* or late arrival can be disastrous.

Duty of care

Professional people as well as businessmen have seen their administration grind to a standstill among a weary and frustrated staff hoping their computer will work "this time". Given a computer disaster, the reaction of the parties involved gives us an insight into the cause. The frustrated user will trust his supplier to put things right *for much longer* than he should. Probably bemused by jargon and worried by personal responsibility he accepts the optimistic promises too readily.

The supplier, after an initial period of blaming everybody except himself, will offer to sell the client a "bigger and better" machine *at a special price*. It is surprising the number of people who fall for this oldest of all sales chestnuts. *While the* supplier does indeed have a duty of care towards his client, especially if he is a first-time user, the purchaser himself does not abrogate his responsibility for senible business discipline.

It is perhaps the embarrassment of ignorance that leads a usually astute businessman to *abandon his routine disciplines* when faced with a computer system. If a technical director ordering say a new lathe, a personnel director interviewing a new employeee, a financial director considering a budget *forecast, or an office manager* a new motor car, employed the same disciplines as are often used to select business computers they would be judged incompetent.

Too many computers are bought without any proper analysis of what they are to be used for and the supplier given *carte blanche* to sell what suits *him* rather than the client, based upon a contract which is at least one-sided.

But the supplier has a responsibility too. Faced by a client without the knowledge or discipline to instal a computer, the supplier should – even if *only for his own protection* – insist upon a detailed analysis of requirements confirmed by a proper specification.

The short-term advantages of a quick sale to a willing if confused client may prove decisive. Some computer salesmen are notorious for theuir blinkered view of customer requirements and their sometimes dazzling ignorance of business methods.

The manufacturers of hardware and software must share blame too. Nearly every single major manufacturer has brought equipment or software onto the market before it was finally proved and tested. The largest international companies are as much at fault as the mushrooming micro end of the market place.

Consultants

Salesmen may *well* be unaware that the products they sell are not yet operational.

To learn from others is simple. Document requirements: go out to tender to match these requirements; make a fair contract; ensure that the payment terms relate to progress and, above all, *maintain the initiative throughout*.

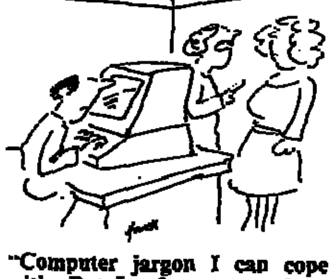
The use of consultants either as an initial guide or, where appropriate to take over the whole project is complicated by the misuse of the word consultant. Consultancy is expensive and should be limited to those tasks in a computer project where the client feels most *vulnerable and not* used as a general passing of responsibilities.

The author is managing director of DBA Computer Consultants.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

■ In Islamic nations, the times for *prayers are printed in the* newspapers and broadcast on television and radio but Muslim travellers have a difficult problem – *especially those outside* Islamic countries. Knowing the correct prayer times and direction requires complicated calculations and specialized publications. Now, a new device from Lockhead-Getex will make life easier for Muslims to follow their religion: the Prayer Times Clock, writes *Mark Stone*.

With the press of a button, Prayer Times Clock shows one of the six most common prayer times in 200 of the world's *larger* cities, updating itself at midnight. And a *compass in the palm-sized* electronic clock also shows the great circle route to Mecca. The great circle route is the shortest route. The heart of the Prayer Times Clock is a 4,000-character microprocessor chip which contains the mathematical formula calculating the times for prayers. The user enters the time, date and a city code for the 200 cities *already in the microprocessors* memory. The clock will cost about £60.



"Computer jargon I can cope with. But I refuse to speak to him in machine code"

UK events

IBM System User Show, Olympia, London, today, tomorrow

Concerned Technology in Education International Conference and Exhibition, Meadowbank *Stadium*, Edinburgh, until Friday

Hampshire Computer Fair, Guildhall, Southampton, Thursday, Friday

Computer Communication & Control, Brighton Centre, September 26-28

Computer Techno Exhibition – Comtec, Spennymoor, co Durham, October 3-5

Computer Graphics FX Exhibition, Wembley, London, October 9-11

Apricot & Sirius Computer Show, Manchester, October 16-18

London Business Equipment Exhibition – LBES, Earl's Court, London, October 23-26

Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, October 25-28

Home Tech '84, Exhibition Complex, Bristol, October 26-29

Computers *in Action*, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30-November 1

Overseas events

International Exhibition of Data Processing, Communication tec – SICOB, Paris, France, September 19-28

SE Asia Regional Computer Conference, Hong Kong, September 24-27

Caribbean Computer & Commun Exhibition and Conference, Caribecom, San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 25-27

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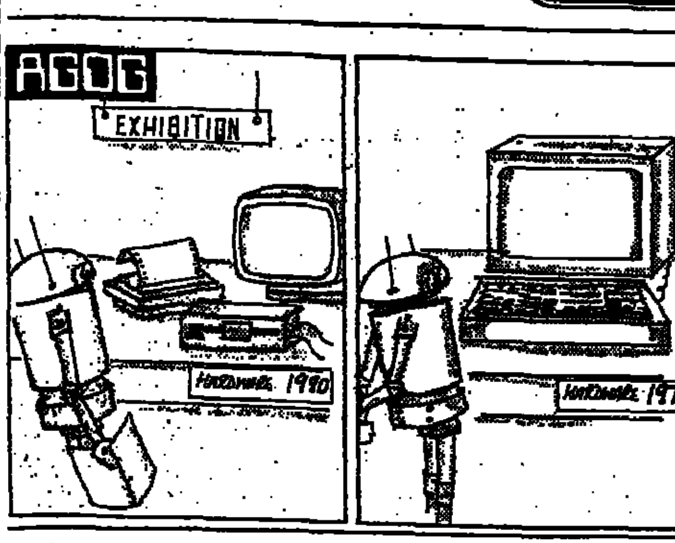
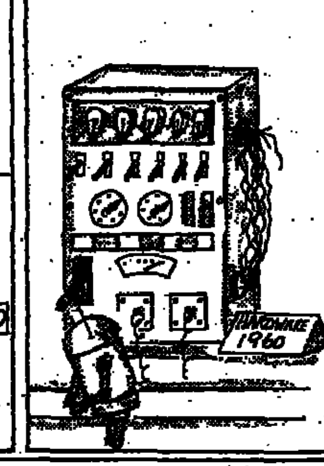
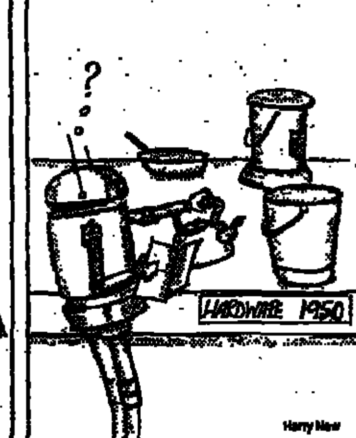
● Ronald Reagan's No 1 man

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● A missed British opportunity







The desperate search for experts

By Edward Fennell

JOB SCENE

The anxiety about the shortage of information technology has now led to the unvolvement of three government departments and the Manpower Services Commission to find some way out of the crisis.

Trade under-secretary John Butcher's committee on information technology skills shortages recently published the first of several reports identifying possible measures to remedy the deficiencies. What is clear, however, is the Government attitude that it alone cannot produce solutions.

"Basically we're looking for a partnership between industry and government", said a DoT spokesman, "and we have now reached a stage where we are encouraging employers to take up their responsiblilities in developing training and updating skills for information technology."

The Government's general view is that though there are shortages they can't be accurately quantified, and in any case, its role is seen as being restricted to one of catalyst and intelligence gatherer.

As an MSC submission to a House of Lords select committee on science and technology commented earlier this year: "The MSC's major objective is to stimulate and encourage industry to meet its own long term manpower requirements."

The resultant question, then, is whether industry is willing to take up this task. A study in 1982 by the Institute of Manpower Studies revealed that only two in 12 firms in the North-West actively planned ahead on manpower resources. When they needed staff with information technology skills they hoped to be able to "poach" rather than contribute to the training of these specialists.

John Butcher: easing the problem

Some encouragement is offered by the larger and more progressive companies who have realised that their future lies largely in their own training policies. For example, Jim Hughes, the director of manpower planning at Thorne-EMI's information technology division does not blame the Government for the present shortages but agrees that employers must accept the burden of equipping existing staff with new skills and training up new recruits.

On the issue of manpower planning Mr Hughes comments that too few companies have sufficient training strategies to meet their medium-term needs. "Only once you start forecasting with imagination can you hope to plan with some degree of success", he says.

Richard Pearson, associate director at the Institute of Manpower Studies, might not let the Government off so easily. He traces the shortages back to the cuts of 13 years ago and feels the present predicament could have been avoidable if different decisions had been taken by government departments and the University Grants Committee.

But, like Jim Hughes, he feels that the cultural pressures which have deterred many people, and particularly girls, from entering engineering have also been of great importance in keeping our supply of technologists at such a low level.

The real problem is that the issue is complex and lends itself to no easy solution. For example, the lead time required to convert a keen undergraduate into a useful technologist is about six years. Moreover the skills shortages need to be differentiated.

Basic data preparation staff are now in reasonable supply. The bottleneck is with software engineers and people with highly specialised skills like radio frequency engineers, manufacturing systems designers and chip designers. These people are not produced overnight.

Nonetheless Richard Pearson at the IMS endorses many of the Government's stop-gap measures. The DES's conversion courses, for example, have been particularly helpful in taking people of graduate calibre and building on either hardware or software skills depending on the subjct of the first degree.

But even this success story has highlighted the problem of recruiting enough IT teachers to run the courses. IT experts are in so much demand from industry that very few are available to work in the academic sector. Already the so-called "new blood" posts in information technology have proved difficult to fill.

The MSC has been active at the technician level and in its funding of IT centres and the National Computing Centre's threshold scheme.

At the technologist end of the market, however, the MSC has traditionally been shy to intervene because (as the MSC admits) such courses "are complex to arrange and often cost more than other training opportunities schemes".

Drugs: how the patient is helped

By Alan Lewis

A new computer program has been developed to monitor about 30 patients in a hospital clinic, who are using the drug Warfarin, which prevents blood from clotting.

An automatic system which adjusts the dose of Warfarin has been designed using a formula devised after a survey of prescribing habits.

Dosage is advised, the date of the next visit determined and the file updated. The system produces clinic and ambulance lists, and copies of advice sent to patients. And as protection against machine failure, a weekly copy of the updated file is produced.

The anticoagulant clinic which uses this system is at the Department of Medicine at Hillingdon Hospital, Middlesex.

The work is reported in the *British Medical Journal* by the two men who devised the system, Dr Anthony Jones, a consultant, and his medical registrar, Dr R. Wilson. They say the system could be used elsewhere with slight modification.

The programme was written for a Commodore PET microcomputer. It monitors a file of information with space for 350 patients. At present there are 260 in the system.

In cases where the doctor's attention is required, he uses the console to see the information and give his advice. If circumstances arise which require that the computer's advice should be overridden, this can be easily done and the file amended.

For programmes to be available to a wider range of microcomputers it would be necessary for them to be rewritten to run under one of the standard disc operating systems, and adjustment to different printers would require attention.

Timex, still ticking over nicely

By Geoff Wheelwright.

Rumours of Timex's death in the microcomputer market are premature. Though Timex did kill off its US version of Sinclair's spectrum and ZX-81 home micros last year, the continental and British divisions of the company are still very much in the micro industry. At its Dundee plant, Timex not only makes the UK and European Spectrum for Sinclair, but also manufactures microdrives and expansion interfaces for the machine.

And at a nearby plant, Timex also makes the flat-screen TV tubes for Sinclair's pocket television – which should soon finish its run as a mail-order product well in time to appear in the shops for Christmas. The relationship with Sinclair is obviously strong and healthy, but it is not always been easy.

Timex was not blaming Sinclair for the mix-up, but rather trying to set straight what it considered a widespread misunderstanding. However, Sinclair is not Timex's only computer customer. Some of the printed circuit boards used in IBM's personal computer are manufactured just across the factory floor from the ZX Spectrums and microdrives. Neither IBM nor Timex makes much of this deal. But then neither had a tradition of being close to the press.

Another customer's latest product

Timex does not have a public-relations department to handle its affairs in the UK, so that a recent press tour of the company's Dundee facilities was organized by one of its customers – Sinclair. On that tour, Timex showed off yet another customer's new product – a computer-controlled, calorie-counting and weighing scales. It used the same computer processor as the best-selling Apple II computer – the 6502 processor chip – and was designed for a US customer.

The demise of the Timex-/Sinclair 2063, Timex/Sinclair 100 and Timex/Sinclair 1500 micros in the US cannot have helped the relationship. Late last year in the UK when Sinclair Spectrums were thin on the ground in most computers shops north of Watford, Timex said it was being blamed by some shops for the short supply.

Putting people before robots

Apparently some customers were being told that a strike by Timex workers had slowed production of the popular home computers. In fact, not only had the Timex cumpnter manufacturig facility not been involved in any industrial dispute, but the dispute which started all the rumours had been over for months by the time the big Spectrum drought started.

You might think that a company with such high-technology products might be replete with robots and highly mechanized machines doing all the work. In fact, the Dundee facility hires a lot of people – maily local women – who put together the assembled IBM boards and weighing devices.

The UK operation is not only Timex manufacturing facility to continue its involvement with the macrocomputer industry. Timex's Portuguese plant is considering a plan to produce a three inch microfloppy disk drive for the Sinclair Spectrum – which should appear some time this fall and sell for about L250.

The presidential numbers game

By Roland Perry

This year's autumn US presidential campaign will be dominated by a whole range of new computer technology for winning elections. The main feature will be the use of the most advanced computer simulation system ever developed for a politician. The system, which mathematically "fixed" the political environment on computer, is called PINS, for Political Information System and is being run at the Reagan-Bush campaign headquarters.

PINS has been designed and perfected over 16 years by President Reagan's key election strategist, Dr Richard Wirthlin. He was the mastermind behind Reagan's 1980 win. The 52-year-old Mormon and former academic is a close friend of the President and runs a multimillion dollar market research and political consultant group called DMI, Decision Making Information. The system consists of five main elements: dynamic survey data, demographic information (sex, age, income, religion, family size), historical voting figures (how each county and state voted over the past 20 years), assessment of the Republican Party's strength in each state, and finally a control factor made up of subjective judgments by key party politicos such as former president Richard Nixon, and Henry Kissinger.

When the five elements are linked on computer, Wirthlin will be given a very accurate picture of where the candidates for the presidency stand at a particular time. If element number one – the survey data – is continuously updated ("tracked" in the strategist's parlance) then the system provides a moving picture of the campaign plan and its effectiveness.

Dr Wirthlin will be able to test options with this. For instance, President Reagan looks likely to take California (on PINS calculations) on November 6, election day. If he were to take New York as well, he would be certain to win the 270 electoral college votes needed to take the Presidency. The strategist will be able to ask the computer questions to see how to lift the presidents vote in that state. These are the so called "what if" queries.

What if Ms Ferraro's support there eats into the support from Roman Catholics who supported him strongly in New York in 1980? What if Jesse Jackson's continued efforts promises to deliver a large black vote in the State? Should the president make several campaign stops in Manhattan?

In the tension-packed final weeks and days of what is looming as a close fight, Dr Wirthlin will introduce his technological *pièce de résistance*, a small computer which he will carry with him wherever President Reagan goes.

Mood changes

The strategist's briefcase computer will be able to access PINS data over the phone the moment DMI's 300 trained operatives have completed their nightly probe of the electorate's views and voting intentions.

If necessary, the candidate can be quickly advised to respond to an issue raised hours earlier by the opposition. In the vital count-down to election day this will prove invaluable and put the Democrats at least 24 hours behind in its response time to the electorate's changing mood.

Another striking technological advance in this coming election will be the use of computers in a Republican voter registration drive to counter the Democrats' efforts to enroll five million new party supporters. Computers will actually be dialling the phone numbers of prospective Republican voters who will be sifted out by cross-tabulation of key-punched computer tape lists of everything from mail-order buyers to licensed drivers, and from homeowners to subscribers to certain papers an magazines.

A soothing voice from the computer will ask respondents to reply to questions after the tone. Computerized direct mail will be automatically sent to those who seem interested in voting for Reagan.

FOOTBALL: FOUR INTERNATIONAL SQUADS ARE NAMED WITH WORLD CUP PROGRESS IN MIND

No firepower in England party of 28

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Bobby Robson has summoned almost the whole of his probable World Cup representatives to join him outside the gateway to Mexico. Yesterday he announced that an abnormally large squad of 28 players is to take part in the final preparation, against East Germany at Wembley next Wednesday, provided they are fit.

All of them still have three hours of club commitments to fulfill before they report to the national headquarters at Bisham Abbey at the weekend. Some – Hoddle, Rix, Devonshire and Mabbutt – have already been ruled out and Robson himself would be surprised if others are not added to the list of withdrawals.

England squad

P Shilton (Southampton), C Woods (Norwich), G Bailey (Manchester United), M Duxbury (Manchester United), M Sterland (Sheffield Wednesday), K Sansom (Arsenal), F Kennedy (Liverpool), T Butcher (Ipswich), M Wright (Southampton), A Martin (West Ham), G Roberts (Tottenham Hotspur), T Fenwick (QPR), D Watson (Norwich), S Lee (Liverpool), R Moses (Manchester United), R Wilkins (AC Milan), B Robson (Manchester United), S Williams (Southampton), S Hunt (West Bromwich Albion), G Stevens (Tottenham), P Mariner (Arsenal), A Woodcock (Arsenal), T Francis (Southampton), J Barnes (Watford), M Hateley (AC Milan), G Lineker (Leicester City), L Blissett (Watford), M Chamberlain (Stoke City)

At least he has adequate cover for most positions, including a pair of newcomers. Sterland, Sheffield Wednesday's promising right back, is the understudy for Duxbury and Moses, Manchester United's tenacious midfield player, comes in to challenge Lee on the right. Apart from the two substitute goalkeepers, Stevens is the only other uncapped member.

But there remains an alarming vacancy on the left side of midfield where Hunt (some may need reminding that he plays for West Bromwich Albion) is the lone genuine candidate. If Rix and Devonshire were available, if Cowans were not completing his recuperation or if Armstrong had taken his chances, Hunt would doubtless not be there.

Williams, Southampton's talented but sometimes aggressive captain, will pray that he is not asked to go out there again. Apart from two relatively meaningless caps against Australia, his only other international was against France in Paris last February – when the fears of his club manager, Lawrie McMenemy, were painfully realised.

Although there are no fewer than six central strikers, half of whom are either in or have recently returned from Italy, there are only two wingers. Should Robson be thinking of retaining his 4-2-4 formation, he must hope that Barnes and Chamberlain avoid injury for the rest of the week. Callaghan, of Watford, and Wallace, of Southampton, may hope otherwise.

Walsh, Gregory and Anderson have also been left out in the cold and, more curiously, so have Stainrod and particularly Allen. They both went on the tour to South America in June and, although Robson has rewarded Duxbury, Fenwick, Watson and Hateley for their contributions, he has omitted the former colleagues at Queen's Park Rangers.

Robson's main selection problem concerns his central defence. He has included all six of his latest choices, Butcher and Martin were his leading preferences until they were both injured. Roberts and, briefly, Wright took over before Fenwick and Watson rose above expectations during the matches against Brazil, Uruguay and Chile.

Robson's main fear must be the lack of firepower. None of his forwards score consistently. Francis has claimed one goal in his last nine appearances, Blissett none in his last seven, Hateley one in his three so far, Mariner has not played in the last eight and Lineker has yet to complete an international.

That leaves Woodcock, the leading goalscorer since Robson took over two years ago. He has six but he seems forever plagued by some ache or other and his attitude in South America, amid an otherwise encouraging approach, was so disappointing that he was sent home before the final match in Santiago.

It was there, against one of the poorest and most unimainative of opponents, that misgivings about England's immediate future began to reappear. They had arisen initaially during the defeats by Denmark, France Wales and the Soviet Union last season only to be forgotten during the memorable display in the Maracana and the misfortunes in Montevideo.

That was all at the end of an absurdly lengthy programme when muscles were tinged with fatigue. Now, as Robson awaits the opening qualifying tie at home to Finland next month, his players should be refreshed. The public will expect their performance to be as refreshing as well.

Best foot forward: Moses (left) and Sterland in the squad for the first time

Stylists are the hope for Scotland

By Hugh Taylor

The recall of Hansen and the appearance of three players from Europe in the party for the international match with Yugoslavia at Hampden Park next week indicate that there will be no change in Scotland's much criticizes style of football for the World Cup. Jock Stein, the manager, in announcing a party of 21 yesterday, made it clear that the friendly match a week tomorrow was just as important as any World Cup tie because "we are starting to play the pattern for the qualifying matches coming up".

What that pattern will be, is, naturally, something the manager does not want to reveal yet; but it seems certain that there will be no return to the old rumbustious style for which so many Scottish supporters yearn.

Stein has been criticized for his insistence on playing to a pattern of continental origin, with the accent on attack being formulated from deep in defence. The truth is that it has hardly been a success for Scotland, making a dismal showing in the European championship.

The manager is right in believing that only a team who play with a rippling rhythm, patience, and a much more suave pattern than the rousing clan assaults which were too often the basis of Caledonian football style, can hope to achieve success in the world's premier tournament.

With players such as Souness, now with Sampdoria, Bett (Lokeren) d McGhee (Hamburg) at his command, and Hansen, of Liverpool, brought back, Stein probably believes he has to hand at last the stylists who can bring his plans to fruition. Absent from the pool is Archibald, who was unable to obtain clearance from Barcelona, who have a league match; but the former Tottanham forward has told the manager that he will be given leave to play for his country in the World Cup games and it is certain that he will join his colleagues of the continental brigade for the first qualifying tie against Iceland.

Once again the names of many players in the Scotland pool will bring envy to Stein's rivals. There is a glittering array of talent, ranging from the midfield power of Simpson, Aberdeen's young lion, the studied class of McStay, of Celtic, the striking power of Nicholas and Johnston, the old style touchline enchantment of Cooper of Rangers. But again, the eyes of the majority of supporters cast a wary and not delighted glance at the imposing list.

Too often recently the Scottish players have been tigers on paper only.

Now, with the solid Aberdeen rearguard of Leighton, McLeish and Miller at its peak, the sagacity of Souness deepened by his Italian experience, Nicholas apparently rejuvenated at Highbury and Sturrock an Johnston in sparkling form and, of course, their confidence heightened by success in the recent World Cup qualifying series, there is real hope that from a strong pool a team can be formed good enough to take Scotland through to the finals, despite the high calibre of their opponents in the section.

SQUAD: A Albiston (Manchester United), J Bett (Lokeren), D Cooper (Rangers), K Dalglish (Liverpool), R Gough (Dundee United), A Hansen (Liverpool), M Johnston (Watford), J Leighton (Aberdeen), M McGhee (Hamburg), A McLeish (Aberdeen), P McStay (Celtic), M Malpas (Dundee United), W Miller (Aberdeen), C Nicholas (Arsenal), S Nicol (Liverpool), N Simpson (Aberdeen), G Souness (Sampdoria), G Strachan (Manchester United), P Sturrock (Dundee United), J Wark (Liverpool).

ATHLETICS

An amazing Russian is set to star in the last tango in Paris

From Pat Butcher, Paris

The European tour is on its last lap, and some of the athletes are on their last legs. It might be thought that, at 34, Tatyana Kazankina was one of those. But the likelihood is that tonight in the Jean Bouin Stadium, which abuts the south west wall of Parc des Princes, the Soviet veteran will set her second world record (third, in all) in 10 days.

The 5,000 metres for women, is, admittedly an underdeveloped event – it will be added to the next Olympic Games programme – but the incursion of Mrs Kanzankina should set the standard higher and the record lower. And, considering she took four seconds off the 3,000 metres record, with 8min 22.62 sec, in Leningrad a week last Sunday, a considerable revision of Ingrid Kristiansen's 14min 58.89sec, set in Oslo two months ago, could be on the cards.

And, if further proof were needed, that would establish Mrs Kazankina as one of the finest athletes of the last decade. She won the 1976 Olympic 800 metres and 1500 metres – and also held the world records – retained the 1500 metres in Moscow, in 1980, and then, in a memorable race at Zurich a month later, where she beat Mary Decker by half a straight, the Soviet woman set a quite extraordinary world record of 3min 52.47sec for the 1500 metres a time which has barely been approached.

The two world records on the circuit so far – strictly speaking three, although Thierry Vigneron's 5.91 metres in the pole vault was broken 15 minutes later by Sergei Bubka's 5.94 metres, in Rome on Friday – has been the issue of a contest between the current top two athletes in the world. Evelyn Ashford's 100 metres in 10.76sec was set in beating Marlies Göhr, in Zurich two weeks ago but Mrs Kazankina will have to run without too much strong competition tonight.

The same goes for Fernando Mamede, who is as superlative an athlete in the sort of 10,000 metres time trial that he will run tonight as he is a sorry sight in championship competition. After earning the plaudits from a world record of 27min 13.81sec in Stockholm three months ago, he ran off the track halfway round the Olympic final, and earned the contempt of his compatriots, some of whom adorned the windows of his sports shop in Lisbon with "Coward". There is no doubt that, with the assistance of his colleague, Ezekiel Canario, he could come close to his record tonight.

The organizers will believe that Said Aouita is going to run here when he sets foot on the track. The 5,000 metres Olympic champion was refused an entry to run against Steve Ovett in the 1,5000 metres, when Ovett dropped out, two years ago. And the Moroccan paid back the organizers last year, by refusing to turn up for a race against Sebastian Coe. If Aouita runs tonight that will probably be a record in itself. Most people were considering that the prolific racing that Jarmila Kratochvilova has undertaken on this tour was a prelude to her retirement. But in the last couple of days she has been talking about the 1,500 metres next year. But for the time being, the Parisian crowd will be treated to another essay in prolixity when she runs both her world record distances, the 400 metres and the 800 metres.

The best distance race on the circuit was the steeplechase in Brussels 10 days ago, when Joseph Mahmoud of France set a new European record of 8min 7.62sec after a great battle with Boguslaw Maminski of Poland. The organizers are trying to locate Maminski in an effort to reproduce another such race.

Davies' new lease of international life

By Clive White

The loss of Ian Rush from the Welsh team after a cartilage operation should not be half as damaging to them as it may be to Liverpool over the next six weeks. It could have come at a worse time and Wales should prosper even without him in their opening World Cup qualifying game against Iceland in Reykjavik tomorrow week.

His absence gives Gordon Davies, who was 29 last month, a chance to prolong an international career that has been restricted by the spectacular arrival of Hughes, the Manchester United forward. "Without Rush, the way is open for Gordon." Mike England, the Wales manager, said. "I watched him on Saturday and he had a hand in all the goals. But he has a tough act to follow."

Davies gained his second cap in Iceland four years ago in Wales's first qualifying match of the last World Cup when Wales got off to a flying start with a 4-0 win; but it was not until some time later that the Welsh manager began to look upon Davies as his leading forward. Davies was never able to transfer his rampant success in the second division to the higher plane of international competition. This has been partly due to ill luck with injuries and this summer he missed the tours of Norway and Israel when he hurt himself in a fall at the airport.

Davies: tough recall

Now Hughes has displaced him in the front line, forcing Davies back into midfield if at all. It was a source of disappointment to England that he was unable to play Rush and Davies together regularly. "Being without Rush is a great blow." England said. "I was looking forward to Hughes getting together with Rush again. What they did against England last May really excited people.

It's a top class pairing that makes Wales's future look rosy."

England will approach the match in Iceland with some caution despite that rattling good start last time that sent them on their way to a big lead in the qulaifying group. It was agaisnt a much better Icelanedic side 16 months later that their dreams disolved with a 2-2 draw at Swansea.

Two other players who appeared that night, Curtis and Charles, are also recalled in a 16-player squad. Cutis a reserve at Southampton, has been absent for four matches and, like Charles, who is with Queen's Park Rangers, has been beset with injuries. Also back in the squad is Thomas who failed to turn up for the last flight to Reykjavik and missed the last three internationals after a knee operation.

After suspension with his club, Chelsea, he has also been dropped from teh first team. Most notable among the omissions is Flyhn, the former captain, who is two caps short of Ivor Allchurch's record 68.

England said: "I now have about 20 players fighting for places, something I've been striving towards for the last four years. All the other teams Scotland and Spain will be looking over thier shoulders

SQUAD: M Southall (Everton), A Dibble (Luton), N Slatter (Bristol Rovers), K Ratcliffe (Everton, captain), J Jones (Chelsea), R James (Stoke), P Nicholas (Crystal Palace), J Hopkins (Fulham), A Davies (Manchester United), M Thomas (Chelsea), M Hughes (Manchester United), G Davies (Fulham), J Charles (QPR), K Jackett (Watford), D Vaughan (Cardiff), A Curtis (Southampton).

● Portugal will rely largely on the players which took them to the European nations championship semi-finals when they meet Sweden for their first 1986 World Cup qualifying match on September 12. All but three of the 16 named by Jose Torres, the new manager, were in the squad in France in June.

Penney can add to his value

The Brighton and Hove Albion winger, Stephen Penney, aged 20 was yesterday drafted into the Northern Irleand squad for the World Cup group three qualifying tie against Romania at Windsor Park, Belfast, on September 12. If Penney plays, Brighton will have to pay Ballymena another £5,000, in addition to the £20,000 he cost them a year ago.

The manager, Billy Bingham, was impressed with Penney's goal-scoring potential in club matches towards the end of last season. I felt that I'd get an international cap if I kept doing the job for Brighton." Penney said. "Now I just hope I'll make the team."

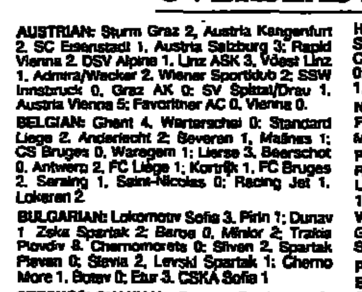
Georg Dunlop, the Linfield goalkeeper, takes over as the stand-in for Pat Jennings, who will make his 106th international appearance. Dunlop replaces Jim Platt of Colernine, capped 22 times, who has not played this season because of a dispute with Ballymena over his fee. He has been acting as manager of Coleraine but is unable to take part in any fixtures.

Although Northern Ireland lost 1-0 to Finland in the group's opening match at Pori last May, Bingham retains his established players. "I dont think a match of this magnitude, in which it is essential to win, is the best place for experiment." Bingham said.

Leicester City's John O' Neill a defender, who last played against Scotland a year ago as substitute, is recalled, while two late arrivals at the training headquarters next weekend will be Toronto Blizzard's full back Jimmy Nicholl and the Real Mallorca forward, Gerry Armstrong, who are both involved in Sunday club matches.

Penney and Dunlop are the only uncapped players in the 17-man squad, although Dunlop was included in the 1982 World Cup finals party and toured with the team in Australia at the end of the 1979-80 season.

SQUAD: Jennings (Arsenal), G Dunlop (Linfield), J Nicholl (Toronto Blizzard), J McClelland (Rangers), G McElhinney (Bolton Wanderers), J O Neill (Leicester City), M Donaghy (Luton Town), N Worthington (Sheffield Wednesday), D McCreery (Newcastle United), P Ramsey (Leicester City), S McIlroy (Stoke City), M O Neill (Notts County), G Armstrong (Real Mallorca), N Whiteside (Manchester United), W Hamilton (Oxford United), I Stewart (Queen's Park Rangers), S Penney (Brighton and Hove Albion).



Penney: potential

Stricken Sunderland face Tottenham

Sunderland have been hit by injuries and illness before tonight's home game with Tottenham Hotspur. Their manager, Len Ashurst, yesterday considered seeking a postpomnent, but, with no further players reporting symptoms of a virus, decided that the game would go ahead.

Chisholm and Bennett miss the match through illness, and injuries rule out Atkins, Hodgson and Corner. Hodgson (stomach muscle) and Corner (ankle) will be out for two to three weeks. Berry returns the midfield and O'Hagan stands by for his first match in the first division.

In the Tottenham team, Chiedozie, who came off before the end of their 3-1 win at Norwich because of a knee injury is expected to be fit.

Newcastle United who are unchanged for the fourth successive match, face a searching examination at Arsenal. Newcastle went to the top of the first division by beating Aston Villa 3-0, and Arsenal impressed Watford's manager, Graham Taylor, with their 4-3 victory at Vicarage Road. "We have just played a team that should be in the top three and championship contenders this season," he said.

The League have called off Stoke City's game at Queen's Park Rangers tonight because Stoke have only nine fit players. Stoke have been hit by influenza and have a long injury list.

Goddard, who scored twice in West Ham United's 3-2 victory at Southampton, had to go off with a twisted ankle and is doubtful for their home game with Coventry City.

Stephens, Coventry's right back, will not play. He has to see a specialist about a knee injury which caused him to limp out of Saturday's match against Leicester City.

Elliott, the centre half, is in Luton Town's squad of 15 for tonight's home game with Liverpoool and may make his first appearance of the season. Liverpool are unchanged.

Grew, the goalkeeper, plays his second match for Ipswich Town at Everton. He again replaces Cooper, who failed a fitness test on an injured thigh.

The midfield player, Reid, has made a good recovery from ankle ligament damage and takes his place in an unchanged Everton side.

RUGBY UNION

Richmond embrace a friendly junior

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Richmond, whose season began on Saturday with a 21-15 win over West Hartlepool, have broken new ground by establishing sponsored links with the Hertfordshire junior club, Old Albanians. The links derive from individual initiatives rather than geographical contact.

While senior clubs in the provinces have long worked to build fruitful relationships with surrounding junior clubs, it has always been more difficult for London clubs to strike an identifiable chord. Under the terms of their new agreement, however, Richmond will assist Albanians with their coaching and participate in a new sevens tournament, to be initiated by the junior club.

This will involve four senior and four junior clubs, playing for a trophy put up by Sanyo, the sponsoring company, who are putting £2,000 into club over the next year, with an option on extending the agreement.

Significantly John Young, sales director for Sanyo Marubeni (UK) Ltd, and a former professional footballer in Scotland, said yesterday that his company had been approached by several football clubs but "I did not want the company's name to be associated wth what goes on in football today".

Richmond already have one former Albanian, Probyn, in their first-team squad and it is hoped that some senior club players will for play for Albanians when their first-class days are over. Ian Bell, formerly of Wasps but now captain of Albanians, described the link thus: "There was no channel in Hertfordshire towards senior rugby. We now have gone for junior players and this should mean stronger sides at Old Albanians because people will recognise it as a channel for players with potential."

Another development at the start of the season sees the launch of a new rugby magazine, Rugby Wales, whose editorial team is headed by Clem Thomas, the former Wales and British Lions flanker. Considering the fervour for the game in Wales, magazines there have led a chequered life but the new product aims to cater not only for Welsh enthusiasts but will carry international features.

With the accent within the game upon discipline increasing, the magazine has introduced a 'sin-bin league' relating to clubs with the worst record over the last seven years as far as sending-offs are concerned. London Welsh come bottom of the league while the worst offenders are said to be Cross Keys.

Revenge is Real as Venables starts by settling an old score

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glanville

Terry Venables could not have made a more astonishing and positive beginning as manager of Barcelona. To win against the old enemy, Real Madrid (now managed by Amancio instead of Di Stefano), at all is always a major occurrence. To win the first match of the season, at the Bernabeu Stadium, by the humiliating margin of 3-0 was cataclysmic; and it spurred Real's supporters to prodigies of vandalism on Barcelona's travelling coach.

It was, especially given the goal by a British player in Steve Archibald, a proper revenge for the 3-0 defeat inflicted by Real on Barcelona a few seasons ago at the Nou Camp, where the star of the show was Laurie Cunningham, four days after a bleak international appearance for England at Wembley.

Now the roving, ill-starred Cunningham finds himself out of Spain and in Marseille. He made a splendid beginning, with two goals, one a spectacular header, but things have not gone so well for his team since then.

Last Friday, they were embarrassingly beaten by another newly promoted club in Racing Club de Paris, Arsenal's opponents there every Armistice Day, are back in the first division after a long absence; and a brief, ludicruous amalgamation with Strasbourg which had them playing alternate home games in Alsace and Paris.

They have recruited heavily this season, but the only new player of renown is Mahut, the blond French international centre back, from Saint Etienne. The Greens themselves, still reeling from the scandals of the slush fund and the imprisonment of their forceful president, Roger Rocher, are down in the second division. They have engaged a new manager in Henry Kasperczak, the former Polish World Cup midfielder, who last season won the cup unexpectedly with Metz.

But Bordeaux, who bought Chalana, the brilliant Portuguese, a star of the European Championships last summer, are setting a tremendous pace. Though injury kept Chalana out early on, they have won their first five games.

In Italy, it is still the period of the phoney war, the cup; the championship and reality will not be with us until September 16. On Sunday, at San Siro, Milan played at home to their first Serie A (first division) team in newly promoted Como. Mark Hateley was not among those present. He was still under suspension for butting a Brescia player in the eighty-ninth minute of Milan's last home game, a week earlier; when the ball was dead, into the bargain.

Menawhile, Nils Liedholm, who has returned to Milan from Roma, is trying to switch form catneaccio to zonal football, and it's proving difficult. Even Liddas is being forced into some pretty lame excuses. When Milan played poorly last week away to Carrarese, another third division club, and gave the front men a poor service of through balls, Liedholm's excuse was that the ball istelf was soft and heavy. Como held Milan to a 1-1 draw.

More embarrassing still was the experience of Hamburg in the German Cup. The recent Europran Cup winners were knocked out by a leading amateur team, Geislingen 2-0. Hamburg, who included Mark McGhee, bought form Aberdeen, Hamburg are due at Southampton in the UEFA Cup on Spetember 12.

●Following Hamburg's defeat, their trainer, Erns Happel has suspended the club's defender, Manfred kaltz indefinitely. After a stormy team meeting lasting more than an hour. Happel said: "Kaltz must put his private life in order.

Since he has had a girlfriend he seems to havr forgotten how to play football."

The move was a second blow for Kaltz, Med 31, who is going through divorce proceedings. He had hoped to return to international football after an 18-month absence and add to his caps but he has been left out of the squad for next week's frienkly with Argentina.

Brian Glanville is Football Correspondent of the *Sunday Times*

Americans hope for an Indian summer in Wales

By a Special Correspondent

The drought-hit rugby pitches of south and west Wales are offering an appealing challenge to the 26-strong squad of the American Eastern Rugby Union, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary with a pilgrimage to the Principality.

The party, cooached and managed by two former American team players, flew into Britain on Thursday night and overcame a 20 hour journey and jet lag to beat Cheltenham 6-19 in an opening warm-up on Saturday.

While their Briish counterparts long for rain and the cool of autumn Tom Selfridge, the ERU tour manager, is delighted at the prospect of an Indian summer. With temperatures for Saturday's game in the seventies, Mr Selfridge said: "To us it seemed cool. Most of these lads are used to playing in temperatures 10 degrees higher."

As for hard pitches he said: "The grounds here seem soft in comparison to many of ours. On Saturday Cheltenham club officials were apologising for the conditions but to us it seemed ideal."

Tomorrow the team – who are making their first visit to Britain – play Pontypridd, on Saturday they face Pembroke County, and Penarth and Cross Keys the following Tuesday and Saturday

The party, coached by Clarence Culpepper, the former Eagles' captain, is taking the tour in earnest. They are staying at the Welsh National Sports Centre in Cardiff and they are training every day.

Last year they toured Canada winning all their games, and Jack White, their captain, a 6ft 3in 224lb No 8, is quietly confident that the ERU will be able at least to create the odd shockwave over the next 14 days.

With a pack averaging 14st and most of the squad in their mid-twenties, the ERU is one of the best representative sides to come out of America where the game is increasing in popularity. Ten years ago there were over 100 registered clubs. This year over 1,000.

Rix may face Liverpool

Graham Rix, the Arsenal captain continues his comeback after a nagging calf injury by playing in the reserves at Chelsea this afternoon.

The England international midfield player, who has missed his team's opening three league games, successfully came through a reserve outing against Ipswich on Saturday. If he finishes the Chelsea match he could be in contention for Saturday's home game against the League champions Liverpool.

● The Southampton defender Holmes, has had his left shin put in plaster and will be unable to play for another two weeks. Holmes, who played in all Southampton's matches last season, has also missed the first three matches of the new season. His shin has been put in plaster to help the recovery process.

● Wimbledon, already seriously disrupted by injuries, yesterday learned that their defender Smith, will be out for five weeks with torn ankle ligaments.

● Southend manager, Bobby Moore, yesterday signed two players from Portsmouth on one month contracts. Moore has acquired the defender, Ellis, a former England under-23 international, and a 19-year-old goalkeeper, Inch. Ellis, aged 28, has made 250 appearances for Portsmouth.

FIXTURES AND FORECASTS — Paul Newman

Saturday September 8 unless stated

FIRST DIVISION
X Arsenal v Liverpool
1 Aston Villa v Chelsea
1 Everton v Coventry
X Leicester v Ipswich
2 Luton v Southampton
1 Man U v Newcastle
1 Norwich v Stoke
X QPR v Nottingham F
X Sheffield W v Tottenham
1 Sunderland v WBA
2 West Ham v Watford

SECOND DIVISION
2 Cardiff v Brighton
2 Carlisle v Manchester C
X C Palace v Birmingham
X Fulham v Blackburn
X Grimsby v Leeds
X Huddersfield v Shrewsbury
1 Notts Co v Middlesbro
2 Oldham v Sheffield U
1 Portsmouth v Barnsley
2 Wimbledon v Oxford
X Wolves v Charlton

THIRD DIVISION
X Bolton v Hull
1 Bradford C v Walsall
1 Brentford v Wigan
1 Bristol C v Swansea
2 Burnley v Bristol R
1 Gillingham v Camb U
X Lincoln v Plymouth
X Preston v Derby
1 Reading v Doncaster
1 York v Newport
Not on coupons: Millwall v Orient (Sunday); Bournemouth v Rotherham

FOURTH DIVISION
X Chester v Bury
2 Chesterfield v Southend
X Colchester v Blackpool
X Crewe v Hereford
1 Darlington v Northampton
1 Exeter v Scunthorpe
1 Peterboro v Mansfield
1 Port Vale v Hartlepool
1 Rochdale v Wrexham
1 Swindon v Torquay
Not on coupons: Stockport v Tranmere (Friday); Halifax v Aldershot.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
1 Cheltenham v Chelmsford
X Corby v RS Southampton
X Crawley v Bedworth
2 Fareham v Fisher

SCOTTISH PREMIER
2 Dumbarton v Celtic
1 Dundee U v Dundee
X Hearts v St Mirren
2 Morton v Aberdeen
1 Rangers v Hibernian

SCOTTISH FIRST
1 Airdrie v Hamilton
1 Brechin v East Fife
X Clyde v Clydebank
2 Kilmarnock v Forfar
Not on coupons: Meadowbank v Partick; Motherwell v Ayr; St Johnstone v Falkirk.

SCOTTISH SECOND
Not on coupons: Alloa v Montrose; Arbroath v Albion; Berwick v Dunfermline; Cowdenbeath v Queen's Park; East Stirling v Queen of the South; Raith v Stirling Albion; Stenhousemuir v Stranraer

TREBLE CHANCE (home teams): Arsenal, QPR, Sheffield Wednesday, Fulham, Grimsby, Bolton, Lincoln, Chester, Colchester, Crewe, Corby, Clyde.
BEST DRAWS: Fulham, Chester, Colchester, Crewe, Clyde
AWAYS: Brighton, Manchester City, Oxford, Bristol Rovers, Celtic.
HOMES: Everton, Manchester United, Norwich, Portsmouth, Bristol City, Gillingham, York, Darlington, Exeter, Peterborough, Port Vale, Dundee United
FIXED ODDS: Homes: Manchester United, Bristol City, Gillingham, York, Dundee United. Aways: Brighton, Oxford, Celtic. Draws: Fulham, Crewe, Clyde.

Stars turn out for Bonhof

Monchengladback, (Reuter) – West Germany's 1974 World Cup winning side play a Borussia Mönchengladback team packed with guest stars here today in a farewell match for Rainer Bonhof, the former Borussia player

Bonhof, who was forced out of the game by injury last year, has persuaded the entire 1974 side including Franz Beckenbauer, the new West German team manager to appear

Gern Mueller, who scored from Bonhof pass to give West Germany a 2-1 win over the Netherlands in that final, flies from his United States home to take part.

Among the guest stars for Borussia and Johan Cruyff, the 1974 Dutch captain, Mario Kempes, of Argentiana, and Herbert Parohaska of Austria.

OVERSEAS LEAGUE AND CUP RESULTS

AUSTRIAN: Sturm Graz 2, Austria Kangenfurt 2, SC Eisenstadt 1, Austria Salzburg 3; Rapid Vienna 2, DSV Alpine 1, Linz ASK 3, Vöest Linz 1, Admira/Wacker 2, Wiener Sportklub 2; SSW Innsbruck 0, Graz AK 0; SV Spittal/Drau 1, Austria Vienna 5; Favoritner AC 0, Vienna 0.

BELGIAN: Ghent 4, Waterschei 0; Standard Liege 2, Anderlecht 2; Beveren 1, Malines 1; CS Bruges 0, Waregem 1; Lierse 3, Beerschot 0, Antwerp 2, FC Liege 1; Kortrijk 1, FC Bruges 2, Seraing 1, Saint-Nicolas 0; Racing Jet 1, Lokeren 2.

BULGARIAN: Lokomotiv Sofia 3, Pirin 1; Dunav 1 Zeka Spartak 2; Beroe 0, Minior 2; Trakia Plovdiv 8, Chernomorets 0; Sliven 2, Spartak Pleven 0; Slavia 2, Levski Spartak 1; Cherno More 1, Botev 0; Etur 3, CSKA Sofia 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN: Slovan Bratislava 3, Lokomotiva Kosice 3; Spartak Trnava 1, TJ Vitkovice 2; Tatran Presov 2, Sigma Olomouc 3; Sparta Prague 5, ZVL Zilina 0; Banik Ostrava 2, Zts Petrzalka 0; RH Cheb 1, Inter Bratislava 1; Slavia Prague 1, Bohemians Prague 1

DANISH: Ikast 2, OB Odense 0; Koege 1, Fram Copenhagen 0; Esbjerg 1, Aarhus 1; Naestved 1, Vejle 1; KB Copenhagen 2, Herfoelge 0; B 1909 Odense 2, Herning 0; Lyngby 2, Hvidovre 1; Broendby 0, Broenshoej 2.

DUTCH: PSV Eindhoven 1, Groningen 1; Haarlem 3, Go Ahead Eagles 1; PEC Zwolle 1, Den Bosch 0; Maastricht 1, AZ '67 1; NAC Breda 0, Excelsior 0; Roda 2, Feyenoord 1; Volendam 3, Utrecht 3; Twente 3, Fortuna Sittard 2; Sparta 2, Ajax 5.

EAST GERMAN: Stahl Brandenbourg 2, Hansa Rostock 2; Lokomotiv Leipzig 4, Rot-Weiss Erfurt 1; Karl-Marx Stadt 3, Magdeburg 3; Dynamo Dresden 5, Stahl Riesa 1; Motor Suhl 0, Chemie Leipzig 0; FC Frankfurt/Oder 0, Carl Zeiss Jena 0; Dynamo Berlin 4, Wismut Aue 0.

HUNGARIAN: Honved 2, MTK-VM 1; Eger 2, Szombathely 1; Debrecen 2, Zalagerszeg 1; Csepel 3, Bekescsaba 0; Pecs 1, Ujpest Dozsa 0; Ferencvaros 4, Szeged 1; Videoton 3, Vasas 1, Tatabanya 2, Raba Eto 2.

NORWEGIAN: Byrne 0, Start 0; Eik 1, Fredrikstad 2; Lillestroem 0, Rosenborg 2; Molde 1, Viking 2; Moss 1, Kongsvinger 1

POLISH: Motor Lublin 0, Baltyk Gdynia 0; Radomiak 1, Kech Poznan 1; GKS Katowice 1, LKS Lodz 0; Lechia Gdansk 0, Pogon Szczecin 1; Wisla Krakow 0, Ruch Shorzow 0; Legia Warsaw 1, Slask Wroclaw 0; Gornik Zabrze 1, Gornik Walbrzych 0; Widzew Lodz 2, Zaglebie Sosnowiec 0.

PORTUGUESE: Boavista 1, Porto 0; Benfica 2, Braga 0; Academica 2, Sporting 3; Guimaraes 2, Belenenses 2; Setubal 2, Bizela 0; Farense 1, Penafiel 0; Salgueiros 2, Varzim 2; Rio Ave 1, Portimonense 2.

ROMANIAN: Steaua Bucharest 0, Arges Pitesti 0; Dinamo Bucharest 1, ASA TG, Mures 0; Politehnica Iasi 0, Chimia R. Vilcea 0; Jiul Petrosani 2, Olt 1; FCM Brasov 3, Baia Mare 1; Bihor Oradea 2, Corvinul Hunedoara 1; Politehnica Timisoara 1, Bacau 1; Gloria Buzau 0, Sportul Studentesc 3; Universitatea Craiova 1 Rapid Bucharest 1

SPANISH: Real Betis 0, Real Sociedad 0; Osasuna 2, Real Murcia 0; Espanol 0, Atletico Madrid 0; Elche 0, Valencia 1; Real Zaragoza 0, Hercules 1; Real Madrid 0, Barcelona 3; Racing Santander 1, Sporting Gijon 0; Athletic Bilbao 1, Real Valladolid 1; Malaga 0, Sevilla 1

TURKISH: Galatasaray 2, Malatyaspor 1; Sakaryaspor 0, Besiktas 0; Fenerbahce 2, Ankaragucu 0; Genclerbirligi 2, Sariyer 2; Kocaelispor 2, Altay 0; Antalyaspor 0, Orduspor 0; Zonguldakspor 0, Trabzonspor 0; Bursaspor 3, Denizlispor 3; Boluspor 0, Eskisehirspor 1

YUGOSLAVIA: Vardar Skopje 3, Red Star 1, Iskra Bugojno 1, Sutjeska Niksic 1; Velez Mostar 2, Rijeka 1, Sarajevo 3, Dinamo Vinkovci 0; Osijek 2, Zeljeznicar 1; Pristina 2, Dinamo Zagreb 0; Buducnost Titograd 2, Hajduk Split 3; Radnicki Nis 0, Sloboda Tuzla 0, Partizan Belgrade 0, Vojvodina Novi Sad 0.

COLOMBIAN: America 2, Bucaramanga 0; Millonarios 2, Pereira 0; Nacional 2, Cucuta 0; Caldas 2, Medellin 0; Magdalena 3, Santa Fe 0; Tolima 1, Quindio 0.

ITALIAN CUP: Fourth Preliminary round: Group 1, Carrarese 2, Brescia 2; Milan 1, Como 1; Parma 0, Triestina 0. Group 2: Avellino 1, Pisa 1; Bologna 0, Inter 1; Spal 1, Francavilla 1 Group 3: Padova 1, Pistoiese 0; Roma 3, Genoa 0; Varese 2, Lazio 2. Group 4: Cremonese 1, Empoli 1; Torino 0, Monza 0; Vicenza 1, Cesena 1 Group 5: Ascoli 0, Benevento 1; Casarano 1, Campobasso 0; Catania 2, Verona 3. Group 6: Catanzaro 2, Udinese 1; Lecce 6, Cavese 0; Sampdoria 2, Bari 1. Group 7: Atalanta 2, Juventus 2; Cagliari 3, Palermo 1; Sambenedettese 1, Taranto 1 Group 8: Casertana 1, Perugia 0; Fiorentina 2, Arezzo 0; Pescara 0, Napoli 3.

WEST GERMAN CUP: First round: Eintracht Brunswick 1, Eintracht Frankfurt 3; Bayer Leverkusen 5, Kaiserslautern 0; Borussia Moinchengladbach 4, Blau-Weiss 90 Berlin 1; Arminia Bielefeld 1, Nuremberg 3; Cologne 8, Stuttgarter Kickers 0; SC Geislingen 2, Hamburg 0; ASC Dudweiler 1, Borussia Dortmund 5; Olympia Bocholt 1, Schalke 3; TSV Havelse 2, Bochum 2; VFB Stuttgart 5, Rot-Weiss Oberhausen 4; EV Duisburg 1, Waldhof Mannheim 4; Fortuna Dusseldorf 2, SSV ULM 0; BV Luettringhausen 0, Bayern Munich 1; SC Charlottenburg 1, Karlsruhe 3; VFB Oldenburg 1, Bayer Verdingen 6; OSC Bremerhaven 0, Werder Bremen 4.

MODERN PENTATHLON

Miss Norman prepares for an Olympic first

By Michael Coleman

Fourth place for the injury-plagued Wendy Norman in the women's world championships which concluded in Denmark on Sunday was a triumph of mind over body. Miss Norman, aged 19, from Guildford, goes back to the United States on Saturday to resume sports studies at the University of San Antonio and prepare herself for next year's world championships. She won the title in 1982.

"She is definitely on a comeback" said her mother, Maria. "She is still young and she will be up there at the top for a long time, right up to the next Olympics when women's modern pentathlon must surely be included".

The double Soviet victory in Denmark, with Svetlana Yakovleva, winning the individual title with a world record 5481 pts, and the Soviet team taking the gold will ensure this because of the influence their officials have on the sport's governing body. Virtually unbeatable in the men's contests, the Russians will now energetically promote the women's branch of the sport.

Miss Norman's final total of 5254pts compares with her 5311pts in 1982 when winning the title. A refusal, a knockdown and a time penalty lost her 82points in the riding in which she gained 1018pts; her fencing score of 1020 was second best of the contest; valuable points went in the 200metre swim, her 2 min 25sec being way below par (1040pts); shooting was an average 187 for 846pts and her winning cross-country run gathered in 1330pts.

The poor swim was easily explained. In last month's British nationals she fell in the riding, bruising her left hand so badly she withdrew. Swimming training was thus severely curtailed.

Miss Norman is now back down to a trim eight and three quarter stone after last year's traumatic experiences in the United States where a succession of inexplicable stress fractures induced doctors to pump her full of drugs, thereby piling on weight.

The one cloud is whether the Sports Aid Foundation grant will be renewed now that the British team are no longer champions; they finished sixth. "She also had a local sponsor, a photographer, for five years but that now is ending too" said her mother. "even if she gets the grant, we have to pay the air fares to American and all the rest of it."

TENNIS: MISS NAVRATILOVA FACES A DATE WITH THE AMERICAN WHO HAS BEATEN HER TWICE

Miss Shriver's walkover takes her closer to showdown

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent Flushing Meadow

Pam Shriver, who has twice beaten Martina Navratilova in the United States championships, is fast approaching another exchange of shots with the player whose dominance of wonems's tennis has become slighlty embarrassing. They should meet in a semi-final of this year's tournament. Miss Shriver's next opponent will be Wendy Turnbull, who had a 6-3, 6-1 win over Claudia Kohde yesterday.

Miss Shriver has a walkover into the last eight when Susan Mascarin had to scratch with a severely sprained ankle – the consequence of an awkward pivot and a bad fall in a doubles match. Miss Mascarin's victims here included Kathleen Horvath and Virginia Ruzici. Now she is on crutches.

One way or another, the unseeded challengers are beginning to drop out of the running. Another was swiftly dismissed when Petra Jauch, formerly Miss Delhees, was beaten 6-1, 6-1 by Carling Bassett. To some extent, though, the starlet of the women's singles has been Gabriela Sabatini, of Buenos Aires, who had her fourteenth birthday as recently as April. Miss Sabatini is the would's most highly ranked junior and her talent is such that South Americans are beginning to wonder if she could be another Maria Bueno.

The youngest player of either sex ever to win a match here, Miss Sabatini beat Paula Smith and Kim Shaeffer and then walked on to the stadium court (the centre court, in Wimbledon language) to play Helena Sukova, who is almost 11 inches taller and more than three stone heavier. Miss Sukova is not accustomed to playing third-round matches in major championships against opponents more than five years her junior. But sho won 6-4, 6-4.

This left Miss Sabatini free to concentrate on the junior singles and, with Ilie Nastase, the mixed doubles (the draw in the boys' singles produced a clash between Nastase's nephew and John McEnroe's brother). Miss Sukova, on the other hand, was free to take on – and beat – the ninth seed, Lisa Bonder.

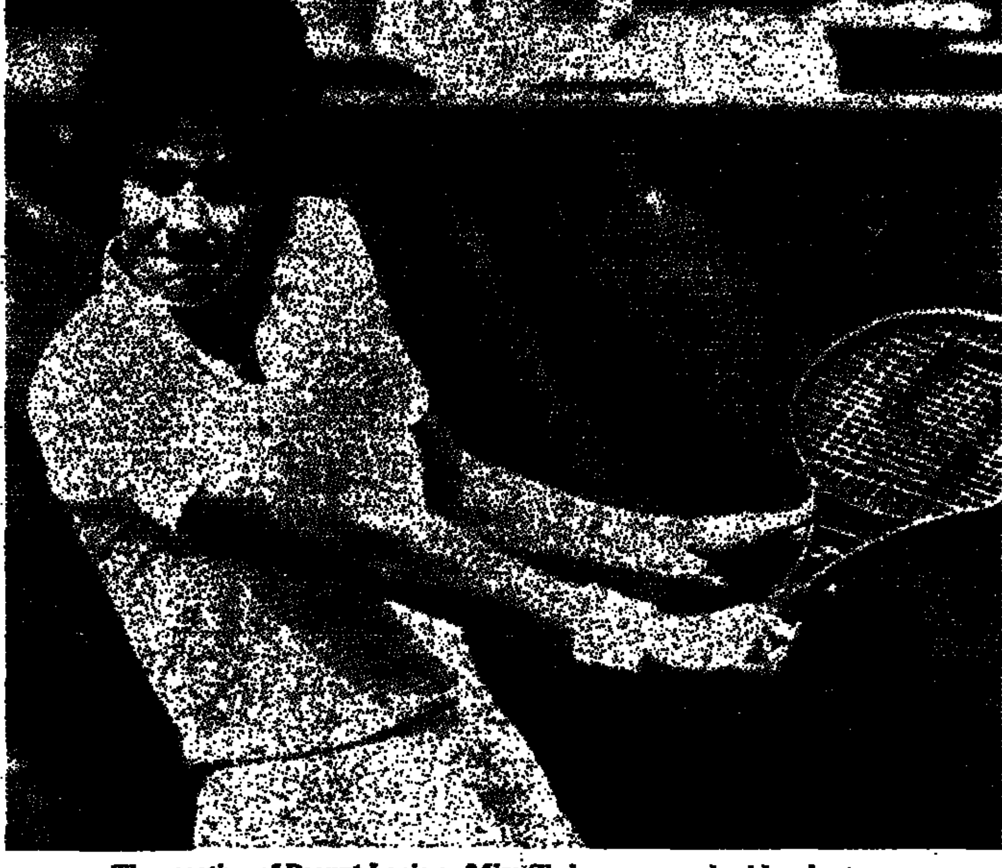
The men's singles has provided pleasure for connoisseurs of technical eccentricities and tactical craft. Gene Mayer, who hits two-fisted on both flanks and thinks in terms of imaginative cunning, has beaten Marco Ostoja, Jimmy Arias and Guillermo Vilas in straight sets in consecutive matches.

This is not an easy thing to do but it was important for Mayer, who is prone to muscular ills when matches drag on for a long time. His tennis here has been effectively adventurous and his confidence high. Moreover, he has beaten his next opponent, Tomas Smid, in both their previous matches.

Another of Mayer's breed, Greg Holmes, lost in straight sets yesterday to Pat Cash, of Melbourne, aged 19. Holmes is a Mayer only in that he hits two-fisted on both sides. Mayer's game is illuminated by touch, spin and artful nudges. By contrast, Holmes is content to belt the ball – and Cash does that better.

Cash is the rising superman of Australian tennis. At Wimbledon he beat Mats Wilander, Kevin Curren and Andres Gomez on his way to the semi-finals. Since 1974, when John Newcombe and Ken Rosewall were still young enough to be that good, Kim Warwick and Cash have been the only Australians to advance to the last eight of the US singles.

John Lloyd has an obvious chance to become the first British player among the last eight since Mark Cox in 1966 (this year Cox is here as a television commentator). Lloyd is the only man still in the running for all three championships and is already assured of at least £11,485 in prize money.



The roasting of Peanut Lonie as Miss Shriver serves a backhand return.

Lloyd's next opponent in the singles will be Henrik Sundstrom. His partner in the men's doubles is Dick Stockton and his partner in the mixed event is Miss Turnbull – a team with one French and two Wimbledon titles behind them. By next weekend Lloyd should be in a position to make a respectable contribution to the housekeeping money.

One of the fringe benefits of such tournaments as this is the chance to meet players of an earlier era, among them the Australian Davis Cup captain Neale Fraser.

Fraser does not like the tie-break and is somewhat horrified at the thought that it can decide the outcome of matches, as it does here. The three other Grand Slam championships do not use the tie-break in the fifth set of a men's match or the third set of a women's. But in the United States championships the tie-break can apply in every set. This seems to be more logical than the alternative practice of changing the scoring system during the course of a match. There is much to be said for using the tie-break in every set or not at all.

The agrument in favour of discarding the tie-break in the fifth set of a men's match or the third set of a women's is that it is an unsatisfactory means of ending a match. But this argument has repeatedly been invalidated because many matches end with tie-breaks before the maximum distance has been covered.

Fraser, however, proposes a reasonable amendment to the present system. He suggests that the tie-break should no longer be used when a man has won two sets or a woman has won one. That way the tie-break would never be used in the deciding set.

RESULTS FROM FLUSHING MEADOW

Sunday

MEN'S SINGLES: Third round: J McEnroe bt T Moor (SA), 6-3, 6-0, 6-3; J Nystrom (Swe) bt S Mayer (US), 5-7, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, 6-0; J Lloyd (GB) bt J Kriek (US), 2-6, 7-6, 6-2, 6-3; H Sundstrom (Swe) bt S Perkiss (Isr), 7-6, 6-4, 5-7, 6-5; R Green (US) bt J Fitzgerald (Aus), 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 7-6; T Smid (Cz) bt T Gullikson (US), 4-6, 6-4, 7-6, 6-4; J Connors (US) bt H Leconte (Fr), 6-4, 6-1, 7-6; G Mayer (US) bt G Vilas (Arg), 6-3, 6-1, 6-4

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Third round: P Shriver (US) bt P Louie (US), 6-3, 7-5; B Potter (US) bt P Fendick (US), 6-2, 4-6, 6-2; L Bonder (US) bt Y Vermaak (SA), 6-1, 6-0; S Mascarin (US) bt V Ruzici (Rom), 6-2, 3-6, 6-2; W Turnbull (Aus) bt B Mould (SA), 6-3, 1-6, 6-1, H Sukova (Cz) bt G Sabatini (Arg), 6-4, 6-4, C Kohde-Kilsch (WG) bt C Lindqvist (Swe), 2-6, 6-2, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Second round: Tim and Tom Gullikson (US) bt D Graham and L Warder (Aus), 7-5, 7-6; B Gottfried and B Nanson (US) bt R Harmon and V Winitsky (US), 6-4, 7-6. Third round: M Edmondson and S Stewart (US) bt G Donnelly and B Waltz (US), 6-1, 7-5; J Gunthardt (Switz) and B Taroczy (Hun) bt B Gottfried and B Manson (US), 7-3, 6-3; M Bauer (US) and C Motta (Br) bt A Andrews and J Sadri (US), 6-2, 6-4; J Lloyd (GB) and R Stockton (US) bt G Barbosa (Br) and J Fillol (Chile), 3-6, 7-5, 7-6; S Edberg and A Jarryd (Swe) bt Tim and Tom Gullikson (US), 6-3, 6-2; J Fitzgerald (Aus) and T Smid (Cz) bt T Delatte and C Wittus (US), 2-6, 6-3, 6-4; S Davis and B Testerman (US) bt A Giltin and P Rennert (US), 6-4, 6-4

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Second round: K Jordan (US) and E Sayers (Aus) bt C McGregor and L Gates (US) 6-3, 6-1; G Rush and R White (US) bt M Jausovec (Yug) and V Wade (GB) 7-6, 6-2; A Hobbs (GB) and W Turnbull (Aus) bt G Fernandez and S Leo (P Rico) 6-1, 6-4; J durie (GB) and A Kiyomura (US) bt S Mascarin and K Rinaldi (US) 6-3, 2-3 retired; B J King and C Lloyd (US) bt P Parg and B Gerken (US) 6-2, 6-2; C Bassett (Can) and A Temesvari (Hun) bt I Budarova and M Skuherska (WG) 6-2, 6-1; C Kohde-Kilsch (WG) and H Mandlikova (Cz) bt A M Fernandez (US) and P Whytcross (Aus) 6-4, 6-0.

MIXED DOUBLES: First round: C Tanvier (Fr) and B Drewett (Aus) bt G Chaco (Chile) and H Simonsson (Swe), 6-2, 7-5; R Reggi (It) and C Pasarell (US) bt S Graf (WG) and B Prajoux (Chile), 6-4, 7-5; B Nagelsen and B Waltz (US) bt C Benjamin and R Meyer (US), 6-3, 7-5; A Moulton and L Bourne (US) bt S Fok and Kratzman (US), 6-1, 5-7, 6-3; I Kloss (SA) and M Estep (US) bt P Medrado and G Barbosa (Br), 6-4, 6-2; B Gerken and G Donnelly (US) bt J Hetherington (US) and R Acuna (Chile), default; B Bunge (WG) and R Stockton (US) bt S Walsh and A Giammalva (US), 6-3, 6-4; P Whytcross and D Graham (Aus) bt B Gadusek (US) and K Warwick (US), 4-6, 6-2, 6-3; B Jean King and F Buehning (US) bt W White B Cox (US), 6-4, 6-1. Second round: P Smith and M Purcell (US) bt R Casals and T Wallke (US), 3-6, 6-2, 6-2; R Fairbank (SA) and C Dowdeswell (GB) bt A Hobbs (GB) and M Riessen (US), 7-6, 7-5.

CRICKET

More trouble at mill looms if Boycott is given new contract

By Richard Streeton

September and cricket at Scarborough in recent years have also become synonymous with an outbreak of internecine Yorkshire warfare about Geoffrey Boycott's future. Sadly, 1984 will be no different.

The country club's new regime were threatened yesterday with a special general meeting to contest the decision if Boycott is given a new contract for next summer. The Yorkshire cricket committee meet tomorrow week to decide next year's playing staff and the full committee, of which Boycott is a member, have to ratify the names later the same day.

Desmond Bailey, the North Riding representative on the former administration, whoc lost his seat last March when the pro-Boycott faction gained control, said yesterday that any attempt to retain Boycott in a paid capacity would be challenged by members. Mr Bailey said the same tactics used to rescind the previous committee's decision to dismiss Boycott would be employed.

"I believe that many of the 4,000 members who did not vote then will now support the old committee. I am convinced that a lot of members backed Boycott last winter because his testimonial was involved. But now I believe he wants a two-year contract, and that is ridiculous."

Mr Bailey's comments represent the first active fight-back by those ousted from power last March. For several weeks there has been unrest in the Yorkshire camp. If continued lack of success has been partly responsible, there have also been undoubted problems caused by Boycott's presence in the dressing room as a committee member.

This has been an embarrassment to Brian Close, the cricket committee chairman, to David Bairstow, the captain, and to fellow-players, making frank and open communication impossible at times between all parties. Close was against Boycott's dual role when he took on the chairmanship of the cricket committee.

It is possible that the cricket committeee might not recommend Boycott's reengagement as a player, though this could be overturned by the full committee. If this happened, Close, it is understood, would consider whether he could remain in office. Recently, however, some of the full committee have begun to wonder if Boycott should resign his committee membership if he wishes to continue to play.

Boycott, who is 44 next month, has remained Yorkshire's leading batsman this summer, though his fielding has started to show signs of decline. If Boycott were not reengaged, there are rumours that Yorkshire might consider signing Barry Wood, who played for them in 1964 before moving to Lancashire and Derbyshire. Wood, who has been playing in the Lancashire League and is 41, hardly fits Close's ideal of the man to rebuild a Yorkshire side around young players.

Close: embarrassed

Boycott: problems

Lighter moments on a dark day

By Richard Streeton

SCARBOROUGH: The Sri Lankans, with six first innings wickets in hand, are 92 runs behind D. B. Close's XI.

Spirited stroke play by Madugalle and Ranatunga, the left hander, halted the possibility of collapse by the Sri Lankans at the Scarborough festival yesterday on a day shortened by rain. Half an hour's play was lost before lunch and no resumption was possible after tea.

From the start a chilly wind blew off the North Sea, the light was poor and a swinging ball under heavy black cloud made the conditions as foreign as they could be for the Sri Lankans. Sidebottom and Watkinson failed to find a proper line and it was Moxon, with rarely used medium pace, who caused a batting breakdown.

Wettimuny, the hero at Lords, had already been deceived by Amarnath before Moxon took three wickets in nine balls Moxon dismissed Silva and Kuruppu in the same over and then had De Silva splendidly caught in the gully.

In the afternoon Close tactfully turned to spin and Madugalle and Ranatunga gradually launched into a series of attractive strokes. They had put on 157 in 116 minutes by the time the weather worsened for good. Both batsmen made room to hammer Mushtaq through the covers and Harper was freely driven and cut. Towards tea, Madugale provided the most spectacular blows with an on driven six against Amarnath and another six when he flicked Watkinson over square leg.

For older watchers there was also the nostalgia of once more seeing Close standing aggressively at forward short leg. These days he positions himself five yards from the bat rather than three yards, but it hardly needs to be said that no helmet is worn.

D B CLOSE'S XI:
First innings: 308 for 5 dec (D L Haynes 111, G Fowler 61)

SRI LANKANS: first innings

S Wettimuny l-b-w b Mohinder	19
†A R Silva l-b-w Moxon	20
D S B Kuruppu b Moxon	4
R Madugalle not out	87
P A De Silva c Haynes b Moxon	0
A Ranatunga not out	73
Extras (l-b 5, nb 8)	13
Total (4 wkts)	216

*R L Dias, A L F de Mel, J R Ratnayeke, S D Anurasiri and A Samarasnayake to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-50, 2-50, 3-55, 4-49.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and B Leadbeater.

BOXING

Mugabi top of the bill at Wembley

John Mugabi, the Ugandan light-middleweight based in Florida, tops the bill in place of the postponed Tony Sibson versus Mark Kaylor contest at Wembley on September 25.

Mugabi, who has gained 33 consecutive victories inside the distance, will meet another American opponent after stopping Frank Fletcher in the fourth round of his last bout. With Sibson ruled out by an arm injury, Kaylor will now meet an American who has yet to be named.

Frank Bruno, knocked out by James 'Bonecrusher' Smith in May, begins his comeback on the same bill in a Commonwealth title eliminator against Ken Lakusta, of Canada.

● *Gene Hatcher's* defence of his World Boxing Association light welterweight title against the Argentine Ubaldo Sacco is likely to be cancelled.

Staff at the Fort Worth venue have heard nothing from the fight's promoters since being told it was being put back from September 1 to the end of the month.

● Bangkok (Reuter) – Kaosai Galaxy, of Thailand, will meet Eusebio Espinal of the Dominican Republic here on November 14 for the vacant World Boxing Association flyweight *title*, Galaxy's manager said yesterday. Jiro Watanabe, of Japan, was stripped of the title last month after defying the WBA and fighting the champion of the rival World Boxing Council, Payao Poolarat of Thailand, on July 5. He won on points.

CYCLING

Spanish Olympic challenge launched by a Belgian

Barcelona (Reuter) – Belgium's Claude Criquielion savoured the biggest achievement of his sporting career after he rode through sweltering heat over a roller-coaster course to win the world professional road race cycling title here.

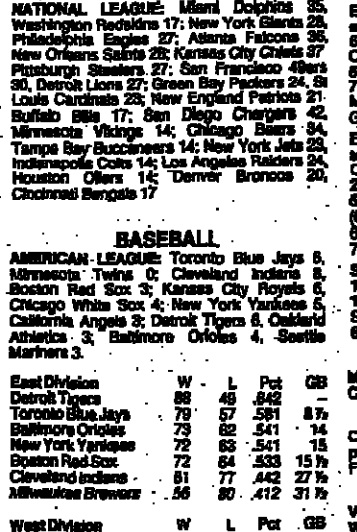
The 27-year-old Belgian sprinted clear in the penultimate lap and went on to finish first after watching a string of race favourites fall victim to the soaring temperatures and strength-sapping bends of Barcelona's Montjuic circuit.

"I wasn't geared up; there was a break and I followed. Winning was a real surprise to me," Criquielion said. An Italian rider, Claudio Corti, the 1977 amateur road race world champion, chased the Belgian to the end but failed to catch him and finished second. Canada's Steve Bauer was third.

In their wake they left a handful of top class riders such as the French pair Laurent Fignon and Bernard Hinault, Ireland's Sean Kelly and the Italian Francesco Moser who all succumbed to the punishing conditions and pulled out. Last year's world champion, the American Greg Lemond, trailed home in 27th place.

The gruelling road race ended a week of top-level competition in Barcelona where sports officials said the 1984 world cycling championships *was the launch of the city's bid* to host the 1992 Olympic Games.

The new Valle Hebron veledrome, inaugurated for this year's world track championships, was the first of several facilities scheduled to beRbuilt under Barcelona's Olympic candidature programme. But



Barcelona faces tough competition from five other cities – Brisbane, New Delhi, Amsterdam, Belgrade and Paris – who are also bidding to hold the 1992 Games.

"We're on the starting line but we want to finish first," Josep-Lluis Vilaseca I Guasch, vice-president of the Spanish city's Olympic candidature managing committee, told reporters.

Spanish officials believe the strength of Barcelona's bid lies in the fact that Spain has never hosted the Olympics and the 1992 Games would coincide with the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus for which celebrations are planned in Spain and in Latin America.

Barcelona is also the home town of International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Juan Antonio Samaranch.

To back up its candidacy, Spain is holding a number of international competitions, including the world fencing championships and the worlds swimming championships, next year and in 1986 when the IOC are to make their choice for the site of the 1992 Games.

A Spanish win in yesteday's road race woud have given a welcome symbolic boost to Barcelona's Olympic hope but the soaring *temperatures and climbs* of the Montjuic course cut the field of 119 starters to 31 from which Criquielion emerged as as surprise but delighted winner.

Britain's Tony Doyle, who won a silver medal in the professional pursuit at the world championships on Friday night, will meet the gold medal winner, Hans-Hendrik Oersted, of Denmark, in a special revenge match over 5,000 metres at Leicester next Saturday.

No contract for Bamber

Northamptonshire have not offered a contract for next season to Martin Bamber, their 23-year-old opening batsman, who made his debut for them in 1983. Bamber has played in 13 first-class matches, scoring 638 runs for an average of 26.58. In addition, Northamptonshire are releasing Steve Lines, the all-rounder, who has played one first-class match.

IN BRIEF

Player the surprise late entry

Gary Player is a surprise late entry for the £150,000 Panosonic European Open Golf Championship which starts at Sunningdale on Thursday.

The South African, who will be 49 in November, is returning to the course where he scored his first British victory in a Dunlop tournament in 1956.

Player, who practiced at Sunningdale yesterday after arriving overnight from Johannesburg, was joint runner up to Lee Trevino in the United States PGA Championship just over two weeks ago.

Player has won this latter event five times and will be making a record twentieth appearance in the championships which began in 1964. He will renew rivalry at Sinningdale with the American, Lanny Wadkins who tied for second place with him behind Trevino at Schoal Creek. The field includes top european golfers, Severiano Ballesteros, Nick Faldo, Bernhard Langer, and Sam Torrance.

EQUESTRIANISM: Captain Mark Phillips has withdrawn his only mount, Fieldsman, from the Remy Martin Burghley horse trials, starting at Stamford, Lincolnshire, on Thursday. His decision not to compete in an event he won on Maid Marion in 1973 followed the 10-years-old bay gelding's outing at Rudding Park at the weekend.

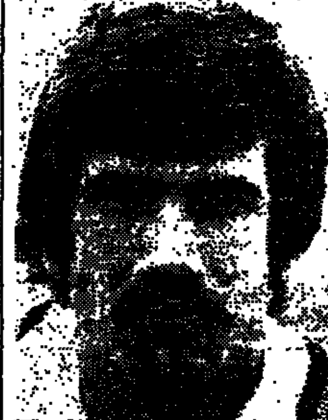
TENNIS: The Old Etonians, led by Robin Drysdale, William Boone and Richard Burrows, beat St Paul's Old Boys 5-1 to win the D'Abernon Cup for public school old boys at Wimbledon yesterday. It was their second consecutive win.

ETON: R Drysdale, P Highett, W Boone, T Davies, R Burrows, J Walsh.

ST PAULS: A Pisker, J Smeddon, R Ambrose, M Carroll, D Howarth, M Cottrell.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING: A new British European and World record for automatic ball trap shooting was set by Ian Peel of *Clitheroe, Lancashire, in the British* Grand Prix at Fareham Gun Club. He made a perfect score of 200 "kills". The runner-up was John Curnow (Cornwall) with 196 and third was Robert Smith (Suffolk) who made 193.

Award for French



Bruce French, (above) the Nottinghamshire wicketkeeper, was yesterday named. Gordon's Gin "wicketkeeper of the year" 1984, by a panel that included three former England Test wicketkeepers: Godfrey Evans (chairman), John Murray and Keith Andrew, with Jim Laker, Ted Dexter and Fred Trueman.

French, aged 25, who heads the wicketkeepers' table with 75 victims (67 catches and eigth stumpings), will receive the Godfrey Evans silver glove perpetual trophy, the Gordon's Gin glove replica to keep, a acheque for £2,000 (half to his county) and a *half gallon of gin at a dinner this* evening at the Savoy Hotel, London.

He is the third annual Gordon's award winner, following David East (Essex) 1983 and Bob Taylor (Derbyshire) 1982. Godfrey Evans said: "Bruce has impressed the judging panerl ever since the Gordon's Gin awards were lafnched in 1982. From being a promising youngster – he made his debut for Notts at the age of 16 – he has matured into a potential Test player.

"He is not frightened to stand up to the medium pacers and he has played a major part, both behind and in front of the stumps with somer impressive batting, in Notts' strong challenge for the county championship title and their fine performances in the John Player Sunday League."

A Yorkshire relish for little Cheshire

By Michael Berry

Yorkshire, knocked out of this season's NatWest Trophy by Shropshire will not view their opening game in next season's competition with any relish. In the first round they are away to Cheshire, a side who have emerged *as a major force in minor* counties cricket in the past two years.

Last season Cheshire were inaugural winners of the English Estates one-day trophy. This season they have won six of their nine championship games to run away at the head of the western division and will contest the United Friendly Insurance championship play-off with Durham at Worcester on Saturday.

Shropshire are at home to Northamptonshire, a tie that has much appeal. Not least is that it will pit *Mushtaq Mohammad, their* Pakistani, against his former county. Durham, the eastern division winners, who gave Northamptonshire a close run in this season's opening round, travel to Derbyshire where Lister, their opening batsman, will also be in familiar surroundings.

Norfolk will be looking to avenge an eight wicket defeat at Grace Road in 1982 when they entertain Leicestershire while Bedfordshire's reward for scraping in as the best finishing seventh county from the two regional groups is a home match with Gloucestershire.

After a run of twenty two championship games without a victory, Bedfordshire won their final two fixtures to qualify as the 13th minor county entrant.

Kent, beaten off the last ball in last Sunday's final against Middlesex, *meet Surrey at Canterbury*, the only all-county pairing in the 16 match draw.

NATWEST TROPHY: first round: Bedfordshire v Gloucestershire, Cheshire v Yorkshire, Derbyshire v Durham, Essex v Oxfordshire, Hampshire v Berkshire, Hertfordshire v Worcestershire, Kent v Surrey, Middlesex v Cumberland, Norfolk v Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire v Staffordshire, Scotland v Glamorgan, Shropshire v Northamptonshire, Somerset v Buckinghamshire, Suffolk v Lancashire, Sussex v Ireland, Warwickshire v Devon.
Ties to be played on Wednesday, July 3.

MINOR COUNTIES
FINAL TABLE

Eastern division	P	W	L	D3	D1	NR	Pts
Durham	9	4	2	2	1	0	50
Staffordshire	9	4	1	0	2	2	46
Norfolk	9	3	3	2	1	0	43
Hertfordshire	9	3	3	2	0	1	38
Suffolk	9	2	3	1	2	1	36
Cumberland	9	2	1	4	2	0	34
Bedfordshire	9	2	3	0	4	0	30
Lincolnshire	9	2	3	0	2	2	28
Cambridgeshire	9	1	3	4	1	0	28
Northumberland	9	1	2	2	2	2	25
Western division							
Cheshire	9	6	0	2	1	0	67
Buckinghamshire	9	3	2	1	3	0	36
Shropshire	9	2	2	2	2	1	32
Somerset II	9	2	3	2	2	0	31
Devon	9	2	1	1	4	1	29
Berkshire	9	1	0	5	3	0	28
Oxfordshire	9	1	3	4	1	0	26
Dorset	9	1	1	3	4	0	26
Wiltshire	9	2	5	0	2	0	25
Cornwall	9	1	4	3	1	0	20

Knott test

Alan Knott, Kent's former England wicket-keeper, who missed the NatWest Trophy final on Saturday because of an ankle injury, will have further x-ray examinations this week. Knott, who has been troubled by the injury for some weeks, will then see a specialist.

Tour itinerary

Kingston (Reuter) – The West Indians will play five Tests, six State matches, six minor fixtures and up to 17 one-day internationals on a tour of Australia beginning next month.

Harwood signs

Andrew Harwood, aged 20, a batsman from Buckingham, has been offered a two-year contract by Northamptonshire. Harwood, a left-hander, plays for Buckinghamshire and this season has made several appearances in the Northamptonshire second team.

Stevenson retires

Keith Stevenson, Hampshire's pace bowler, is to retire at the end of the season to concentrate on his job as an estate agent. He has played only eight first class matches in the last three seasons.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7 30 unless stated:

First division
Arsenal v Newcastle United
Everton v Ipswich Town
Luton Town v Liverpool
Sheffield Wednesday v Southampton
Sunderland v Tottenham Hotspur
West Ham United v Coventry City
POSTPONED:
Queen's Park Rangers v Stoke City.

Second division
Carlisle Un. v Shrewsbury Town (7.45)
Fulham v Birmingham City
Grimsby Town v Charlton Athletic
Huddersfield Town v Blackburn Rovers
Notts County v Barnsley
Wolverhampton W. v Manchester City

MILK CUP
First round, second leg
(First leg score in brackets)
Bournemouth (0) v Aldershot (4)
Bristol R. (5) v Swindon Town (1) (7.45)
Bury (0) v Port Vale (1)
Cambridge United (0) v Brentford (2)
Cardiff City (0) v Exeter City (1) (7.45)
Chesterfield (1) v Halifax Town (1)
Colchester United (2) v Gillingham (3)
Crewe Alexander (2) v Burnley (1)
Hull City (2) v Lincoln City (0)
Middlesbrough (0) v Bradford City (2)
Millwall (1) v Reading (1)
Newport County (1) v Bristol City (2)
Northampton T. (0) v Crystal Palace (1)
Oldham (1) v Bolton (2)
Preston N. E. (3) v Tranmere Rovers (2)
Rochdale (1) v Stockport County (3)
Rotherham United (2) v Darlington (1)
Torquay United (0) v Plymouth Argyle (1)
Walsall (2) v Swansea City (0)
Wigan Athletic (3) v Wrexham (0)
Wimbledon (0) v Portsmouth (3) (7.45)
York City (6) v Doncaster Rovers (2).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP
Fourth round:
Dundee v Heart of Midlothian.

GOLA LEAGUE:
BOB LORD TROPHY: First round, first leg:
Dartford v Yeovil; Frickley v Barrow; Telford United v Enfield; Leaguer Barnet v Nuneaton; Bath v Kidderminster; Runcorn v Altrincham.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE:
Premier division: Billericay v Bishop's Stortford; Carshalton v Slough Town; Hayes v Wycombe Wanderers; Hendon v Dulwich Hamlet; Walthamstow Avenue v Sutton United; Windsor and Eton v Hitchin; Wokingham v Harlow; Worthing v Epsom and Ewell.
First division: Hampton v St Albans; Hertford v Hornchurch; Kingstonians v Leatherhead; Lewis v Metropolitan Police; Oxford City v Wembley; Walton and Hersham v Boreham Wood.
Second division north: Hemel Hempstead v Berkhamsted.
FA CUP: Preliminary round replays: Droylsden v Nantwich (6.30); Halesowen v Boldmere St Michaels; Evesham v Wisbech; Spalding v Coventry Sporting (7 15); Gorleston v Stowmarket; Hillingdon v Braintree (7.45); Rainham v Erith and Belvedere; Lancing v Chertsey; Egham v Southwick; Petersfield v Fleet; Clevedon v Welton Rovers; Canterbury City v Littlehampton Town; Deal Town v Hastings Town; Horsham v Dover Athletic.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE:
Chorley v Workington, Macclesfield v Buxton (7.45), Marine v Hyde United, Rhyl v South Liverpool, Stafford Rangers v Witton Albion.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Bill Dellow Cup: First round:
Banbury v Milton Keynes, Bridgnorth v Dudley Fisher Athletic v Welling United, Gravesend v Chatham, Hastings v Sheppey, Moor Green v A P Leamington (BO), Oldbury v Sutton Coldfield, Redditch v Bromsgrove, Stourbridge v Alvechurch, Tonbridge v Ashford, Trowbridge v Forest Green, Witney Town v Aylesbury, Woodford Town v Dunstable.
Postponed: Bedworth v Coventry Sporting, Hillingdon v Addlestone/Weybridge, Thanet v Canterbury

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division:
Derby v Aston Villa (7.0).
Second division:
Blackpool v Burnley (7.0), Leeds v Bolton Wanderers (7.0).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION:
Brighton v Norwich (7 15), Chelsea v Arsenal (2.15).

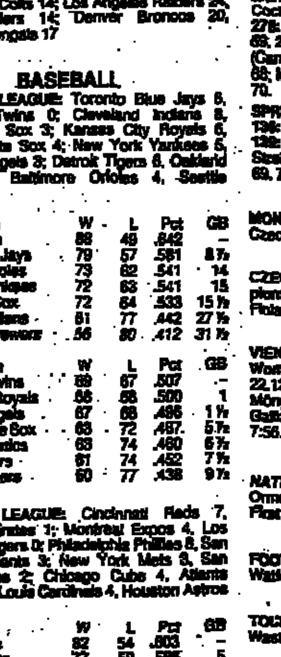
EAST ANGLIAN CUP: First round:
Epping Town v Letchworth.

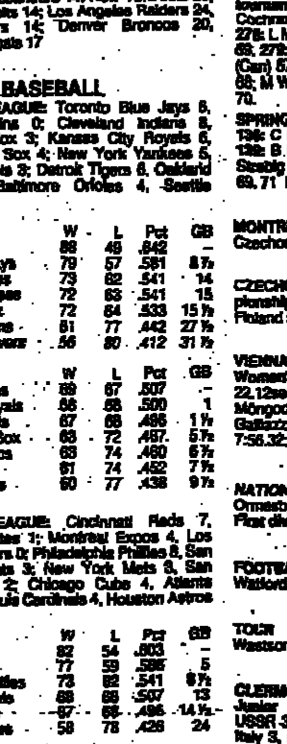
IRISH LEAGUE: Gold Cup:
Crusaders v Coleraine (6.15), Linfield v Ballymena, Portadown v Ards (6.15).

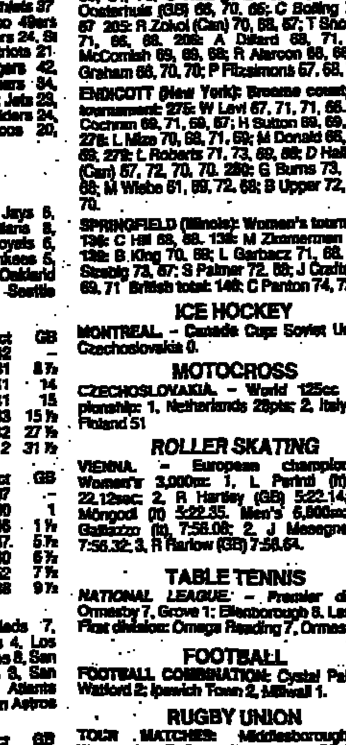
CHALLENGE MATCH:
Bromley v Corinthian-Casuals.

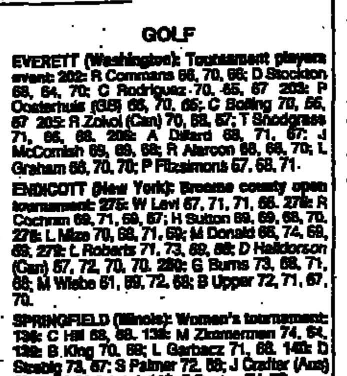
RUGBY UNION:
Launceston v Public School Wanderers (7.0), Nuneaton v Leicester (7.15), Henley v South West Oxon Clubs (6.30), Devonport Services v St Austell (7.0), Hayle v Helston, Sidcup v Gravesend (6.30).

CRICKET
TOUR MATCH: Scarborough: D B Close's XI v Sri Lankans (1.30 - 6.30).









FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Miami Dolphins 35, Washington Redskins 17; New York Giants 28, Philadelphia Eagles 27; Atlanta Falcons 36, New Orleans Saints 28; Kansas City Chiefs 37, Pittsburgh Steelers 27; San Francisco 49ers 30, Detroit Lions 27; Green Bay Packers 24, St Louis Cardinals 23; New England Patriots 21, Buffalo Bills 17; San Diego Chargers 42, Minnesota Vikings 14; Chicago Bears 34, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 14; New York Jets 23, Indianapolis Colts 14; Los Angeles Raiders 24, Houston Oilers 14; Denver Broncos 20, Cincinnati Bengals 17

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Toronto Blue Jays 8, Minnesota Twins 0; Cleveland Indians 8, Boston Red Sox 3; Kansas City Royals 6, Chicago White Sox 4; New York Yankees 5, California Angels 3; Detroit Tigers 6, Oakland Athletics 3; Baltimore Orioles 4, Seattle Mariners 3.

East Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit Tigers	88	49	.642	–
Toronto Blue Jays	79	57	.581	8½
Baltimore Orioles	73	62	.541	14
New York Yankees	72	63	.541	15
Boston Red Sox	72	64	.533	15½
Cleveland Indians	61	77	.442	27½
Milwaukee Brewers	56	80	.412	31½
West Division	**W**	**L**	**Pct**	**GB**
Minnesota Twins	69	67	.507	–
Kansas City Royals	68	68	.500	1
California Angels	67	68	.496	1½
Chicago White Sox	63	72	.467	5½
Oakland Athletics	63	74	.460	6½
Texas Rangers	61	74	.452	7½
Seattle Mariners	60	77	.438	9½

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds 7, Pittsburgh Pirates 1; Montreal Expos 4, Los Angeles Dodgers 0; Philadelphia Phillies 8, San Francisco Giants 3; New York Mets 3, San Diego Padres 2; Chicago Cubs 4, Atlanta Braves 2; St Louis Cardinals 4, Houston Astros 2.

East Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago Cubs	82	54	.603	–
New York Mets	77	59	.566	5
Philadelphia Phillies	73	62	.541	8½
St Louis Cardinals	68	68	.507	13
Montreal Expos	67	68	.496	14½
Pittsburgh Pirates	58	78	.426	24
West Division	**W**	**L**	**Pct**	**GB**
San Diego Padres	78	59	.569	–
Houston Astros	69	68	.504	9
Atlanta Braves	66	70	.485	11½
LA Dodgers	64	73	.467	14
San Fran Giants	57	79	.419	20½
Cincinnati Reds	57	80	.416	21

GOLF
EVERETT (Washington): Tournament players event: 202: R Commans 66, 70, 66; D Stockton 68, 64, 70; C Rodriguez 70, 65, 67. 203: P Oosterhuis (GB) 68, 70, 65; C Bolling 70, 66, 67. 205: R Zokol (Can) 70, 68, 67; T Snodgrass 71, 66, 68. 208: A Dillard 68, 71, 67; J McComish 69, 69, 68; R Alarcon 68, 68, 70; L Graham 68, 70, 70; P Fitzsimons 67, 68, 71.

ENDICOTT (New York): Broome county open tournament: 275: W Levi 67, 71, 71, 66. 276: R Cochran 69, 71, 69, 67; H Sutton 69, 69, 68, 70. 278: L Mize 70, 68, 71, 69; M Donald 66, 74, 69, 69. 279: L Roberts 71, 73, 69, 66; D Halldorson (Can) 67, 72, 70, 70. 280: G Burns 73, 68, 71, 68; M Wiebe 61, 69, 72, 68; B Upper 72, 71, 67, 70.

SPRINGFIELD (Illinois): Women's tournament: 136: C Hill 68, 68. 138: M Zimmerman 74, 64. 139: B King 70, 69; L Garbacz 71, 68. 140: D Steinig 73, 67; S Palmer 72, 68; J Crafter (Aus) 69, 71. British total: 146: C Panton 74, 72.

ICE HOCKEY
MONTREAL. – Canada Cup: Soviet Union 3, Czechoslovakia 0.

MOTOCROSS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA. – World 125cc championship: 1, Netherlands 28pts; 2, Italy 31; 3, Finland 51

ROLLER SKATING
VIENNA. – European championships: Women's 3,000m: 1, L Patrini (It) 5min 22.12sec; 2, R Hartley (GB) 5:22.14; 3, G Mongodi (It) 5:22.35. Men's 5,000m: 1, O Gallazzo (It), 7:56.08; 2, J Messegner (Sp) 7:56.32; 3, R Harlow (GB) 7:56.64.

TABLE TENNIS
NATIONAL LEAGUE: – Premier division: Ormesby 7, Grove 1; Ellenborough 8, Lenstit 0. First division: Omega Reading 7, Ormesby II 1.

FOOTBALL
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Crystal Palace 0, Watford 2; Ipswich Town 2, Millwall 1.

RUGBY UNION
TOUR MATCHES: Middlesborough 13, Westsorians 7; Ealing 16, Maryland OB (US) 6.

VOLLEYBALL
CLERMONT-FERRAND, France: European Junior Championships: Men's final pool: USSR 3, France 1; Bulgaria 3 Netherlands 0; Italy 3, East Germany 0. Standings: 1, USSR 10pts; 2, Bulgaria 8; 3, Italy 8; 4, France 7; 5, Netherlands 7; 6, East Germany 5. Women's final pool: Bulgaria 3, Netherlands 1; Czechoslovakia 3, East Germany 1; USSR 3, Italy 0. Standings: 1, USSR 9; 2, Italy 9; 3, Czechoslovakia 8; 4, Bulgaria 8; 5, East Germany 6; 6, Netherlands 5.

The one man left cold by the summer's events

Loneliness of the Olympic outcast

I cannot let this sumer end without expressing my gratitude for all the televised sport I never watched. When the TV companies announce their schedules *they always seem to me to do it in the* smug belief that the entire nation, man, woman and child, butcher, baker and candlestick-maker, without conceivable exception, will watch everything put in front of them, morning, noon and night. They do not reckon with discriminating souls like me.

My summer's viewing is easily summed up. I watched some of the Test cricket and ignored the Olympic Games. The second half of that sentence may seem incredible, so I had better repeat it: "... and ignored the Olympic Games."

I hasten to add that although the Olympic sports have no appeal for me I do not object to the Olympics. I think they are a good thing. They keep a large number of people healthy, happy and employed. They would be much improved by being stripped of the hysteria and the more parasitical forms of publicity, but that is by the way.

I did not watch a single minute of them bcause I did not wish to. The closest I came to it was hearing David Colman's voice from a house we were passing in *Barnstaple. I had* no difficulty hearing him. He was describing the end of a race so excitedly that for a moment I thought it was the end of the world. No such luck.

Not watching something because you do not want to is unfashionable now, when *everybody is an expert on everything* because he saw it on telly. It is supposed to place you at a social disadvantage, and doubtless does if your conversation revolves exclusively round last night's programmes and does not touch on interesting topics such as the weather.

But even if nobody talks to you, you can still have quiet fun. I never fail to be amused by the news item that inevitably appears shortly before every big televized sporting occasion – it appeared before the Olympics – saying that coverage might be blacked out by a strike of technicians.

These strikes rarely happen. I see them, or their threatened likelihood, as so much unintentional publicity, almost as reminders to the great viewing public that this or than event is being screened soon and to be in their armchairs on time. Does *anybody seriously imagine that the public* would forget?

One beneift of the Olympics, as far as I was concerned, was the hush in the streets at night. I was alone under the stars. Everyone else was indoors awaiting the egg-and-spoon final. I could see them through their windows, the blue glow on their faces.

I remember staying indoors during *Brideshead Revisited* – almost the only time I have been at one with the TV majority. Yes, I can be hooked, too. But I am willing to bet that I am the only person in Britain, perhaps the world who did not watch the Olympics at all. If anybody else can say the same, and in saying it tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, let him come forward and I will greet him like a brother.

Gordon Allan

YACHTING

Yachts take battering in force nine gale

From Barry Pickthall, Newport

A Belgian sea rescue service helicopter was sent out over the North Sea yesterday morning to search for five yachts, including the British entry, Pacifist, skippered by Duncan Peace, competing in the world quarter-ton cup, after a force nine gale had swept through the 23-strong fleet during the early hours of the morning.

Thankfully, the "lost" yachts were all spotted heading back safely towards Nieuport and finished the 80-mile short off-shore race more than six hours behind the French winner, Comte de Flandre, skippered by Joe Seeten, a French sailmaker.

Back in harbour, almost every crew had horrific tales tell. Duncan Peace said: "The winds came up from nothing to 50 knots in around five minutes. We lay a-hull for half an hour while looking for the leeward mark, which proved extremely difficult to see at night in those big seas.

"Then, sailing just with the storm jib set, we surfed down to the mark at ten knots but there was no way we could go round it and back up to windward – I just do not know how others managed to sail back so fast – especially the French."

Conditions were so bad at that mark, set approximately ten miles north-west of Ostend, that the Belgian minesweeper stationed there to monitor the fleet, was forced to run for shelter midway through the night. As a result, some crews who took upwards of eight hours to complete the final 12 miles to windward, openly cast doubt yesterday on the ability of the leaders to cover the same course in three.

The best placed British yacht was Howard Sellers' Jones-designed Hannah, which finished tenth after being knocked flat just with her storm jib set, and was followed three places astern by Pacifist. Peter Morton's Odd Job, which until this race had been lying second, was among the seven retirements after experiencing two knockdowns during the hairy downwind leg.

"I decided that we had had enough when I found myself up to my neck in water, while sitting on the weather side", Morton said yesterday.

TRAMPOLINING

Britons returning as conquering heroes

By a Special Correspondent

Britain's trampoline team return home tomorrow after a tour of Japan which ended at the world age group championships in Kanazawa last weekend with a further clutch of medals to add to the three titles won in the senior world event in Osaka a week earlier.

Three titles went to British youngsters in Kanazawa, including wins for the triple senior gold medallist, Sue Shotton, in the over-18 individual and synchro pairs event, partnered by Kirsty McDonald, aged 18 from Poole.

A fine performance from Judy Harries, a Manchester student, in her first major international appearance secured the under-18 title for Britain and Miss Harries teamed up with the Swedish champion, Eleanor Oestergren, for a silver medal in the pairs.

● Nigel Rendell, who missed a medal in Osaka, took a silver in the over-18 boys' group and there were second places for Ian Ross (under-15 boys) and for Rendell and his Poole clubmate, Philip Seaman (over-18 synchro pairs) to conclude the most successful world championships that Britain's trampoline team have ever had.

What will concern the team coach, Bert Scales, on his return is how many of the senior national squad will retire before next year's European championships. The future of Miss Shotton, who begins a three-year degree course at Loughborough University next month, and Carl Furrer, the British men's and former world No 1, who rejected the opportunity to defend his world title in Osaka, look doubtful.

On the strength of their performance last weekend, Britain possess the talent and the coaching skill to ensure further individual and team success in 1986 in Paris, where the next world championships are to be held.

WORLD AGE-GROUP CHAMPIONSHIPS: Individual: Over-18 girls: 1, S Shotton (GB), 69.8 pts; 2, R Schumann (Switz), 69.3; 3, K McDonald (GB), 67.5. Over-18 boys: 1, G Kelly (Aus) 72.7; 2, N Rendell (GB) 72.3. Under-18 girls: 1, J Harries (GB), 66.9; 2, E Jensen (Aus), 64.8. Under-15 boys: 1, T Fukui (Japan) 83.6; 2, I Ross (GB) 83.1. Synchro pairs: Over-18 girls: 1, S Shotton and K McDonald (GB), 48.2; 2, D Handa and C Miyata (Japan) 42.3. Over-18 boys: 1, B Austine and G Kelly (Aus) 51.9; 2, N Rendell and P Seaman (GB) 51.4. Under-18 girls: 1, G Prew and L Jensen (Aus) 47.0; 2, J Harries (GB) and E Oestergren (Swe) 43.3.

MOTOR RACING

Johansson may sign for Toleman

After two days of successful testing at Monza last week, the Swedish driver, Stefan Johansson, is expected to sign for Toleman today and drive for them in the last three Formula One races of the season, beginning with the Italian Grand Prix on Sunday (John Blunsden writes).

The positon of the team's regular driver, Ayrton Senna, regarding the Italian race was uncertain last night. Nine days ago it was announced that the Brazilian had signed a two-year contract with JPS Lotus, to run from next year; but Toleman maintain that he was in no position to do so and they have been seeking legal advice.

Up to yesterday Senna had not exercised his right to buy himself out of the unexpired portion of his contract by repayment to Toleman of a sum of £100,000.

John Watson, the former grand prix driver, is joining the Rothman's Porsche team for the world endurance championship drivers' round at the Imola circuit in Italy on September 16.

Senna: future uncertain

TABLE TENNIS

Chinese win but also lose

Kuala Lumpur (AP) – Jiang Jialiang, of China, won the fifth world cup table tennis championship title here on Sunday, but the defeat of other top-ranked Chinese players showed that the Chinese, who have dominated this sport, may no longer be unbeatable.

The biggest setback for the Chinese came when Cai Zhenhua, the world No 1, was eliminated in the quarter finals by Kiyoshi Saito, of Japan, the world No 8, 21-16, 13-21, 21-2, 22-20.

Yie Saike, No 3 in the world, lost to Kim Wan of South Korea ranked 36th, in the quarter finals. Kim also beat Jiang then ranked No 2, in the preliminary rounds before Jiang came back to overcome him in four games in the final.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Fulham forced to play away

Fulham, who are to play their home games at the Crystal Palace National sports centre this season, have switched their early fixtures because the ground will not be available until early October. They concede home advantage to Swinton in the first round of the Lancashire Cup on September 16 and will visit Runcorn in a second division game on September 30 with the return fixture being played on December 23.

Fulham will now open their home programme against Carlisle on October 6, with the return game re-arranged for February 17. Fulham's home game against Huddersfield has been brought forward from March 24 to October 13.

This crafty Wulff lets his catch off the hook

By Conrad Voss Bark

That grand old man of American fly fishing, Lee Wulff, still young at 79, has had a long weekend on the Spey creating awe among the natives. It is not surprising. He fishes for salmon with a 6ft 10in graphite rod, a number seven line, and a large bushy skater dry fly on a size 16 hook. No misprint. Sixteen.

With this kind of equipment, sometimes with even smaller flies, midge-size 24s, or even 28s, Lee Wulff has probably caught more salmon than any other fly fisherman of two continents, through more than 60 years of fishing, and returned most of his salmon unharmed to the water. He was pioneer of catch-and-release fishing in America as far back as 1937. Such is his stimulating history of which this record is only a brief part. It is worth mentioning, for those of us who have a conceit of ourselves, that with this little toothpick of a rod that he uses he puts out a good 30 yards of line. Easily.

He can also shoot a good line in conversation, witty, urbane and wise. I asked him if he thought our own Salmon and Trout Association should follow the lead set by the American Salmon Federation in campaigning for a catch and release policy. Not necessarily so, he said, and pointed to the vast difference between the American the British systems.

In America where great numbers of anglers had the right to fish any stream, the devastation that could be caused was quite out of our comprehension. For the Americans, no-kill areas were a way of having good fishing for the public in a democracy.

In Britain, fishing was in private ownership and therefore the owners had control and, by deciding on policy, such as the number of rods they let and so on, they could determine how many fish could be taken out and keep the right balance. "No owner in his right mind wants to ruin his stream by over-fishing."

We went on to talk about trout fishing. In America, he said, because of catch and release, it was improving all the time. The no-kill areas of rivers could support ten times the number of fishermen compared with other waters, the fishing was getting better every day, the fish were bigger and were more difficult to catch. Then he brought out one of his vivid phrases which get quoted ever after in the fishing magazines.

"You know," he said, "one of the finest gifts any angler can give another is a good fish to catch and who knows the fish you've just caught may be some other angler's gift to you?"

RACING: FORM POINTS TO THORNTON'S TWO-YEAR-OLD

Frisco to confirm his York promise

By Mandarin

Chris Thornton has not enjoyed the best of seasons, but looks set to have a winner under both codes this afternoon with Frisco (nap) in the Halleath Stakes at Hamilton Park (2.30) and Greenhill Hall in the East Stoke Handicap Chase at Southwell (3.15).

The Middleham trainer saddled only three winners in the first half of the current Flat season, but things took a turn for the better in August when he sent out four winners and Frisco is a confident choice to give him a good start to September.

Thornton is probably best known for his stayers but Frisco, a son of Abslom, who included the 1978 Vernons Sprint Cup among his victories, is bred for speed rather than stamina.

Backward on his debut at Pontefract, Frisco ran on well after a slow start to finish eighth of 17 to Meadow Star, who subsequently finished a good fifth to Doulab, in the Gimcrack Stakes. Frisco also had his next run at the big York meeting where he again shaped well to finish fourth in the Moorestyle Convivial Stakes.

The winner of that race, Local Suitor, is already a leading fancy for the 2,000 Guineas, while Middlesex, who finished third, franked the form when winning a division of the maiden race at Chester on Friday. Frisco finished only a length and a half behind Middlesex at York and he should find today's opposition much easier to handle.

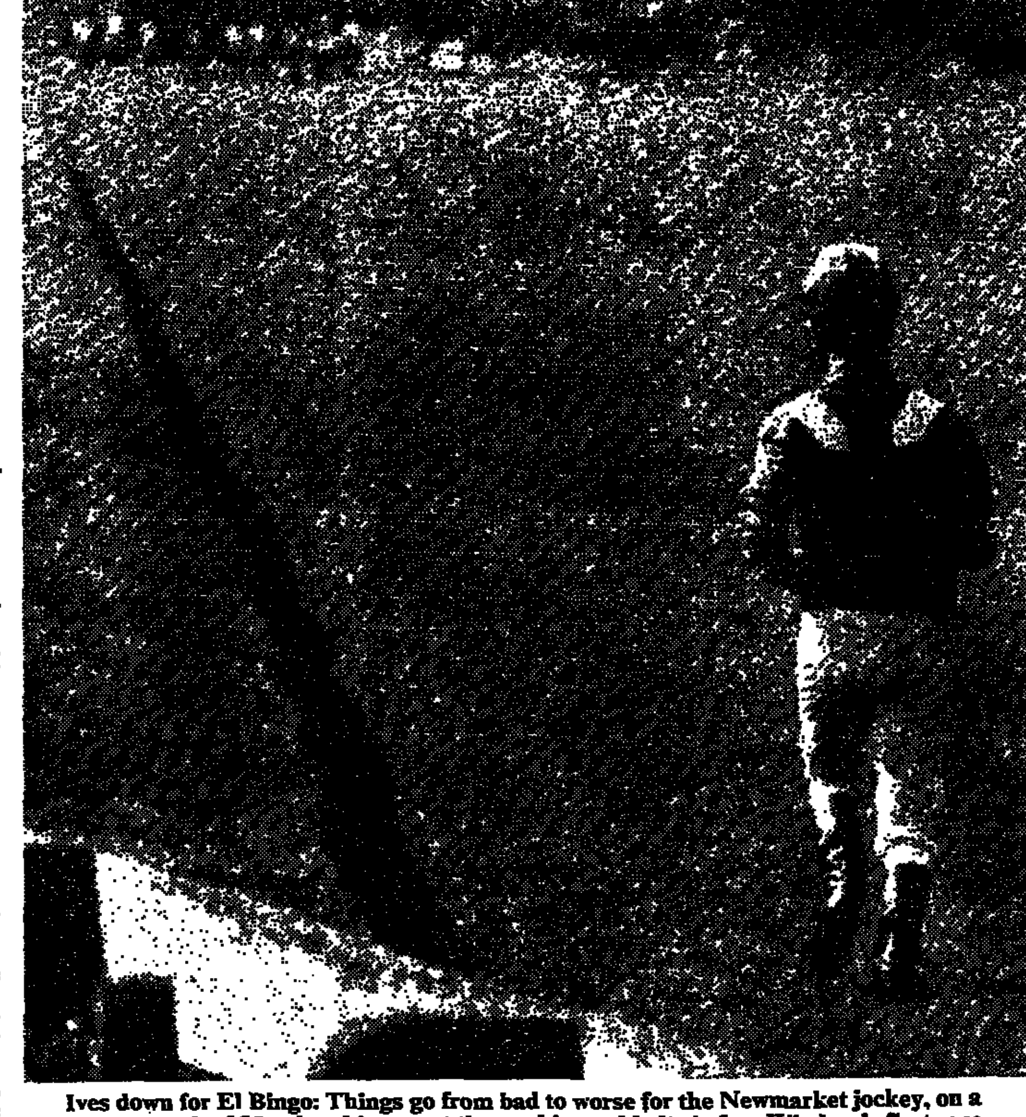
Ambit finished just behind Frisco at York, but had already had three previous runs and does not have the scope of my selection. A bigger danger may be Baby Sigh, who won a newcomers' race at Chepstow a week ago. However, that form may not amount to much and he is penalized 7lb for that success.

However Mark Prescott, the leading trainer at Hamilton, fares with Baby Sigh, he should not leave empty-handed as he has sound chances with both Tinkersfield in the Ladbroke Racing Handicap (3.30) and Ferrero Rocher in the Drumclog Selling Stakes (4.30). Tinkersfield disappointed at Yarmouth 12 days ago but had previously won well at Nottingham and looks worth another chance.

Prescott saddles In Form in the Whistleberry Stakes (5.0), but I cannot give this Ayr winner a realistic chance against Whispering Grass, who probably needed the race, his first for 10 weeks, when touched off by Bounty Hawk at Newcastle last month. Guy Harwood's colt had previously finished a good third to Lykaion and Broadleaf at Salisbury, with the subsequent winners, Participation and Green Rock, behind.

Chris Thornton can complete his double with Greenhill Hall, who took to fences well at the end of last season and was not disgraced when chasing home Birsby on the opening day of the National Hunt season at Market Rasen.

Another interesting runner at Southwell is Freeflow, trained by Gordon Richards, who makes his debut in the Bleasby Novices' Hurdle (2.15), rather than contest the Ladbroke Racing Handicap at Hamilton.



Ives down for El Bingo: Things go from bad to worse for the Newmarket jockey, on a losing streak of 22, when his mount throws him and bolts before Windsor's first race

Carriage Way's final fling

Carriage Way, one of the sport's greatest workers, having already raced 23 times this season, won the 16th race of his career at Hamilton Park – but he will not be in action for much longer.

The 10 year-old bids farewell to the race course after the final of the Daily Mirror apprentice series at York on October 13 – a race he won in 1982. Then Carriage Way is off to stud. He was already covered one mare, and she has just been reported in foal.

He will again be partnered at York by Gerald Brown, son of the former northern jockey, Lionel Brown. Gerald gave a polished display on the old timer in the Pettinain Handicap, taking Carriage Way to the front in the final 200 yards to beat his half sister, Dancing Valerina, by threequarters of a length.

Carriage Way started life with Ryan Price, moved on to Neville Callaghan, and is now based with Bill Stubbs, who said: "Carriage Way had been a grand servant. I wish I had a stable full of horses like him. He needs give in the ground and the overnight rain did the trick for us. I had hoped to take his winning tally to 20, and if the ground gets soft enough he might still achieve it before the York race."

FONTWELL PARK

GOING: firm

2.0 OVING CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS SELLING HURDLE (£680: 2m 2f) (8 runners)

1 0-040 ALUMNUS R Hoad 6-10-12 ... P Corrigan 4
2 3/p0 BEACON RAMBLER W Kemp 10-10-12 ... N Fearn 4
4 0304- DEO GRATIAS M Pipe 9-10-12 ... –
5 2212- THE VINEGAR MAN (CD) J Fox 12-10-12 ... Martina O'Brien 4
6 p0pp- LUKE ALIVE K Bailey 9-10-7 ... S Edwards 4
7 p STARLITPATH O Henley 7-10-7 ... W Elderfield 4
9 320-3 TOP GOLD (BF) H O'Neill 5-10-7 ... K Caplen 4
10 200-4 ALANNOCHY R Hoad 4-10-5 ... M Hoad 4

1983: Allende 9-10-9 P Croucher (9-2 fav) J Roberts 17 ran.

9-4 Top Gold, 3 The Vinegar Man, 4 Deo Gratias, 6 Alannochy, 8 Beacon Rambler, 10 Alumnus, 14 others.

2.30 ARUNDEL HANDICAP CHASE (£1,956: 2m 2f 110yd) (6)

4 0u1p- POLAR EXPRESS W King 9-11-7 ... –
5 2421 GRANNIE'S PET D Gandolfo 9-11-9 (5 ex) ... M Harrington
7 pt30- SAFFRON PRINCE J Ffitch-Heyes 8-10-12 ... R Goldstein
8 000/0- WESTERING HOME D Mills 10-10-11 ... J Akehurst
9 1f3-3 POMPOUS PRINCE (CD) S Woodman 11-10-9 ... R Dunwoody
10 00-23 IRISH PAGEANT J Bridger 10-10-0 ... A Jones 7

1983: Captain Dawn 7-10-10 R Rowe (11-2) J Gifford 10 ran.

11-10 Grannie's Pet, 3 Irish Pageant, 9-2 Polar Express, 7 Pompous Prince, 10 Saffron Prince, 16 Westering Home.

3.0 EARTHAM HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,651: 2m 2f) (8)

5 120-1 DUKE OF DOLLIS R Armytage 5-11-11 (10 ex) ... Mr M Armytage 7
6 32f-1 SIR EAMON (CD) T Clay 7-11-7 ... Mr T Clay
7 124-4 ALLENDE J Roberts 10-11-4 ... C Brown
8 1040- EMLYN PRINCESS (CD) B Swift 4-11-2 ... R Campbell 4
9 f-100 ROCKFIELD BOY (BF) (B) J Jenkins 7-11-1 ... J Francome
11 0120- TOMMY TUDOR K Bailey 4-10-5 ... M Perrett
13 0/020- CHEHO V Young 5-10-0 ... J Cox
14 f-1u2 RHEINGOLD'S GIFT N Lee-Judson 6-10-0 ... K Burke 7

1983: Tompion 9-11-10 R Rowe (12-1) D Oughton 8 ran.

13-8 Duke Of Dollis, 11-4 Sir Eamon, 7-2 Emlyn Princess, 6 Rockfield Boy, 8 Rheingold's Gift, 12 others.

3.30 ALDINGBOURNE NOVICE HURDLE (£548: 2m 2f) (6)

2 40-0 DIONYSUS D Oughton 5-10-12 ... R Rowe
4 00- ONESSILOS M Masson 4-10-10 ... R Goldstein
5 4200- OUR WHITE HART N Vigors 4-10-10 ... J Francome
7 4p0-3 SIR BUTCH (BF) P Haynes 4-10-10 ... J Lovejoy
9 p- CAPRICORN SAINT M O'Halloran 4-10-5 ... M O'Halloran
10 003-0 LADYCASTLE H O'Neill 4-10-5 ... K Caplen 7

1983: Transient 4-10-3 P Double (10-1) D Oughton 15 ran.

6-5 Sir Butch, 5-2 Our White Hart, 5 Ladycastle, 6 Dionysus, 12 Onessilos, 16 Capricorn Saint.

Fontwell selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Top Gold. 2.30 Grannies' Pet. 3.0 Sir Eamon. 3.30 Sir Butch. 4.0 Crown Land. 4.30 Lector.

4.0 TANGMERE NOVICE CHASE (£1,428: 2m 2f 110yd) (7)

1 113f CROWN LAND J Jenkins 9-12-2 ... J Francome
4 0-143 CITY MARATHON J Ffitch-Heyes 6-11-6 ... –
5 3-433 DAN DARE O Henley 9-11-6 ... A Carroll
6 0200- FAIRSAY J D Davies 7-11-6 ... A Jones 7
7 f0/02- HOPE GAP B Wise 8-11-6 ... –
8 McCOY J Bridger 7-11-6 ... –
9 403-2 POLLY MAJOR M Bolton 8-11-1 ... R Goldstein

1983: Bold Dealer 6-11-6 R Rowe (11-2) D Oughton 10 ran.

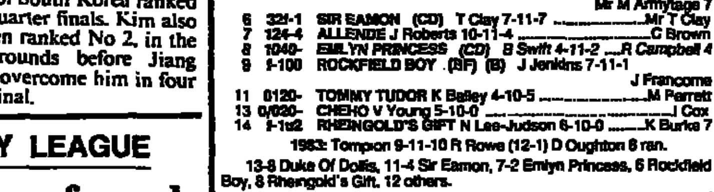
5-4 Crown Land, 7-2 Dan Dare, 9-2 Polly Major, 6 Hope Gap, 8 City Marathon, 12 others.

4.30 FORD NOVICE HURDLE (3-y-o: £548: 2m 2f) (9)

1 0111 LECTOR D Elsworth 11-11 ... R Arnott 4
4 1 JUST BLAKE B Swift 11-1 ... R Campbell 4
6 BEAT THE RETREAT J Jenkins 10-10 ... J Francome
9 HALL'S PRINCE G Balding 10-10 ... B Reilly
10 0 ORVILLE'S SONG A Leighton 10-10 ... C Smith
14 THE BOSSMAN P Haynes 10-10 ... J Lovejoy
15 02 THE MILKMAN M O'Halloran 10-10 ... M O'Halloran
16 DARING ELLA B Wise 10-5 ... R Rowell
17 FISCAL YEAR M Bolton 10-5 ... R Goldstein

1983: Dhofar 10-9 S Smith Eccles (2-1 fav) G Prichard-Gordon 8 ran.

11-10 Lector, 11-4 Just Blake, 6 Beat The Retreat, 8 The Milkman, 12 Orville's Song, 16 others.



DEVON & EXETER

GOING: hard

2.15 SIDMOUTH NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £524: 2m 1f) (7 runners)

1 01 PRIDDEN JIMMY (CD) T Le Grice 5-11-3 ... B Wright
2 up0 ALAN GLAZIER W G Turner 8-10-12 ... Jessica Turner 7
3 0000- BRACKLEY D Barons 6-10-12 ... H Davies
4 00-p GRANULAR BASE I Wardle 6-10-12 ... S Smith Eccles
6 0p/00 SPANNERLEE (B) R Pincombe 6-10-12 ... Lorna Vincent
9 0000/ INTENSE M Salaman 7-10-7 ... B De Haan
10 40-23 KITTY COME HOME D Tucker 4-10-5 ... S McNeill

1983: Pardi Nickel 5-11-5 M O'Halloran (9-2) W G Turner 7 ran.

11-8 Pridden Jimmy, 5-2 Kitty Come Home, 6 Granular Base, 8 Intense, 10 Brackley, 20 others.

2.45 SIDMOUTH NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £542: 2m 1f) (5)

5 00-24 KEN LAKE R Pincombe 11-10-12 ... George Knight
6 3p00- PALMERSTON D Barons 5-10-12 ... H Davies
8 p0/p TERRY K Dunn 6-10-12 ... Mr P Schofield 4
10 430f- CONOR'S ROCK D Tucker 4-10-10 ... B Powell 4
14 p4f- MISS HOUDINI W R Williams 5-10-7 ... P Scudamore

1983: Don Tomy 5-11-0 H Davies (11-1) D Barons 10 ran.

6-4 Palmerston, 3 Ken Lake, 9-2 Conor's Rock, 6 Miss Houdini, 10 Terry

3.15 WESTMAC NOVICE CHASE £1,231: 2m 1f) (7)

2 0-212 PRINCELY LAD (BF) M Tate 6-11-6 ... P Scudamore
4 000-2 HARRY SIPPERS L Kennard 7-11-2 ... B Powell 4
5 2-022 HOPEFUL COURAGE T Hallett 9-11-2 ... B Wright
6 42p-4 PENNY BLUE J Tapiin 9-11-2 ... Mr R Treloggen
10 03-f3 BOYNE HILL R Hodges 8-10-11 ... Peter Hobbs
11 0-40b BRIANKA W R Williams 7-10-11 ... S Smith Eccles
12 4030 FRIM CONVICTION W G Turner 7-10-11 ... Miss T Turner 7

1983: Leading Artist 8-11-8 J Francome (1-2 fav) N Gaselee 9 ran.

9-4 Princely Lad, 11-4 Harry Sippers, 4 Hopeful Courage, 6 Boyne Hill, 10 Penny Blue, 14 others.

3.45 SEPTEMBER NOVICE SELLING HURDLE (£516: 2m 1f) (6)

2 p0p-0 SILLY SOUK B Palling 5-11-7 ... W O'Callaghan 7
4 440-3 CROMWELL GIRL B Wells 5-11-2 ... Mr M Darby
5 00- MISS REPIN D Barons 4-11-0 ... H Davies
8 CHASE THE CLOUDS W R Williams 3-10-0 ... P Scudamore
9 23 COME ON GRACIE M Pipe 3-10-0 ... P Leach
11 JOAN ADDISON G Ham 3-10-0 ... B Powell 4

1983: Scot Bennett 5-12-4 J Francome (9-4) J Jenkins 5 ran.

7-4 Chase The Clouds, 3 Come On Gracie, 9-2 Cromwell Girl, 6 Miss Reppin, 8 Joan Addison, 12 Silly Souk.

Devon selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Pridden Jimmy. 2.45 Palmerston. 3.15 Princely Lad. 3.45 Cromwell Girl. 4.15 San Benito. 4.45 Morning Line.

4.15 WELDON MEMORIAL CUP (Handicap chase: £1,253: 2m 1f) (5)

2 10-04 DOUBLE STEP (B) D Gandolfo 7-11-7 ... R Earnshaw
3 p-223 STATE RUN M J Low 9-11-5 ... Mr M Low 4
5 243-3 AUTOWAY L Cotterell 11-11-0 ... George Knight
6 2130- THE GUINEA MAN K Bailey 7-10-4 ... P Carvill
7 4p-21 SAN BENITO (CD) W R Williams 7-10-0 ... P Scudamore

1983: Some Jinks 7-10-3 A Webber (5-1) W Clay 6 ran.

15-8 San Benito, 5-2 Double Step, 4 State Run, 6 Autoway.

4.45 IDE HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,328: 2m 1f) (7)

3 410-2 MORNING LINE L Kennard 7-11-7 ... B Powell 4
7 00-41 GOLDEN MATCH (CD) J Baker 6-11-1 (6 ex) ... H Davies
9 000-2 FENNY BOY (B) L Cottrell 10-10-11 ... P Scudamore
11 00-0f LIQUIDATE W G Turner 8-10-6 ... G Charles-Jones 7
12 3222- WHENEVER D Barons 4-10-4 ... J Frost
13 301-1 RUGBY EXCAVATION (CD) W G Turner 6-10-3 ... Jessica Turner 7
14 343-0 TESTING TIMES Miss S Waterman 6-10-3 ... Miss S Waterman

1983: Lucky George 5-11-1 R Linley (7-2) L Kennard 6 ran.

13-8 Morning Line, 11-4 Golden Match, 7-2 Fenny Boy, 8 Rugby Excavation, 12 Whenever, 25 others.

SOUTHWELL

GOING: Good to firm.

2.15 BLEASBY NOVICE HURDLE (3-y-o: £548: 2m) (12 runners)

2 0 FATHER REEN A Balding 10-11 ... M Pepper
3 FREEFLOW G Richards 10-11 ... J Hansen 4
4 32 IT'M FOR GALA J Fitzgerald 10-11 ... R O'Leary
6 2 MORE TENDER I Wardle 10-11 ... K Mooney
8 SHIRAN M W Easterby 10-11 ... P Tuck
10 TORSKI M W Easterby 10-11 ... NON-RUNNER
11 TWO UP J Thomas 10-11 ... M Williams
12 CHRONICLE LADY M Lambert 10-6 ... P A Charlton
13 00 DORABELLE Mrs K Coulman 10-6 ... S Johnson
14 EDWEET W Clay 10-6 ... S J O'Neill
15 ETERNAL DANCER S Avery 10-6 ... J Barlow
17 MUMMY'S FANCY C Spares 10-6 ... J McLaughlin

1983: Stately Maiden 10-7 G McCourt (5-2) D Weeden 11 ran

15-8 It'm For Gala, 9-4 More Tender, 4 Freeflow, 11-2 Chronicle Lady, 8 Father Reen, 10 Eternal Dancer, 14-1 others.

2.45 KELHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£523: 2m 4f: (6)

3 000-1 GORSKY (CD) B Richmond 8-11-12 (5 ex) ... M Hammond
9 3p/0F- ROUGH-CAST B Cambridge 9-10-11 ... Mr J Cambridge 4
12 10-31 GETTING WARMER L Wordingham 8-10-6 (5 ex) ... J Barlow
14 p400- WARREN GORSE S Avery 10-10-3 ... –
15 p000- MIDNIGHT MARY G Carden 9-10-11 ... Mr J Carden
16 40-44 CALL-ME-MORLAIS C Hoyle 11-10-0 ... P Tuck

1983: Gorsky 7-10-3 M Hammond (9-2) B Richmond 10 ran.

5-4 Getting Warmer, 2 Gorsky, 6 Call-Me-Morlais, 8 Warren Gorse, 16 Rough Cast, Midnight Mary.

3.15 EAST STOKE HANDICAP CHASE (£1,326: 3m 110yd) (6)

3 u04u- LORD OF THE KNIGHT B Rice 11-11-6 ... Miss G Rice
4 f01-2 GREENHILL HALL (D) C Thornton 8-11-3 ... C Hawkins
5 pp00- IMMIGRATE G Richards 11-11-3 ... N Doughty
6 21-03 LLOYD ARDUA (C) B Cambridge 11-10-13 ... C Mann
7 04-32 TAKE FLIGHT C Jackson 10-10-12 ... J Burke
9 /40-u SERGEANT CAN R Hoad 12-10-0 ... S J O'Neill

1983: No corresponding race

2 Greenhill Hall, 3 Immigrate, 4 Lloyd Ardua, 5 Lord of The Knight, 13-2 Take Flight, 14 Sergeant Can.

3.45 GOVERTON HANDICAP HURDLE (£845: 3m) (6)

1 0-u04 WESTWOOD DEAL W Clay 7-11-10 ... S J O'Neill
2 1102- JIMMY MIFF I Wardle 12-11-5 ... K Mooney
3 0021- JAPLING (C) J Thomas 6-10-11 ... M Williams
4 00/20 HARDSTONE M Eckley 8-10-4 ... Miss L Wallace 7
5 uufu GRAND ARMAGNAC H O'Neill 9-10-0 ... M Hammond
6 211 GOOD TRADE (C) R Perkins 9-10-0 ... J J O'Neill

1983: Mighty Run 5-10-7 K Jones (3-1) W A Stephenson 10 ran.

5-4 Good Trade, 2 Jimy Miff, 5 Japling, 6 Westwood Deal, 12 Hardstone, Grand Armagnac.

Southwell selections

2.15 Freeflow. 2.45 Gorsky. 3.15 Greenhill Hall. 3.45 Good Trade. 4.15 Happy Worker. 4.45 Bahrain Pearls.

4.15 GIBSMERE NOVICE CHASE (£825: 2m 74yd) (7)

1 4321 GAZAAN W Kemp 6-11-13 ... S Shilston
2 0b-p1 HAPPY WORKER M W Easterby 9-11-13 ... P Tuck
3 340-3 ARCTIC FOX W Mann 8-11-13 ... R Mann
5 pp0u- RENREBO R Perkins 7-11-3 ... Mr Del Williams
7 23-fp RONYSOL (BF) K Stone 5-11-0 ... A Brown
8 p0p/p ALDINGTON QUEEN C Tinkler 7-10-12 ... R Strange
9 MY NAME IS NOBODY J Young 6-10-12 ... M Bastard

1983: No corresponding race.

11-10 Happy Worker, 9-4 Gazaan, 4 Arctic Fox, 8 Ronysol, 16 others.

4.45 WHITEMOOR HANDICAP HURDLE (£937: 2m 4f) (10)

1 1000- SCOTS NOGGER (C) J Spearing 9-11-10 ... S Morshead
2 10-01 ASCENMOOR (CD) S Bowring 5-11-8 (9 ex) ... D Shaw
3 3p-11 CASHED IN K White 8-11-6 (6 ex) ... Miss L Wallace 7
4 34-30 INCANDESCE W Clay 6-10-10 ... S J O'Neill
5 11-04 INDIAN CALL (B) Hbt Jones 5-10-6 ... J J O'Neill
6 d042- WOOLOOWARE R Hartop 4-10-4 ... J Barlow
7 1440/ CONCANNAN K Stone 7-10-3 ... A Brown
8 p0-12 BAHRAIN PEARLS (BF) W Guest 4-10-2 ... M Bowlby 7
9 30-32 ABLE SAILOR P Felgate 4-10-2 ... P Tuck
10 223-0 LOOKING FOR GOLD P Pritchard 6-10-0 ... P Dever 4

1983: Quaestor 5-12-3 S Johnson (7-2) J Hardy 6 ran.

5-2 Ascenmoor, 100-30 Indian Call, 9-2 Bahrain Pearls, 6 Cashed In, 8 Incandesce, 10 Able Sailor, 10 others.

Windsor results

Going: good to firm.

2.45 (5f) MUJBIL (G Starkey, 4-6 fav); 2, Castle Tweed W R Swinburn, 11-2); 3, Sparkford Lad (S Cauthen, 7-1). ALSO RAN: 6 Eagle Crest (5th), 10 El Bingo (4th), 20 Merry Measure, 25 Disport (6th), 33 Shining Gold, 50 Fort Duchesne, My Demerara, Prince Baccara, Vanishing Boy. 12 ran. NR: Anansi. hd, ½l, ¾l, 1l, 4l. F Durr at Newmarket. TOTE: £1.70; £1.10, £1.20. DF: £4.80. CSF: £5.85.

3.15 (6f) 1, NIGHT WALLER (N Dawe, 6-1); 2, Paola (E Guest, 11-2); 3, Coplow Girl (R Curant, 20-1). ALSO RAN: 6-5 fav Hannah's Birthday (5th), 10 Grianan, 12 Clara Boogie, Pamela Come Home, 14 Absolutely Blue, Jobert (4th), 20 Pax Romana (6th), Kalynour, Shamim's Pride, Stay Frosty, Dolly's Pet. 14 ran. ½l, sh hd, 8l, 1l, 4l. J Bridger at Liphook. TOTE: £8.00; £2.10, £4.70, £3.70, £3.70. DF: £45.20. CSF: £39.23.

3.45 (1m 70yd) 1, PEANDAY (D McKay, 15-2); 2, Mayeera (G Starkey, 13-8 fav); 3, Expletive (J Reid 11-1). ALSO RAN: 5 King Of Speed, 7 Rear Action (6th), 8 Some Sunny Day, 14 Spanish Point, Sweep On, 16 On Edge (4th), Stock Hill Lad, 33 When I Dream, Mianeico (5th). 12 ran. 2l, 2l, ½l. H Beasley at Lewes. TOTE: £9.90; £2.40, £1.40, £2.90. DF: £4.50. CSF: £20.50. Tricast: £133.88.

4.15 (6f) 1, IDES OF MARCH (W R Swinbourn, 13-2 fav); 2, Rocket Royale (E Guest, 14-1); 3, Bright Domino (S Cauthen, 10-1); 4, Ben's Surprise (Pat Eddery, 8-1). ALSO RAN: 7 Secret Valentine, 15-2 Grange Farm Lad, 10 Tantivy Rose (5th), 11 Zephyros, 12 Vie Parisienne, Prince Racine, 16 Full Of Ale, Lemon Grove, Pooella, Shipways, 20 Brochure Hotpot, 25 Amiga Borracha, 33 Ballane, Navana, Irish Connection. 19 ran. NR: Glazepta Town. ½l, sh hd, 2½l, 2, hd. M Stoute at Newmarket. TOTE: £5.30; £1.60, £7.20, £2.60, £1.70. DF: £504.60. CSF: £94.23. Tricast: £846.08.

4.45 (1m 3f 150yd) 1, MIJAS GOLF (T Quinn, 5-1 jt fav); 2, King Harry (T Ives, 5-1 jt fav); 3, Cheshire House (N Howe, 14-1). ALSO RAN: 5 jt fav Tender Seeker, 11-2 Joli Wasfi (5th), 8 Have A Bell, 12 Cheeky Roses, Peacehaven (4th), 14 Catch The Thatch, Karnatak (6th), 20 Coupon Clipper, 25 Kesley Louise, Priory Park, 33 Coldharbour Lad, Alhargah. 15 ran. ½l, 2l, 5l, 6, nk. P Cole at Lambourn. TOTE: £5.30; £2.90, £1.80, £11.70. DF: £6.90. CSF: £30.20. Tricast: £311.27.

5.15 (1m 2f 22yd) 1, ONE BETTER (B Rouse, 7-1); 2, Princess Zenobia (J Mercer, 14-1); 3, Taiga (G Starkey, 5-6 fav). ALSO RAN: 7 Fine Romance, 8 Donna Sirena, sharrara (6th), 12 Fleuriste, 14 Drama School, Smoke Creek (5th), 20 Fair and Wise (4th), 33 Swift Tempo, 50 Holywell Capry, Lady Petrushka. 13 ran. 1l, 3l, sh hd, 3l, hd. J Winter at Newmarket. TOTE: £8.20; £2.10, £3.40, £1.10. DF: £88.20. CSF: £103.93.

Placepot: £47.10.

Hamilton Park

2.30 (5f) 1, DUFFER'S DANCER (J Bleasdale, 14-1); 2, Long Bay (A Barclay, 7-1); 3, Decision Maker (D Nicholls, 25-1). ALSO RAN: 2 fav Geraghty Of Course (5th), 5-2 Strictly Business, 8 Wester, 10 Josephine Gibney (6th), 16 King's Badge (4th), Owen's Pride. 9 ran. Nk, 3l, 1½l, nk, 1l. W Pearce at Thirsk. TOTE: £13.70; £1.10, £3.90, £11.70. DF: £108.80. CSF: £97.31.

3.00 (6f) 1, LUCKSIN (D Nicholls, 11-1); 2, Boldcott Tiger (D Leadbitter, 9-2); 3, Pasadena Express (A Bond, 8-1). ALSO RAN: 4 fav Promises Are Free (6th), 11-2 Abrasive (4th), 10 Nice Business, Brega Diamond (5th), Stay Tender, 12 Sierra Madre, 20 Malowski, 25 Mister Petard. 11 ran. NR: Jack's Lass. 1½l, ¾l, 2½l, 1½l, 2l. Roenald Thompson at Doncaster. TOTE: £7.40; £2.10, £1.40, £2.70. DF: £25.60. CSF: £54.94. No bid.

3.30 (6f) ROYAL QUESTION (S Webster, 12-1); 2, Gentle Star (A Mackay, 6-1); 3, Trade High (S Whitworth, 8-1). ALSO RAN: 7-2 fav Pokerfayes, 6 Sweet Sonja (5th), Spoilt For Choice (6th), 8 Easy Jeans, 10 Chaplin's Club, 14 April Lucky, Jolie Courtisan, 16 Godolphin (4th), 50 Miss Realm, Petwica. 13 ran. Sh hd, 3l, sh hd, sh hd, T Barron at Baumby. TOTE: £12.10; £3.50, £2.80, £1.90. DF: £46.50. CSF: £80.12. Tricast: £588.79.

4.00 (1m 40yds) 1, CARRIAGE WAY (G Brown, 20-1); 2, Dancing Valerina (S Webster, 14-1); 3, Bit of a State (R Cochrane, 11-1); 4, Gigondas (R Morse, 6-1). ALSO RAN: 5 fav Last Card, 6 Late Hour, 7 Sunapa's Owlet, 8 Kuwait Palace (6th), 9 Apatisi (5th), Cap d' Azure, 14 Coley, 16 Single Hand, Rossett, 20 Gray Card, 25 Some Jet, Coldstor, 50 Illegal. 17 ran. ¾l, 1½l, 2½l, 1l, 1l. R Stubbs at Middleham. TOTE: £10.00; £2.50, £6.70, £3.30, £2.00. DF: £219.40. CSF: £274.63. Tricast: £2961.38.

4.30 (1m 3f) 1, KAFOUAINE (A Clark, 1-3 fav); 2, Smokey Lin (S Whitworth, 14-1); 3, Bidivers (G Duffield, 12-1). ALSO RAN: 8 Sister Dympna (5th); 12 Metelski, 16 Blackwell Boy, Bronski (6th), Ethel Knight, It's The Best (4th); 20 Christmas Ornament, 50 Sharp Song. 11 ran. 5l, 1½l, 10, 1½l. G Harwood at Pulborough. TOTE: £1.50; £1.10, £1.60, £4.30. DF: £11.30. CSF: £9.46.

5.00 (1m 4f) 1, SOVEREIGN HONEY (A Bond, 5-2); 2, ABC Superstar (S Webster, 25-1); 3, Tsalos (M Birch, 6-1). ALSO RAN: 2 fav Balabil (4th), 5 Pass To Paradise, 11 Merry Tom, 14 Higham Grey (5th) 33 Mighty Steel, 50 Connax (6th). 9 ran. 2½l, ½l, 15, 1½l. W Guest at Newmarket. TOTE: £5.00; £1.50, £5.90, £1.90. DF: £75.00 CSF: £49 75.

Placepot: £563.00.

● Dick Hern, the West Ilsley trainer, said yesterday that Bedtime, his winner of the Prix Gontaut – Biron at Deauville, would reappear in Friday's September Stakes at Kempton Park. Hern also said that Sun Princess was in fine form and would not have a race before the Arc de Triomphe.

Course specialists

HAMILTON PARK

TRAINERS: M. Prescott, 31 wins from 104 runners, 29.8%; P. Haslam, 27 from 143, 18.9%; J. Berry, 23 from 186, 12.4%.

JOCKEYS: G. Duffield, 56 wins from 262 rides, 21.4%; J. Lowe, 46 from 250, 18.0%; J. Bleasdale, 16 from 120, 13.3%.

HAMILTON PARK

GOING: good to firm

Draw: middle to high numbers best

2.30 HALLEATH STAKES (2-y-o: £1,019: 6f) (7 runners)

[illegible]

3.0 CARFIN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,444: 6f) (16)

[illegible]
25 000-04 TUFTED LOCKS (Mrs N Napier) Mrs S Hall 7-7 ... 10
27 0000- MANIX (Mrs J Murray) Mrs A Bell 7-7 ... 10

1983: no corresponding race.

4 Gunner Royal, 5 Natina-May, 11-2 Zipcode, Today and Tommorrow, 7 Mowinsky, 10 Mizpah, 12 Superb Princess, 16 others.

FORM: EASY JEANS (9-7) beaten almost 5l when 5th of 11 behind Cardl (9-13) at Goodwood (6f, £2591, good, May 24). TODAY AND TOMORROW (8-10) beaten a neck by Emerald Eagle (8-0) with MOWINSKY (8-10) a further 2l away 3rd at Nottingham (6f, £1082, good to firm, Aug 13, 15 ran). MIZPAH (8-4) beaten over 11l when 9th of 12 behind Bee's Dance (8-13) at Newbury (6f, £2870, good Aug 17). GUNNER ROYAL (7-12) made all to beat Taskforce Victory (9-7) by 8l at Catterick (6f, £1665, firm, Aug 16, 10 ran). NATINA MAY (8-6) beaten ¾l by Tang Dancer (9-0) at Newcastle (6f, £1429, good to firm, Aug 25, 15 ran).
Selection: GUNNER ROYAL.

Hamilton selections

By Mandarin

2.30 FRISCO (nap). 3.0 Ghazibay. 3.30 Tinkersfield. 4.0 Edwin's Princess. 4.30 Ferrero Rocher. 5.0 Whispering Grass.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Baby Sigh. 3.0 Today And Tomorrow. 3.30 Miami Star. 4.0 Yuli. 4.30 Ferrero Rocher. 5.0 In Form.

3.30 LADBROKE RACING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,484: 1m 1f 10yd) (13)

3 003002 MIAMI STAR (Miss I Macgregor) J Winter 9-7 ... T Williams 5 2
8 140400 MUSIC WONDER (CD) (M Brittain) D Plant 9-4 ... B Coogan 10
10 003220 MAJOR'S REQUEST (R Howarth) E Weymes 9-2 ... E Guest 5 7
11 00-0310 TINKERSFIELD (W Sturt) M Prescott 9-1 ... G Duffield 6
12 100314 PROCEEDING (C) (Mrs B Ward) A Jarvis 9-1 ... S Whitworth 5 1
14 00-0040 AFFAIR (D Aykroyd) W Elsey 9-0 ... J Lowe 3
15 000040 CAMBRIDGE LODGE (Qualitair Ltd) K Stone 8-12 ... C Dwyer 9
16 400410 TOP RANKER (B) (G Nicholls) R Stubbs 8-12 ... D Nicholls 8
21 033041 HERE I AM (D Thornton) J Etherington 8-6 ... M Wood 5
25 000032 CHRISTMAS ORNAMENT (B) (R Stubbs) R Stubbs 8-7 ... – 12
26 0-00000 PURPLE (Mrs J de Rothschild) B Hobbs 8-7 ... E Hide 11
28 000003 HIGHVIEW (B) (W Swiers) D Chapman 7-13 ... S P Griffiths 5 13
29 4000 CRACK A BOTTLE (R Donaldson) T Craig 7-12 ... A Mackay 4

1983: Stracomer Nurse 8-7 M Birch (7-4 fav) G Lockerbie 11 ran.

7-2 Proceeding, 9-2 Christmas Ornament, 11-2 Highview, 8 Here I Am, Miami Star, 10 Tinkersfield, 12 Top Ranker, Music Wonder, 16 others.

FORM: MIAMI STAR (8-13) beaten 3l by Kuwait Palace (9-3) a Nottingham (8f, £2,348, good to firm, Aug 14, 7 ran). MAJOR'S REQUEST (7-13) beaten over 12½l when 8th to Record Harvest (8-3) at Ripon (8f, £3,031, good to firm, Aug 18, 8 ran). TINKERSFIELD (8-9) beaten just over 8l when 5th of 10 behind Pronuptia Bride at Yarmouth (8f, £1,948, good to firm, Aug 23). PROCEEDING (9-9) beaten 5½l when 4th of 6 behind State Budget (9-7) at Ayr (1m 2f, £2,148, good, Aug 7). CAMBRIDGE LODGE (7-7) 6th of 7 beaten 16l by Hidden Destiny (9-5) at Newcastle (1m 2f, £3,017, good to firm, Aug 25). TOP RANKER (8-3) beat Arbor Lane (8-5) by 1l at Warwick (1m 2f, £802, firm, July 28, 12 ran).
Selection: PROCEEDING.

4.0 ALMADA NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £958: 5f) (16)

3 402004 EDWIN'S PRINCESS (B) (V Randell) K Ivory 9-7 ... R Cochrane 7
4 13300 MUSIC NYMPH (B) (D Harrison) A Bailey 9-5 ... P Bloomfield 3 11
6 230411 NAVARRO SECONDO (D) (B) (G Bernacchi) J Berry 9-4 ... S Horsfall 5 3
8 411300 WINNING MARK (D) (A Wilkinson) Denys Smith 8-11 ... M Fry 12
9 020 BENK BOY (F Angin) T Fairhurst 8-10 ... R P Elliott 9
10 030 MANGO MAY SING (R Patel) G Huffer 8-9 ... G Carter 7 2
11 30014 STONEYDALE (D) (BF) (J Cresswell) H Westbrook 8-9 ... N Connorton 6
12 302134 BETHAN (D) (Sir G Glover) R Hollinshead 8-7 ... W Ryan 3 8
13 310 NIGEL'S GIRL (BF) (V Coomaraswamy) P Haslam 8-5 ... T Williams 5 5
15 201 PATCHBURG (CD) (Mrs R Black) W H Williams 8-4 ... O Gray 4
16 410301 MARK MELODY (CD) (M Brittain) D Plant 8-3 ... B Coogan 10
17 000430 CAROUSEL NOUGAT (A Saccomando) J S Wilson 8-1 ... N Carlisle 1
18 004022 YULI (Mrs S Blum) G Blum 7-12 ... – 13

1983: Ridge The Times 8-12 K Darley (11-4 fav) R Johnson Houghton 10 ran

4 Stoneydale, 9-2 Yuli, 5 Patchburg, 6 Bethan, 8 Navarro Secondo, 10 Edwin's Princess, Mark Melody, 14 others.

FORM: EDWIN'S PRINCESS (8-1) 11¾ 4th of 5 behind Indiana Pencil (8-7) at Goodwood (5f, £2,397, good to firm, Aug 25). MUSIC NYMPH (9-0) 7½l 8th of 8 behind Hopi (7-10) at Lingfield (5f, £2,110, good, Aug 10). NAVARRO SECONDO (8-11) 1½l winner from Boldcott Tiger (8-11) at Ripon (5f, £1,427, good to firm, Aug 29, 17 ran). WINNING MARK (8-7) 12l 6th of 7 behind Workaday (9-7) at Catterick (6f, £1,626, firm, Aug 26). BENK BOY (9-0) 9l 6th of 17 behind Meadow Star (9-0) at Pontefract (6f, £2,481, good, Aug 6). STONEYDALE (8-9) 3l 4th to Tyrollie (8-8) at Folkestone (5f, £1,101, firm, July 24, 7 ran). BETHANE (8-4) 3½l 4th of 7 behind Knockglass (8-8) at Nottingham (6f, £1,291, good to firm, Aug 1). PATCHBURG (8-11) 3½l winner from Bantel Bondman here (5f, £577, good to firm, June 21, 8 ran). YULI (8-8) beaten short head by Creetown Lady (8-8) at Brighton (5f, £828, good, Aug 9, 5 ran).
Selection: YULI.

4.30 DRUMCLOG SELLING STAKES (3-y-o: £639: 1m 40yd) (11)

2 04-0000 MISS BELLA (C) (J Collinge) J Berry 8-8 ... K Darley 10
3 000000 SHOWTIME (D Buckley) R Whitaker 8-8 ... J H Brown 3
4 000003 SPRINGLE (P Waldron) R Hollinshead 8-8 ... S Perks 8
5 0300-0 CIRCUMSPECT (D Chapman) D Chapman 8-6 ... G P Kelly 6
7 0-000 LUSUS (G Rayner) D Chapman 8-5 ... D Nicholls 7
8 000000 NORTHERN PROSPECT (B) (E Meddison) Mrs G Reveley 8-6 ... D Leadbitter 5 9
11 004300 COUTURE LEG AFFAIR (B) (Couture Marketing) R Woodhouse 8-3 ... J Lowe 11
12 030-02 FERRERO ROCHER (BF) (Food Brokers Ltd) M Prescott 8-3 ... G Duffield 5
14 300-430 MISTY ROCKET (T Blakey Ltd) R Stubbs 8-3 ... B Thomson 4
15 000-000 MOBERRY (B) (G Haywood) J Etherington 8-3 ... M Wood 2
16 0000 OLDE FAT OX (N Hanson) R Thompson 8-3 ... B Coogan 1

1983: Harbour Music 8-7 S Parks (16-1) R Whitaker 7 ran.

5-2 Ferrero Rocher, 3 Moberry, 7-2 Springle, 5 Miss Bella, 8 Northern Prospect, Misty Rocket, 16 others.

5.0 WHISTLEBERRY STAKES (£982: 1m 4f) (5)

4 340003 SON OF RAJA (B Peters) D Chapman 4-9-0 ... D Nicholls 1
6 02-10 IN FORM (Lady Macdonald-Buchanan) M Prescott 3-8-6 ... G Duffield 3
14 0-32 WHISPERING GRASS (BF) (K Abdulla) G Harwood 3-8-4 ... A Clark 2
17 420242 LADY SEVILLE (J Bianchi) Denys Smith 3-8-1 ... M Fry 5
21 3-31 VIEILLE FEMME (R Sangster) B Hills 3-8-1 ... B Thomson 4

1983: Carters Way 3-8-4 M Birch (5-1) Miss S Hall 10 ran.

4-6 Whispering Grass, 9-2 In Form, 6 Lady Seville, 8 Vieille Femme, 12 Son Of Raja.

FORM: SON OF RAJA (9-0) 3rd of 8 behind Windpipe (9-1) at Ayr (8f, £2,511, good to firm, July 17). IN FORM (8-12) 11¾l 8th of 11 behind Bloomsday (8-8) at Redcar (9f, £1,740, firm, Aug 11). Earlier IN FORM (8-2) 1½l winner from Helpless Haze (8-10) at Ayr (1m 3f, £1,019, good, Aug 7, 5 ran). WHISPERING GRASS (7-12) 2½l 2nd to Little Look (8-5) at Catterick (£1m 5f 180yds, £822, firm, Aug 16, 5 ran). VIELLE FEMME (8-11) head winner from Downton Hustler (9-0) at Catterick (1m 4f, £822, firm, Aug 16, 6 ran).
Selection: WHISPERING GRASS

also on page 26

هكذا من الاصل

Legal Appointments

Company and Commercial Solicitor

Sussex Coast

Salary Range: £15,000-£18,000

Our client, a major firm of solicitors in a rapidly growing commercial centre on the South Coast, wishes to appoint a company and commercial solicitor with a minimum of one to three years' post-admission experience for its expanding Company and Commercial department.

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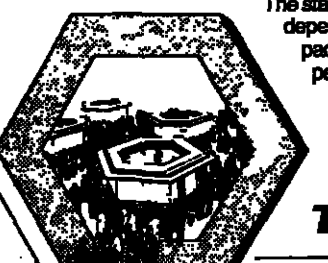

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Applications giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should reach the undersigned by Wednesday 19 September 1984.

A. T. Draycott, Esq., Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee, Doncaster Magistrates' Court, P.O. Box 49, The Law Courts, College Road, Doncaster, DN1 3HT.

Lawyer

with maritime experience

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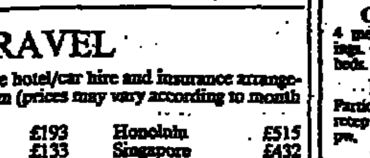

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APPOINTMENTS

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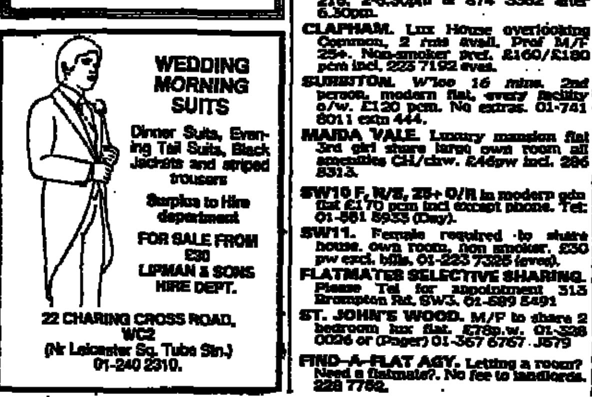

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IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15, programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; gardening 'phone-in and food and cooking hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 *MacLeod's America.* Donny MacLeod breakfasts at Tiffany's; sightsees from the top of the Empire State Building; and visits Central Park on Puerto Rico day (r).

9.20 **Trades Union Congress 1984.** Coverage of the opening debate on the second day of the proceedings. The reporters are Vincent Hanna and Lord Scanlon **10.30 Play School**, presented by Brian Jameson (r) **10.50 Trades Union Congress 1984.** Further coverage from Brighton **12.45 Ceefax.**

1.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles **1.27** Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) **1.30 Bagpuss.** A See-Saw programme for the very young.

1.45 **Writers' Houses.** Seamus Heaney at Dove Cottage, the home of William Wordsworth (r).

2.00 **Trades Union Congress 1984.** Coverage of the afternoon's debates (continues on BBC 2) **4.13** Regional news (not London).

4.15 **Play School**, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey **4.35 The Amazing Adventures of Morph** (r) **4.40 The All New Popeye Show 5.00 Newsround** presented by Howard Stapleford.

5.10 **Star Trek.** Part one of The Menagerie in which Spock kidnaps his captain and flies the Enterprise to the only forbidden planet in the galaxy (r) **5.58 Weather.**

6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 **London Plus** with Sally Magnusson, Guy Michelmore and Bob Wellings.

6.55 **Pop Quiz** presented by Mike Read. Bob Geldof, Holly Johnson and Steve Marriot challenge Paul Jones, Tom Robinson and P. P. Arnold to a test of pop music knowledge.

7.30 **The Lenny Henry Show.** The first of a new series of comedy shows starring Lenny Henry.

8.00 **The Invisible Man.** Part one of a six-episode adaptation of H. G. Wells's classic novel starring Pip Donaghy in the title role (see Choice).

8.30 **Butterflies.** Domestic comedy series starring Wendy Craig as the harassed mother and wife constantly fighting her conscience whenever she meets her boyfriend, Leonard (r) (Ceefax titles page 170).

9.00 **News** with John Humphrys.

9.25 **SOE – Setting Europe Ablaze.** The first in a series of eight stories about the Special Operations Executive. How the force was set up is the subject of tonight's episode (see Choice).

10.20 **Tears Before Bedtime.** Comedy series about a couple who run away from their children (r).

10.50 **Taxi.** Louie is delighted that Tony is going to make a boxing come-back and sets out to undermine his confidence.

11.15 **Late Night in Concert.** The Australian band AC/DC performing at the Joe Louis Arena in Detroit.

11.45 **News healines and weather.**

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; consumer affairs at 6.53 and 8.43; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; pop music news at 7.53; video review at 8.34; Caribbean cookery hints at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by **Sesame Street.** *10.25 The Poseidon Files:* **Secrets of the Batavia Coast.** The story of a ship that was wrecked off the Western Australia coast in 1629. **11.20 The Last of the Caddoes.** The tale of a young Texan boy who decides to find out about his heritage. **11.45 The Little Rascals*** in Three Men in a Tub.

12.00 **Portland Bill.** Adventures of a lighthouse keeper (r) **12.10 Rainbow.** Learning with puppets and guest, Julian Orchard (r). **12.30 The Sullivans.**

1.00 **News 1.20 Thames news** with Robin Houston **1.30 The Love Boat.** Three stories set on board a luxury cruise liner. **2.30 Daytime.** The first of a new series of topical discussion programmes, presented by Sarah Kennedy.

3.00 **Take the High Road.** A new saga chronicling the lives of the people who live on the Scottish highland estate of Glendarroch. **3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors.** Medical drama series.

4.00 **Portland Bill.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. **4.15 The Moomins** (r). **4.20 Under the Same Sky.** Tom Baker presents a story from Sweden about a lonely boy whose hobby is collecting stones.

4.45 **Adventure of a Lifetime.** Matthew Kelly, with six young explorers and Col John Blashford-Snell, treks through the Himalayas to Nepal. **5.15 Diff'rent Strokes.**

5.45 **News 6.00 Thames news.**

6.35 **Crossroads.** J. Henry Pollard teases his daughter, Miranda.

7.00 **Coronation Street.** Bill Webster has an argument with Gail Tilsley when he attempts to discipline his daughter.

7.30 **Give Us a Clue.** A new series begins with a new presenter. Michael Aspel departs for pastures new to be replaced by Michael Parkinson. The team captains remain the same with, this week, Una Stubbs leading Sarah Kennedy, Nicola Pagett and Su Pollard while Lionel Blair's side consists Bob Champion, Matthew Kelly and Ian Ogilvy (see Choice).

8.00 **Stunt Challenge '84.** Six specialists compete for the title of Stunt Challenge Champion of 1984.

9.00 **The Brief** starring Ray Lonnen as the globe-trotting lawyer (Oracle titles page 170).

10.00 **News** followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 **First Tuesday.** In Paul's Story, Joss Ackland talks about the death of his son from heroin addiction; Mary Seacole: A Notable Nurse is the story of an unsung heroine of the Crimean War; and The Bard of Stepney is a profile of Gladys McGhee, an East End widow who writes poetry.

11.30 **Legmen.** Confidence trickster 'Apple' Dan tries to launch a solar-powered car.

12.25 **Night Thoughts.**

Philip Donaghy: The Invisible Man (BBC 1, 8.00pm)

CHOICE

● Long after the dramatized treatment of their operations in films like *Odette* and *Carve her Name with Pride*, comes SOE – SETTING EUROPE ABLAZE (BBC1, 9.25pm), the first of eight films making up the definitive account of the exploits of the Second World War secret fighting service called the Special Operations Executive. It will come as no surprise that the unvarnished truth is more dramatic, and certainly more incredible, than any reconstruction. Tonight's film shows how the SOE was set up with the tetchy blessing of the military and MI6; how early missions in occupied Europe were planned; and how agents were trained by such a disparate group as the Queen's dress designer, Hardy Amies; the royal gamekeeper from Sandringham; and an expert in black propaganda called Kim Philby.

● Adapting THE INVISIBLE MAN for television (BBC 1, 8.00pm), writer James Andrew Hall and director Brian Lighthill had the good sense to heed H. G. Wells's injunction to the teller of fantastic stories that, to help the reader (or, in this case, the viewer) to play the game properly, he must help him to domesticate the impossible hypothesis. In other words, bring the weird down to earth. With village-pub customers and their "rhubarb-rhubarb" gossip, and countryside lovers disturbed by an inexplicable cough, not in a night wood but in broad daylight, the normality of the setting for Wells's famous tale is soon established. There is, of course, the danger that technical trickery might become the be-and-end-all of this serial, as it was in the several movie versions of *The Invisible Man*. Will Wells's principal preoccupation, the abuse of power, be fully explored? Time will tell.

● Time will also tell whether Michael Parkinson, who tonight takes over from Michael Aspel as chairman of that joyously inconsequential half-hour GIVE US A CLUE (ITV, 7.30pm) will eventually manage to look more like a permanent occupier of Mr Aspel's seat than someone who is merely keeping it warm for him. For reminders of the old confidential approach to the game, you will have to look to the two twinkling team captains, Una Stubbs and Lionel Blair.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University: Modern Art:** Greenberg on Criticism. **6.30** Structural Power, 2: Cultural Penetration. **6.55** The Plant Cell Wall. **7.20** Field Geology: Arran. **7.45** Molecular Evolution. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 **Ceefax.**

4.10 **Trades Union Congress 1984.** Coverage of the debates at Brighton.

5.00 **Brian or Rosemary?** An Open University production that simulates job selection interviews with two candidates. Who will be successful and why? (r).

5.25 **News summary with subtitles.**

5.30 **The 1984 US Open Tennis Championships.** Highlights of yesterday's play at Flushing Meadow, New York.

6.00 **The Rockford Files.** Jim Rockford comes to the aid of his impecunious friend Angel who thought he had become rich when he became a landowner. Angel soon discovered that the only land he was likely to own was in the graveyard (r).

6.50 **Pro-Celebrity Golf.** Ronnie Corbett and Lee Trevino play Jack Lemmon and Jerry Pate over nine holes of the King's Course at Gleneagles (r).

7.40 **Q.E.D.: Eyewitness Evidence . . . Fact or Fiction?** A revealing investigation into the reliability of eye witness accounts.

8.10 **Inquiry: The Great British Housing Disaster.** A documentary about system building – the method of constructing tower blocks cheaply and quickly, hailed by the politicians as the answer to the housing shortage. Now, less than 20 years on, the residents of these graceless towers are crying out to leave and the buildings themselves are starting to collapse.

9.00 **Jane in the Desert.** Episode two of the five-part adventure starring the Daily Mirror's strip heroine.

9.10 **Tom O'Connor** finds out how we make friends and form relationships with guests Derek Griffiths, Andrew Sachs, Stacy Dorning and Judy Gridley. Plus a song from Katie Budd.

9.40 **How the Myth Was Made.** Documentary film-maker George Stoney visits the Aran islanders, 44 years after they were the subjects of a film by Robert Flaherty, the "father of the documentary". Through conversations with the islanders, Stoney examines Flaherty's film.

10.35 **Newsnight** includes a report from Brighton on the day's events at the TUC Congress.

11.30 **The 1984 US Open Tennis Championships.** Highlights of the matches played in the early hours of this morning.

12.10 **Open University:** Diagnosis of Learning Problems **12.35** The Tennessee Evolution Trial. Ends at 1.05.

CHANNEL 4

9.30 **TUC '84.** Llew Gardner and Gus Macdonald are in Brighton for the second day's proceedings. Ends 12.45.

2.15 **TUC '84.** Further live coverage.

5.00 **Alice.** The young widow decides it is time to tell her son Tommy about the birds and the bees when she discovers the picture of a naked woman in his wallet. She is further convinced the time is right when she discovers that his lissom blonde school friend is complaining of nausea in the mornings.

5.30 **Listening Eye.** The first programme in a series of six especially for the deaf and the hard-of-hearing. The series is presented by Clar Denmark, the first born-deaf person to present a series in his native British Sign Language, and Christine Reeves the first deaf person to narrate in sign language on British television. The programmes will be looking at a whole range of issues which affect deaf people beginning tonight with an explanation of British Sign Language.

6.00 **In Search of the Wild Asparagus.** The final programme in Roy Lancaster's series in which he highlights the delights of Britain's wildflowers and weeds. Tonight finds Mr Lancaster at a power station near Elland, in Yorkshire; Greater Manchester's biggest tip; a hill reclaimed from chemical waste; and Highgate Cemetery in north London.

6.30 **The Tudor Face.** Sir Roy Strong with the history of three famous miniaturists – Hans Holbein, Nicholas Hilliard and Isaac Oliver (r).

7.00 **Channel Four News.**

7.50 **Comment.** With his personal view of a matter of topical importance is Lord Grimond.

8.00 **Brookside.** George finds Tommy McArdle at last – but wishes he hadn't.

8.30 **Case on Camera.** The first case for retired judge Alan King-Hamilton is Twitchett v Walker in which Mr Twitchett is claiming £75 from Mr Walker because of Mr Walker's inability to house-train the Twitchett dog. In Duncan and Moss v Gillett both the litigants claim damages from the other in respect of a car crash.

9.00 **Film: Ghost Dancing** (1983). A made-for-television movie starring Dorothy McGuire as an elderly widowed farmer whose livelihood is threatened by a government edict changing the course of the river through her land. Directed by David Greene.

10.50 **Siouxsie and the Banshees Play at Home.** A concert recorded at the Royal Albert Hall.

11.50 **The Tudor Face.** The miniatures of Hans Holbein (r).

12.05 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

Programmes on long wave. † indicates stereo on VHF.

6.00 News briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News summary. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News.
8.43 Lady Addle Remembers abridged in eight parts by Donald Bancroft (2). Read by Margot Boyd.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. The Wind. Listeners can question the naturalist Dr Lyall Watson.
10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Face of Ratty Harry' by Glyn Brown. Reader: John Darran.
10.45 Daily Service (NEM, page 97).†
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute Theatre. 'The Intruders' by Nigel Gray. With John Lynch. Drama about a man who cannot escape the republican associations that he established when he lived in Belfast. They catch up with him in Birmingham.
11.33 Wildlife.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1984: London and Home Counties (semi-final).
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes Sonia Beesley's report on some of the nation's political women, at local and national.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Mrs Battley's Will, by Margaret Simpson. With Liz Smith. The story of a widow who inherits her husband's miserly attitude. Cast also includes Arnold Diamond, Margot Boyd, David Garth and Alex Marshall.†
4.00 News; Tears of the Moon. First of four programmes on the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Peru. With David Peet.
4.40 Story Time: 'Act of Mercy' by Francis Clifford (2). Read by Sean Barrett.
5.00 PM: News. 5.50 Shipping.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Around the World in 25 Years (new series). Johnny Morris recalls some of the places he has visited and people he has met during the past 25 years. 1: France (r).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 What Are We Here For, Brothers? Peter Kellner looks at employment laws and industrial relations (5).
8.00 The One Great Scorer. David Bean follows racing cyclists round and round Northumberland.
8.30 The Living World. Extermination of the passenger pigeon.
9.00 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Underground Britain (s/binaural) Richard Stanley investigates underground tunnels, caverns and conduits.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes comment on Turandot, at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Wide Sargasso Sea' by Jean Rhys (2). Read by Ian Holm and Jane Lapotaire.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Pageant of the Past. Ann Kirch on the Suffragettes.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather.

VHF (available in England & S Wales only). Radio 4 vhf is as above, except: 6.25-6.30am Weather, Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Lending a Hand. 11.30-12.00 Open University: 11.30 Open Forum. 11.50 Music Interlude.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Klemperer's Merry Waltz: Soler's Concerto No 3 in G (Koopman/Uittenbosch, harpsichords); Strauss's Duet Concertino (Shifrin/Munday/ Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra); Enesco's Romanian Rhapsody in A major, Op 11, No 1.† 8.00 News.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Rachmaninov's Symphonic Poem: The Isle of the Dead (conductor: Mark Elder). Thea Musgrave's, Clarinet Concerto (conductor: the composer). With Michael Collins (clarinet).
8.35 Brahms's Symphony No 4 (conductor: Mark Elder). BBC Symphony Orchestra. Radio 3.†

8.05 Morning Concert (cont.): Berwald's Septet in B flat; Lekeu's Adagio for Strings, Op 3; Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No 4.† 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Vivaldi. Cello Conerto in G minor, RV 417; Sonata in G, Op 13 No 3; Concerto in A minor for strings and continuo, RV 161; Nulla in mundo pax sincera: Violin Concerto in D Op 3 No 9; Concerto in F, RV 539.†
10.00 Prokofiev: The LSO play the Symphony No 7.†
10.35 Herbert Howells: BBC Northern Singers in his music, and that of Vaughan Williams and Elgar.†
11.20 French Piano Music: Simon Shewring plays work by Debussy.†
11.50 BBC Scottish SO: Mozart's Eine kleine Nachtmusik; Wagner's Siegfried Idyll; and Schubert's Symphony No 8.† 1.00 News.
1.05 Mezzo soprano and piano recital: Felicity Palmer and John Constable. Works by Haydn, Strauss (Drei Lieder der Ophelia, Op 67 Part 1), Poulenc, and Tchaikovsky.†
2.05 Guitar Encores: Angel Romero plays Bach's Chaconne (Partita No 2 in D minor), and Sor's Introduction and Variations on theme of Mozart, Op 9.†
2.30 French Orchestral Music: Lalo's overture Le Roi d'Ys; Fauré's Ballade for piano and orchestra, Op 19; Franck's Symphonic Variations; and Chausson's Symphony in B flat, Op 20 (Dalberto, soloist).†
4.00 Philip Martin: piano recital. Includes Beethoven's Sonata in F sharp, Op 78; Liszt's Ballade No 2 in B minor; Bax's Sonata No 2 in G.† 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Jeremy Siepmann's selections.
6.30 The Italian Cantata: Marcello's Farfaletta semplicetta; Steffani's Inquieto mio cor; Occhi, perche piangete; Stradella's Dietro Formé.†
7.00 Travelling through England: Mike Gwilym reads Alan Golightly's story.
7.30 Proms 84: (see panel).†
8.15 The English Ayre: The Consort of Musicke in pieces from Robert Jones's The Muses Gardin for Delights, 1610.†
8.35 Proms 84: (see panel).†
9.30 Little Horrors: Dr Judy Dunn, of Cambridge University, who has been studying the development of children in their few years of life, discusses her findings with Dr Nicholas Humphrey (r).
10.00 Alexander Goehr: Lindsay String Quartet play the Quartet No 3.†
10.25 Traditional Japanese Music: Performances by the Delphonic Ensemble of Japan.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF only – Open University: 6.15am A Feminist Viewpoint. 6.35-6.55 The Romantic Poets. 11.20-11.40pm Laugier: French Architectural Theory.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30 (medium wave). † indicates also VHF stereo. 4.00 am Martin Kelner.† 5.30 Bill Rennells.† 7.30 Terry Wogan including 8.31 Racing†. 10.00 Paul Heiney.† 12.00 pm Steve Jones including 1.05, 2.02 Sports Desk.† 2.05 Gloria Hunniford including 3.02 Sports Desk.† 3.30 Music All The Way including 4.02 Sports Desk.† 4.05 David Hamilton including 5.05, 6.02 Sports Desk.† 6.05 Ken Bruce including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 7.30 Cricket Scores.† 8.00 Jim Reeves *and his Music.*† 9.00 *Night Owls* introduced by David Gelly.19.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 On the Air. Quiz covering over 60 years of radio history. 10.30 It Sticks Out Half a Mile starring John Le Mesurier as Arthur Wilson and Ian Lavender as Frank Pike. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) including 11.02, 12.05 Sports Desk. 1.00 am Charles Nove presents Nightride.† 3.00 Big Band Special with the BBC Big Band.† 3.30-4.00 String Sound.†

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and at 12 midnight (medium wave). † indicates also VHF stereo. 6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Janice Long. 10.00-12.00 am John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2. 4.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Telford Feature. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Hot Air. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Double Act. 8.30 Haunted. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 What's New. 10.00 Rich Man, Poor Man. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Worlds of Faith. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Frank Muir Goes Into. . . 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Classical Record Review. 8.45 Worlds of Faith. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Book Choice. 9.30 These Musical Islands. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Music For A While. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Meet The Composer. 2.30 Middlemarch. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Rich Man, Poor Man. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC *Radio London* 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 WALES. 1.27pm-1.30 News of Wales Headlines. 4.13-4.15 News of Wales Headlines. 5.10-5.35 Ask the Family. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 Phil Silvers as Sgt. Bilko in "Kids in a Trailer"* 10.20-10.50 Making Wales Work. 11.45-11.50 News and weather. SCOTLAND. 1.25pm-1.30 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 10.20-10.50 Grimble on Islands. 11.45-11.50 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND. 1.27pm-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 4.13-4.15 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 10.20-10.50 Cook with Clare. 11.15 Land 'N' Larder. 11.45-11.50 News and weather. ENGLAND. 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines. 10.20pm-10.50 East – Sheridan Morley Meets . . . Angus McBean. Midlands – What A Picture! North – Gardener's Direct Line. (Leeds 446222) (open from 7.0pm). North East – Pageant. North West – The Lancashire Lads. South – King's Country. South West – Waterfront. West – Day Out.

S4C Starts: 9.30am TUC. 12.45pm Interval. 2.00 Ffalabalam. 2.15 TUC. 5.00 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Gwe-Hâ. 5.35 Chopper Squad. 6.30 Sêr. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 City Centre Cycling Championships. 9.00 Gwas Duw . . . Neu Was Bach? 9.45 Cumru: Tirwedd A Thraddodiad. 10.15 Ear Say. 11.10 Eleventh Hour. 1.20am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 10.25am Once Upon A Time . . . Man. 10.55 Struggle Beneath The Sea. 11.20 Fabulous Funnies. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Country Practice. 3.00 Gambit. 3.30-4.00 Take The High Road. 5.15-5.45 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.25 Police 5. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 That's My Boy. 11.30 QED. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ULSTER As London except: 10.25am Amazing Years of Cinema. 10.50 Wheelie And The Chopper Bunch. 11.15 Indian Legends. 11.40-12.00 Mumbly. 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30-2.30 Return Of The Saint. 3.30-4.00 Adventurer. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 That's My Boy. 11.30 Nine To Five. 11.55 News, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am Target the Impossible. 10.50 Paint Along with Nancy. 11.15 Fangface. 11.35-12.00 Wild World of Animals. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.00-4.00 Cities: Sydney. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Look Who's Talking. 11.30 Portrait of a Legend. 12.00 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am John Miles. 11.20 Vertical Roll. 11.35-12.00 Home. 12.30pm-1.00 Calendar. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.30 To The Ends of The Earth. 3.30-4.00 Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Candid Camera. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.35 Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am Tarzan. 11.15 Gulliver. 11.30 Cartoon. 11.45-12.00 Canadian Documentary. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30 Devlin Connection. 2.25-2.30 Cartoon. 3.00 Joanie Loves Chachi. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.10 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 World Worth Keeping. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Rock of the Seventies. 12.05am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 10.25am Portrait Of A Legend. 11.10 Lost Kingdoms. 11.35-12.00 Short Story. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30 Legend of Los Tayos. 2.20-2.30 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Teachers Only. 6.00 Summer At Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Marquee:Concert. 12.30am News, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 9.25am Wattoo Wattoo. 9.30 Asian Insights. 9.55 Star Fleet. 10.20 Untamed World. 10.45 Home. 11.10 History of Grand Prix. 11.35-12.00 Laurel and Hardy.* 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.30 Bindle (Alfie Bass) 3.30-4.00 Whose Baby? 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Candid Camera. 11.30 Film: Pursuers. 12.45am Closedown.

TYNE TEES as London except: 10.25am John Miles In Concert. 11.15 Waterloo Bridge Handicap. 11.35-12.00 Home. 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 3.25 News. 3.30-4.00 Benson. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Survival. 11.30 Teachers Only. 23.00 Brotherhood Movement Is . . . , Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am Once Upon a Time. . . Man. 9.50 Little Rascals*. 10.10-12.00 Finest Hours: Churchill. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.30 Star Parade. 3.25-3.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Whose Baby? 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25am Animals That Fly. 10.40 Cities. 11.30-12.00 Home. 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 James Mason. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 That's My Boy. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Portland Bill. 12.30-1.00 Electric Theatre Show. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.30 Bindle. 3.00-4.00 Shillingbury Tales. 5.15-5.45 Once Upon A Time . . Man. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 That Chat Show. 7.00-7.30 Bounder. 11.30 Jan & Steve. 11.35-12.30am Magnum.

TSW As London except: 10.25am Short Story. 10.50 Space 1999. 11.35-12.00 Laurel and Hardy.* 12.30pm-1.00 Electric Theatre Show. 1.20 News. 1.30 Bindle (Alfie Bass). 3.30-4.00 Sons & Daughters. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25 Televiews. 6.30 That Chat Show. 7.00-7.30 Bounder. 11.30 Postscript. 11.35 Magnum. 12.31am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am European Folk Tales. 10.40 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.05 Protectors. 11.30 Groovie Ghoulies. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for All. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.30 Return of the Saint. 5.15-5.45 Callahan. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.35am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN

† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

Captain Phillips in head-on collision

By Sheila Beardall

Captain Mark Phillips was breath-tested after a three-vehicle collision in which his Range-Rover was wrecked. The accident *from which Captain* Phillips escaped unhurt, happened on the A429 Bourton-on-the-Water to Northleach road, Gloucestershire on Sunday night as Captain Phillips, aged 35, was driving home to Gatcombe Park with his groom, Mr John Evans.

The Range-Rover was in a head-on collision with a car driven by Mr Andrew Greenhalgh, aged 18, a professional footballer with Aston Villa, of Melksham, Wiltshire, who was treated for a leg injury at Cheltenham General Hospital. Both Captain Phillips and Mr Greenhalgh were breath-tested and the results proved negative. A police spokesman said statements would be taken from all involved to see if any charges should be brought.

A lorry driven by Gerald Young, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, was also involved.

The Range-Rover and Mr Greenhalgh's car were completely wrecked and towed to a local garage.

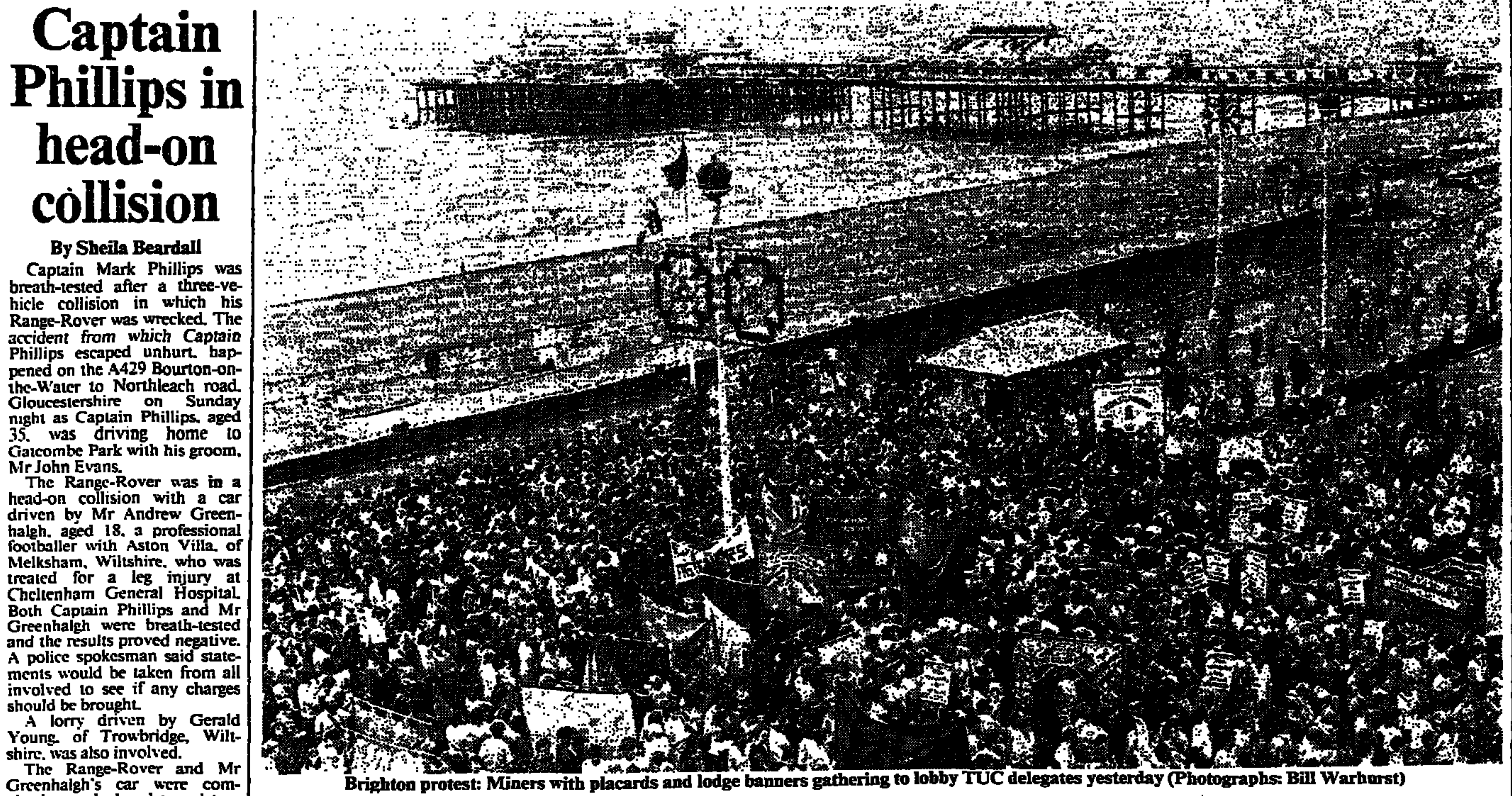
A Buckingham Palace spokesman confirmed that Captain Phillips had not been hurt. He had not been scheduled to accompany Princess Anne to Edinburgh yesterday where she opened the Concerned *Technology in Education* International Conference.

● The driver of a car which crashed into a wall in Wiltshire killing four soldiers was named yesterday as Fusilier Theophilus Hughes, aged 32, a motor transport driver with the 1st Battalion of the Royal Welch Fusiliers.

The other three men who died were Mr Elvis Presley Peets, aged 24, Mr Stephen Jones, aged 29, and Mr Emyr Roberts, aged 23, all soldiers with the same battalion, which is based at Warminster, Wiltshire.

● Four friends who died in a car crash were named yesterday. They were brothers Lee and Gary Sorrell, aged 27 and 21, Caroline Williams, aged 22, and Anthony Howard, aged 26. All four came from Great Dunmow, Essex.

They died on Friday when their car exploded in flames after hitting a traffic sign at Stebbing, near Braintree, Essex.



Brighton protest: Miners with placards and lodge banners gathering to lobby TUC delegates yesterday (Photographs: Bill Warhurst)

Miners take time off to sunbathe on the beach

Miners to resume pit peace talks

Continued from page 1

Scargill a standing ovation when he went to the rostrum to request the "total support" of the labour movement. He said: "Give that support today and I am confident that in the weeks ahead we shall grow increasingly strong. We shall force the coal board not only back to the negotiating table, but to honour the signed agreement between the Government, the coal board and ourselves."

Moving the general council's three-point plan of action, Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said: "We now stand shoulder to shoulder with them. Our purpose is to bring the concentrated power of this movement to bear on the NCB and the Government, to get the board back to the negotiating table and in a frame of mind to make an agreement."

The purpose of the measures approved yesterday was "to make the dispute more effective and to make mass picketing unnecessary". He condemned picket line violence, saying there had been scenes which reflected no credit on the trade union movement.

Agreement now being sought with unions in power stations, steel works, and other coal consuming industries had been an effective weapon in the 1974 dispute, Mr Murray continued. By seeking similar arrangements now: "Congress can send a message to the Government that it will not let the miners and their families starve; it will not let the miners lose; that it wants both sides to make a fresh and urgent commitment to resolve the dispute; that congress wants a fair and satisfactory settlement under which the striking miners can go back to work with their heads held high."

Speaker after speaker took up the same theme, blaming the *Government in general and* the Prime Minister in particular for the dispute.

A note of dissent was struck by the electricians, the power station managers and the blast furnacemen.

Maxwell in pits limelight

Continued from page 1

including Mr Peter Heathfield, the general secretary.

It appears that Mr Maxwell has been able to persuade both sides to reopen talks without any fresh proposals on the table although the *Plan for Coal*, drawn up in 1974, will figure centrally in the negotiations.

Much of the conciliation was done either in the early morning or after midnight and intensified over the weekend when Mr Ray Buckton, the train drivers' leader who is this year's TUC chairman, also became involved in persuading the NUM to agree to hold the talks.

It was being said in Brighton last night that Mr Maxwell's boundless energy and a personal conviction that the strike had gone on long enough had *overridden obstacles put in the* way of new peace talks. It is also thought that he may to an extent have been pushing at an open door because both sides now want a speedy end to the six-months strike.

Letter from Washington

All the news fit, and unfit, to print

Jack Anderson is the most widely syndicated columnist in the world, aside from a couple of agony writers. When he is not lecturing (for a contracted fee of £190,000 a year) he is muckraking. He relishes the word. "It comes from *The Pilgrim's Progress*. Teddy Roosevelt was the first to use it."

He operates out of a red brick Victorian house on 16th Street in Washington, a former bordello well placed for the White House, the State Department, the Pentagon, and all the other Government offices wherein lie untold numbers of the coveted objects of his art: the secret document.

There is nothing, nobody, like Jack Anderson in Britain. He is syndicated to 900 newspapers, 600 of them in the United States. His column, which concentrates mostly on exposing and embarrassing politicians, is translated into Spanish for Latin America. He also appears in Europe.

Every day – Sundays, Christmas Day, Easter and Thanksgiving notwithstanding – 800 words of *Jack Anderson* pour forth to a readership which, Mr Anderson thinks, is between 25 million and 50 million. He tries to recall how many reporters he employs. He thinks it is 17. Or is it 14?

He is a non-smoking, non-drinking Mormon. He is aged 61, soft-spoken and silver-haired. He has enemies aplenty. Some say his column is oversimplified and often wrong. Certainly, he has made horrendous mistakes and thereby inflicted untold misery.

In Britain, he would have perished in a minefield of libel laws. His particular craft of whispering journalism can only prosper in a hothouse atmosphere of intrigue, skulduggery, disloyalty and almost murderous ambition for power. Westminster leaks sometimes. Washington is always in full spate.

Does he enjoy his work? "It is exciting, stimulating," he says. "I have never enjoyed hurting other people. We write about abuse of power, corruption, waste – and we name names. We hurt people who are generally nice to us. The human reaction is to be nice to people who are nice to you. These politicians, who are charming – that's how they get elected – are always pleasant with me until I make their lives miserable."

He believes the struggle for power is more intense than the struggle for money. "People will do for power what they won't do for money." His column is frequently ruthless. Earlier this year he alleged financial impropriety by President de la Madrid of Mexico on the eve of the President's *first state visit to the United* States.

He said the Mexicans protested. "I have never heard of one Government sending an official protest to another Government over reporting by a columnist," he noted with apparent satisfaction. He heard that there was a move to ban him for life from Mexico. He is not sure whether it happened.

Investigative journalism is a high-risk business. Mistakes can have devastating repercussions. Mr Anderson has made many. He has got many right. He won the pulitzer. When he is good, he is wonderfully good.

In 1972 he got one disastrously wrong. He calls it his "most embarrassing" story. He wrote that Senator Thomas Eagleton, then the beleaguered Democratic vice-presidential nominee, had been involved in charges of drunken driving. He claimed to have documentary evidence. He had none. He made a full retraction at a joint press conference with Mr Eagleton. And he survived.

He said the hardest story he ever got was "the story about this (Kennedy) Government's use of Mafia killers to try to knock off Fidel Castro.

"We were dealing with the CIA, the Mafia, and they are probably the two toughest organizations to get information out of. I worked on the story three years before we finally broke it. In the end we got the names of the Mafia killers, we got the names of their CIA contact, we got the six assassination attempts – what happened in each one of them. About seven years after the story it was confirmed."

Some critics say that Jack Anderson is not the columnist he was, that he is not reliable and accurate as he was, that the column has not been the same since the death of Drew Pearson, his mentor. Whatever the critics say, it is frequently a gripping and often an amusing read. The *Washington Post* puts it in the comics section.

Christopher Thomas

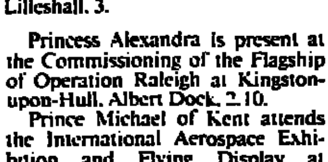
THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal Engagements

The Duke of Kent, President of the Football Association, opens the General Motors National School at Lilleshall, 3.

Princess Alexandra is present at the Commissioning of the Flagship of Operation Raleigh at Kingston-upon-Hull, Albert Dock, 2.10.



Prince Michael of Kent attends the International Aerospace Exhibition and Flying Display at Farnborough, 10.

Princess Michael of Kent opens new control tower at Gatwick Airport, 2.45.

New exhibitions

Scottish Art and The Art of the Fan: both at the City Art Centre, Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 5 (until September 29).

Dresses to remember: wedding dresses worn by well-known people; Platt Hall, the Gallery of English Costume, Platt Fields, Rusholme, Manchester; Tues to Sat 10 to 6 (until September 28).

The 130th anniversary of the Crimean War, Hereford City *Museum, Broad Street, Hereford*; Tues to Fri 10 to 6, Thur and Sat 10 to 5 (until September 29).

New London exhibitions

Works by Cherry Pickles, and recent works by Jim Unsworth, both at the Air Gallery, 6 & 8 Rosebery Ave, EC1; Mon to Fri 11 to 6, Sat 11 to 2, closed Sun (until September 22).

The Selectors' Show Camerawork, 121 Roman Road, E2; Tues to Sat 1 to 6, closed Sun and Mon (until September 15).

Music

Organ recital by John Scott Whiteley, St Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

Guitar recital by Michael Conn, Playden Church, Rye, Sussex, 7.

Concert by The Lyric Wind Ensemble, St Thomas's Church, Salisbury, 7.30.

Organ recital by Alan Morris Cromer Parish Church, 8.

General

North of Ireland Dahlia Society's Annual Show, Balmoral Restaurant, Balmoral Showgrounds, Belfast, 3 to 9 daily, (ends tomorrow).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,526

ACROSS

1 Stop! Jack has a song to sing! (5).
4 Does it give rough rider a secure line? (9).
9 Holding back what's left to the end of summer isn't common (9).
10 Indian Army's smallest unit? (5).
11 Eastern city with a noisy inner section (5).
12 Reliable kind of stock to sow, having a border (4-5).
13 Recently arrived to join Thackeray's family? (7).
15 To misrepresent head of department is an offence (7).
18 Tried to do as Steele did (7).
20 Disgusting old boy's unseemly display (7).
21 Excuse of self-styled media chief in a hurry (9).
23 Leaves summons in hotel (5).
25 Leaving word giving short notice – that's socially OK (5).
26 Understanding one purpose of inflection (9).
27 Very outdated kind of term to see here (9).
28 Poet had a name for havering (5).

DOWN

1 Fish with makeshift cane, maybe (9).
2 Ben is a sort of playwright (5).
3 Province on which an army is nominally based (9).
4 Short cut from the beach? (7).
5 Flustered by what pit-viper did (7).
6 New remit covering bishop (5).
7 Tree starts to grow over new TV centre (4,5).
8 Held power but regretted inclusion of Left (5).
14 Look over this US academy if you want to see its nadir (4,5).
16 Very laborious kind of stone work (9).
17 There sits, unhappily, "a slave whose gall coins slanders" (*Troil. & Cres.*) (9).
19 A seaside trip might cure it! (7).
20 Room in barracks for a road-sweeper (7).
21 Furious, that is, about new art-form (5).
22 Escape advance publicity needed for Wordsworth's work (5).
24 His zebra is beginning to vary in colour (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,525

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

New stamp book

The history of Britain's Christian heritage is depicted in a stamp book issued by the Post Office today.

The book costs £4, and contains 13 x 17p stamps, 13 x 13p stamps and 1 x 10p stamp.

Christian Heritage Year began in May and features events celebrating people whose Christian beliefs inspired them to serve the community, fight social injustice or contribute to the arts and sciences.

The book is sponsored by the Christian Heritage organization.

The books will be available from most post offices, philatelic counters and by post from the British Philatelic Bureau, 20 Brandon Street, Edinburgh, EH3 5TT.

Plain English

Examples of the worst – and the best – in official writing are being sought by the organizers of this year's Plain English Awards. The National Consumer Council would like entries from both the public and organizations to arrive at Vernon House, Whaley Bridge, Stockport SK12 7HP, by October 1. Awards – including the Golden Bull Trophy for the worst example – will be presented in London on December 12. Acts of Parliament are excluded.

Anniversaries

Births: Robert Raikes, philanthropist and founder of Sunday schools, Gloucester, 1736; Anton Bruckner, composer, Ansfelder, Austria, 1824; Darius Milhaud, Aix-en-Provence, 1892.

Deaths: Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, *favourite of Queen* Elizabeth I, Cornbury, Oxfordshire, 1588; Edvard Grieg, composer, Bergen, 1907; Albert Schweitzer, humanitarian, Lambaréné, Gabon, 1965.

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Roads

Wales and West: A386 (Devon): Roadworks at Lodge Hill, Okehampton; delays. B3227 (Devon): Roadworks at Frizenham Hill; delays. A388 (Devon): Roadworks at Moorside; delays.

Midlands and East Anglia: A12 (Suffolk): Temporary traffic signals S of Lowestoft at Kessingland. A446 (Warwickshire): Contraflow on Coleshill by-pass; care required. A34 (Staffordshire): Contraflow S of Hanford near Stoke-on-Trent; delays likely, care required.

North: A6026 (West Yorkshire): Walling work along Elland Road, Brighouse; single lane traffic with temporary lights. A61 (South Yorkshire): Severe delays due to new sewerage scheme on Wakefield Road, Barnsley. A63 (North Yorkshire): Drainage, kerbing, and resurfacing work W of Thorpe Willoughby; temporary lights in use.

Scotland: A75 (Kircudbright): By-*pass construction at Gatehouse of* Fleet; care required. A75 (Wigtownshire): Resurfacing between Newton Stewart and Glenluce; single line traffic with lights.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Star says that after his "barnstorming performance" at the TUC yesterday, and the vote of support "there can be little doubt that Arthur Scargill *is now the most* powerful trade union leader in Britain. He controls the actions of every president and general secretary of every union and of the TUC executive."

The paper says: "The vote has given him the right to expect every other TUC-affiliated union to support action taken by the miners . . . Arthur is king. Now it is a question of whether the rank and file members of other trade unions will recognize him as their leader too."

Space shuttle calls

Space enthusiasts can eavesdrop by telephone on conversations between the latest space shuttle, Discovery, and mission control until touchdown tomorrow.

The service uses British Telecom's international telephone links. The American telephone number to keep in touch with events in space is 010 1 900 410 6272.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.61	1.54
Austria Sch	27.85	26.25
Belgium Fr	80.00	76.00
Canada $	1.74	1.67
Denmark Kr	14.32	13.62
Finland Mkk	8.26	7.86
France Fr	11.98	11.48
Germany DM	3.92	3.73
Greece Dr	156.00	147.00
Hongkong $	10.65	10.05
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yen	330.00	314.00
Netherlands Gld	4.42	4.21
Norway Kr	11.23	10.73
Portugal Esc	202.00	193.00
South Africa Rd	2.24	2.10
Spain Pta	221.00	211.00
Sweden Kr	11.25	10.75
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.11
USA $	1.34	1.29
Yugoslavia Dnr	245.00	230.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 351.5.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 1.4 at 855.1.

TV top ten

Top television programmes for the week ended August 26:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 12.05m
2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 11.80m
3 Every Which Way But Loose, ITV, 10.45m
4 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 10.05m
4= Crossroads (Thurs), Central, 10.05m
6 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 9.85m
7 Winner Takes All, Yorkshire, ex Ang., 9.75m
8 Miss UK 1984, ITV, 9.70m
9 Simon and Simon, ITN, 9.10m
10 News at Ten (Thurs), ITN, 9.10m

BBC 1
1 Porridge, 12.05m
2 News and Weather (Sun), 10.60m
3 Nine O'Clock News (Wed), 10.15m
4 Nine O'Clock News (Fri), 9.60m
5 Nine O'Clock News (Mon), 8.90m
6 Starsky and Hutch, 8.70m
7 Nine O'Clock News (Thurs), 8.65m
8 Zurich Athletics (Wed), 8.25m
9 Dynasty 7.75m
10 Brussels Athletics (Fri), 7.55m

BBC 2
1 Paul Daniels' Magic Show, 5.50m
2 *Silence of Donald Lang*, 4.60m
3 Tom O'Connor, 3.80m
4 *Call My Bluff*, 3.60m
5 Top Crown, 3.50m
6 Michael Jackson's *Thriller*, 3.45m
7 Tenko, 3.20m
8 Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf? 2.70m
9 Sing Country, 2.55m
9= The Buddy Holly Story, 2.55m

Channel 4
1 Brookside (Wed), 3.45m
2 Brookside (Tues), 3.55m
3 Farmer's Daughter, 2.70m
4 Hollow Image, 2.25m
5 Gardeners' Calendar Roadshow, 2.05m
6 St Elsewhere, 1.90m
6= Looks Familiar, 1.90m
6= Soap, 1.90m
9 Rabbie, 1.70m
10 Blockbusters (Fri), 1.65m
10= Seconds, 1.65m
10= A Frame with Davis, 1.65m

S4C
In Welsh:
1 Yng Nghwmni, (L.ent) Ind, 84,000
2 Gwely a Brecwast, (Sit.com) Ind, 61,000
3 Rasio, (Sport) Ind, 48,000
4 Ar Y Ffordd, (Misc) Ind, 40,000
5 Canu Penillion, (Music) Ind, 39,000
In English:
1 Channel 4 Debate, 138,000
2 British Intelligence, 111,000
3 Brookside (Thurs), 110,000
4 The Addams Family, 100,000 5 Hollow Image, 97,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who view for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.2m (5.0m).
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 2.1m (7.5m); Sat 1.8m, Sun 1.0m (Sat or Sun 4.0m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play

Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

● Rules will appear again in Friday's paper.

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure over southern England at first will move away S during the morning, followed by a cooler, showery N airflow over the British Isles.

6am to midnight

London, East Anglia, SW, central S England: Rain at first, becoming mainly dry with sunny intervals; wind N moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

SE England, Channel Islands: Rain becoming dry and brighter during afternoon; wind SW moderate, becoming light, N; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

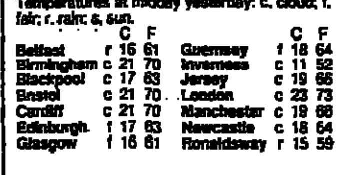
Midlands, E, NE, central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Wales: Mainly dry, sunny periods; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and showers, heavy in places; wind N, fresh, locally strong; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Most districts sunny intervals with showers at first, cloudy in the NW, later; near normal temperatures but rather cool in the N at first; becoming warm in the S.

SEA PASSAGES. S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E) Wind W to SW, soon veering NE, fresh or strong, backing moderate, later; sea moderate or rough, becoming slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NE, fresh or strong, backing N West, moderate; sea moderate or rough, becoming slight.



Sun rises: 6.18 am | Sun sets: 7.40 pm
Moon rises: 5.20 pm | Moon sets: 12.28 am tomorrow

Full Moon: September 10.

Lighting-up time

London 8.10 pm to 5.50 am
Bristol 8.20 pm to 5.59 am
Edinburgh 8.29 pm to 5.55 am
Manchester 8.21 pm to 5.55 am
Penzance 8.30 pm to 6.13 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

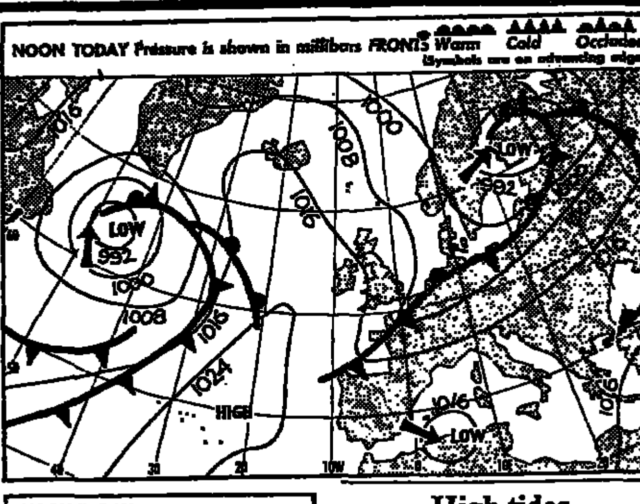
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	16	61	Guernsey	f	18	64
Birmingham	c	21	70	Inverness	c	11	52
Blackpool	c	17	63	Jersey	c	19	66
Bristol	c	21	70	London	c	23	73
Cardiff	c	21	70	Manchester	c	19	66
Edinburgh	f	17	63	Newcastle	c	18	64
Glasgow	f	16	61	Ronaldsway	r	15	59

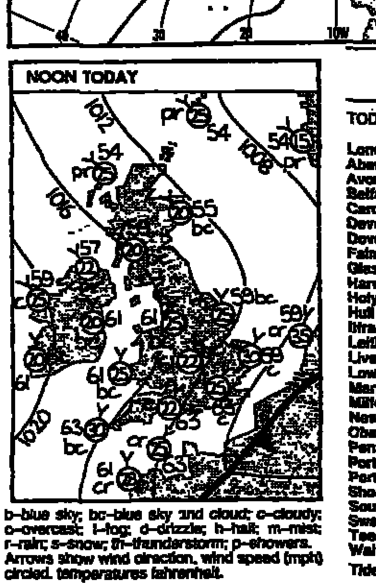
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 24C (75F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 17C (63F). Humidity: 6 pm, 63 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 8.3 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,010.5 millibars falling.
1,000 millibars =29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Manston, 26C (79F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Ronaldsway, 1.58in; highest sunshine: Folkestone, 9.1hr.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

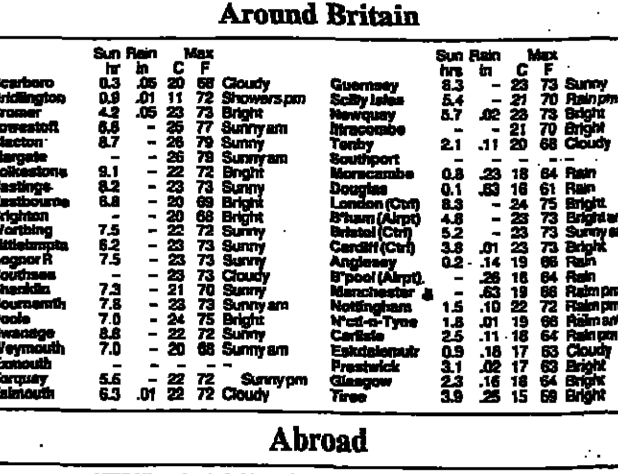
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	9.05	5.9	9.39	6.0
Aberdeen	9.23	3.4	9.56	3.3
Avonmouth	2.03	10.0	2.47	9.8
Belfast	6.53	3.0	7.27	3.0
Cardiff	1.48	9.4	2.32	9.2
Devonport	12.38	4.3	1.18	4.4
Dover	6.33	5.3	7.12	5.3
Falmouth	12.08	4.1	12.48	4.2
Glasgow	7.46	4.2	8.27	4.0
Harwich	7.06	3.3	7.46	3.4
Holyhead	6.13	4.4	6.56	4.5
Hull	1.29	6.0	2.14	5.9
Ilfracombe	1.00	6.9	1.46	6.8
Leith	10.31	4.7	11.10	4.5
Liverpool	6.44	7.4	7.26	7.4
Lowestoft	5.04	2.1	5.44	2.2
Margate	7.17	4.0	7.55	4.1
Milford Haven	1.19	5.3	2.06	5.2
Newquay	12.18	5.4	1.06	5.3
Oban	1.26	2.7	2.56	2.9
Penzance	-.-	-.-	12.37	4.4
Portland	1.29	1.4	2.10	1.4
Portsmouth	7.13	3.8	7.45	3.8
Shoreham	6.32	4.8	7.14	4.8
Southampton	6.52	3.8	7.24	3.8
Swansea	1.25	7.4	2.14	7.3
Tees	11.47	4.4	-.-	-.-
Walton-on-Naze	6.57	3.5	7.38	3.5

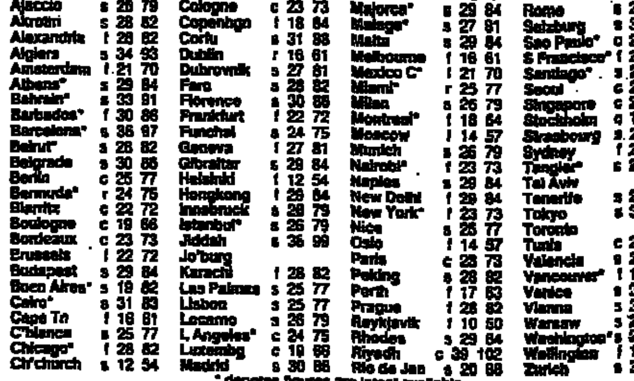
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarboro	0.3	.05	20	68	Cloudy	Guernsey	8.3	-	23	73	Sunny
Bridlington	0.9	.01	11	72	Showers pm	Scilly Isles	5.4	-	21	70	Rain pm
Cromer	4.2	.05	23	73	Bright	Newquay	5.7	.02	23	73	Bright
Lowestoft	6.6	-	25	77	Sunny am	Ilfracombe	-	-	21	70	Bright
Clacton	8.7	-	26	79	Sunny	Tenby	2.1	.11	20	68	Cloudy
Margate	-	-	26	79	Sunny am	Southport	-	-	-	-	-
Folkestone	9.1	-	22	72	Bright	Morecambe	0.8	.23	18	64	Rain
Hastings	8.2	-	23	73	Sunny	Douglas	0.1	.63	16	61	Rain
Eastbourne	6.8	-	20	68	Bright	London (Ctrl)	8.3	-	24	75	Bright
Brighton	-	-	20	68	Bright	B'ham (Airpt)	4.8	-	23	73	Bright am
Worthing	7.5	-	22	72	Sunny	Bristol (Ctrl)	5.2	-	23	73	Sunny am
Littlehmptn	6.2	-	23	73	Sunny	Cardiff (Ctrl)	3.8	.01	23	73	Bright
Bognor R	7.5	-	23	73	Sunny	Anglesey	0.2	.14	19	66	Rain
Southsea	-	-	23	73	Cloudy	B'pool (Airpt)	-	.26	18	64	Rain
Shanklin	7.3	-	21	70	Sunny	Manchester	-	.63	19	66	Rain pm
Bournemth	7.8	-	23	73	Sunny am	Nottingham	1.5	.10	22	72	Rain pm
Poole	7.0	-	24	75	Bright	N'cstl-o-Tyne	1.8	.01	19	66	Rain am
Swanage	8.8	-	22	72	Sunny	Carlisle	2.5	.11	18	64	Rain pm
Weymouth	7.0	-	20	68	Sunny am	Eskdalemuir	0.9	.18	17	63	Cloudy
Exmouth	-	-	-	-	-	Prestwick	3.1	.02	17	63	Bright
Torquay	5.6	-	22	72	Sunny pm	Glasgow	2.3	.16	18	64	Bright
Falmouth	6.3	.01	22	72	Cloudy	Tiree	3.9	.25	15	59	Bright

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	26	79	Cologne	c	23	73	Majorca*	s	29	84	Rome	s	28	82
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Copenhgn	f	18	64	Malaga*	s	27	81	Salzburg	s	30	86
Alexandria	f	28	82	Corfu	s	31	88	Malta	s	29	84	Sao Paulo*	c	24	75
Algiers	s	34	93	Dublin	r	16	61	Melbourne	f	16	61	S Francisco*	f	21	70
Amsterdam	f	21	70	Dubrovnik	s	27	81	Mexico C*	f	21	70	Santiago*	s	22	72
Athens*	s	29	84	Faro	s	28	82	Miami*	r	25	77	Seoul	c	23	73
Bahrain*	s	33	91	Florence	s	30	86	Milan	s	26	79	Singapore	c	27	81
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	f	22	72	Montreal*	f	18	64	Stockholm	c	13	55
Barcelona*	s	36	97	Funchal	s	24	75	Moscow	f	14	57	Strasbourg	s	26	79
Beirut*	s	28	82	Geneva	f	27	81	Munich	s	26	79	Sydney	f	22	72
Belgrade	s	30	86	Gibraltar	s	29	84	Nairobi*	f	23	73	Tangier*	s	26	79
Berlin	c	25	77	Helsinki	f	12	54	Naples	s	29	84	Tel Aviv			
Bermuda*	r	24	75	Hongkong	f	29	84	New Delhi	f	29	84	Tenerife	s	26	79
Biarritz	c	22	72	Innsbruck	s	26	79	New York*	f	23	73	Tokyo	s	35	95
Boulogne	c	19	66	Istanbul*	s	26	79	Nice	s	25	77	Toronto			
Bordeaux	c	23	73	Jiddah	s	36	99	Oslo	f	14	57	Tunis	c	29	84
Brussels	f	22	72	Jo'burg				Paris	c	23	73	Valencia	s	28	82
Budapest	s	29	84	Karachi	f	28	82	Peking	s	28	82	Vancouver*	f	16	61
Bueno Aires*	s	19	66	Las Palmas	s	25	77	Perth	f	17	63	Venice	s	25	77
Cairo*	s	31	88	Lisbon	s	25	77	Prague	f	28	82	Vienna	s	28	82
Cape Tn	f	16	61	Locarno	s	26	79	Reykjavik	f	10	50	Warsaw	s	25	77
C'blanca	s	25	77	L Angeles*	c	24	75	Rhodes	s	29	84	Washington*	s	29	84
Chicago*	f	28	82	Luxembg	c	19	66	Riyadh	c	39	102	Wellington	f	15	59
Ch'church	s	12	54	Madrid	s	30	86	Rio de Jan	s	20	68	Zurich	s	26	79

* denotes figures are latest available